MADRAS
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1944-45

PART II

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
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MADRAS
1946

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INTRODUCTORY

The Presidency Administration Report has been written in two parts as in recent years. Part I is a general summary of the events of the calendar year 1945, focussing attention on the salient features of the administration during that period. This is printed separately under the title of "Madras in 1945." Part II, i.e., "Madras Administration Report, 1944–45," deals in detail with the work of each department for the financial year 1944–45 unless the contrary is stated. Due to the cessation of hostilities it has been possible to include an account of various activities such as the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, Arms and Explosives, Electricity and other items which was treated as confidential for security reasons during the war years. The year 1944-45 was particularly noteworthy as it was the final year of the war when the Nation's war effort reached a new peak and plans for post-war development began to assume immediate importance. An attempt has been made in this report, coming as it does just after the close of the world war, to compare the work done with that performed in some of the typical pre-war years. For this reason statistics have been compiled for 1938–39 or 1939–40 as well as for the years 1943 to 1945. Improvement in the paper situation has made it possible to resume the printing of Part II of this report after a lapse of three years. Throughout this volume the figures in brackets are those for the previous year unless the contrary is indicated or can be directly inferred.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER V.—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE—*cont.*

CHAPTER VI.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER VII.—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

CHAPTER VIII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION

CHAPTER VIII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION—*cont.*

CHAPTER IX.—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

CHAPTER X.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAPTER XI.—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

CHAPTER XI.—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—*cont.*

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS

LIST OF GRAPHS, MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1944-45

CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE

Changes in the Administration

His Excellency Captain the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year. His term of office which should normally have expired in March 1945 was extended for a period of six months till September 1945.

Sir Hugh Hood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Sir Norman Strathie, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Sir Thomas Austin, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., and Sir S. V. Ramamurty, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., continued to be Advisers to His Excellency the Governor. Mr. G. W. Priestley, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed Adviser to His Excellency the Governor during the absence on leave of Sir Norman Strathie, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., from 1st July 1944 to the 31st July 1944 and of Sir Thomas Austin, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., from the 1st August 1944 to the 31st August 1944 and continued to be Adviser consequent upon the deputation of Sir S. V. Ramamurty, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., to the Government of India for appointment as Member, Famine Enquiry Commission and the deputation of Sir Hugh Hood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., to the Government of Bengal for appointment as Member, Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee. Mr. E. M. Gawne, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed Adviser to His Excellency the Governor from the 15th July 1944 to the 31st August 1944 during the absence of Sir S. V. Ramamurty, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., on deputation as Member, Famine Enquiry Commission and again from the 17th October 1944 to the 11th December 1944 consequent on the grant of leave to Sir Hugh Hood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., on the 17th and 18th October 1944 and his deputation as Member, Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee, from the 19th October 1944.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours

During the year 1944–45 His Excellency the Governor paid official visits to all districts in the Province except West Godavari, South Kanara, Nellore and Vizagapatam. His most prominent engagements were the opening of the Poondi Water Supply Scheme

in the Chingleput district on 14th June, the opening of the Papanasam Hydro-Electric Project in the Tinnevelly district on August 21st, the inauguration of the Tungabhadra Project at Mallapuram near Hospet in the Bellary district on February 28th, 1945, the opening of the War Services Exhibition at Madura on March 2nd, and the laying of the foundation stone of the Ex-Service Centre at Vellore on March 7th. His Excellency received addresses of welcome from the municipal councils of Tirupati, Chittoor, Guntur, Bezwada, Tanjore and Trichinopoly and from the district boards of Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Kistna and Ramnad and from the Pithapuram Panchayat Board.

His Excellency attended a number of engagements in Madras City organized to raise funds for the Governor's War Fund for Amenities for Troops and was also present at several social functions arranged for the benefit of personnel serving in the Armed Forces. His Excellency inaugurated a College of Technology and declared open a Civmil Hostel for war technicians and a recreation room for troops in transit through Madras. On September 4th, 1944 he presided at the first annual meeting of the newly constituted Post-war Reconstruction Committee. His Excellency took the salute at a march past of Naval Units on October 21st, which was observed as a ' Navy Day ' in Madras. His Excellency presided over two largely attended public meetings in the City, one convened under the auspices of the District War Committee and the other at which the Flag Officer Commanding spoke about the Royal Indian Navy. On 12th January 1945, His Excellency inaugurated the Council of Post-war Graduate Medical Education and on January 31st, he attended the centenary celebrations of the Government Hospital for Women and Children. He distributed medals and insignia of titles awarded to Officers and men of the Madras Police at the Annual Police Parade held on 6th February 1945. On February 7th, he presided over the opening session of the Indian Roads Congress. His Excellency took the salute at the stand-down parade of the Madras Auxiliary Fire Service on March 27th.

While in the Nilgiris His Excellency was present at the prize-day celebrations of the Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund and St. George's Home, Ketti. He presided over the annual general meeting of the Ootacamund Y.M.C.A., the centenary celebrations of the Coonoor Y.M.C.A. and the annual meeting of the United Planters' Association at Coonoor. His Excellency addressed public meetings at Kotagiri, Ootacamund and Coonoor.

His Excellency held an informal investiture at Government House, Ootacamund and a formal investiture at the Banqueting Hall, Madras. As Chancellor, His Excellency presided over the annual Convocations of the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities.

In response to an invitation from the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia Command, His Excellency visited forward areas in Bengal and the Arakan and saw Madrassi soldiers on Active Service. On the invitation of the Mysore Durbar, His Excellency visited Mysore in July 1944 and January 1945 and took the opportunity of his stay to confer with the State officials on administrative problems of mutual interest. His Excellency visited Bangalore in July 1944 when he attended sessions of the General Headquarters Selection Board for recruiting officers to the Armed Forces and again in March 1945 when he had discussions with the Acting General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Army, the Resident in Mysore and the Red Cross Commissioner for South-East Asia Command. Between August 28th and 31st, 1944 His Excellency attended the conference of Governors convened by His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi.

The Earl of Munster arrived in Madras on November 1st, 1944 in the course of his visit to troops in the Southern Army Area and was the guest of His Excellency. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal visited Madras between March 25th and 28th, 1945 and stayed in the Government House.

As in previous years, His Excellency undertook a number of public engagements in Madras City and toured the districts obtaining first-hand information about district administration in general and the economic situation in particular. His Excellency's tours afforded him opportunities to come into close contact with the people; to stimulate the war effort in the Province, and also to ensure the equitable distribution of food supplies. In all his tours, His Excellency drove publicly through the principal thoroughfares of the localities visited, granted interviews to representative non-officials and met war workers. He inspected District Soldiers' Boards, training centres for war technicians, recruiting offices and village guards' organizations. His Excellency lent his patronage to performances and entertainments in aid of the war fund. Donations from loyal inhabitants were presented for the Governor's War Fund, mainly for the provision of amenities for troops.

Governor's War Fund

His Excellency presided over the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial War Committee in April, June, July, August, October, November, 1944 and in January, February and March, 1945. The total amount subscribed to the fund up to 27th March 1945 was Rs. 3,46,65,094. To mark the occasion of the Madras War Fund reaching a total of three crores of rupees, His Excellency issued the following message on May 18th :—

"The War Fund has to-day reached the magnificent total of Rs. 3 crores. All classes of people, rich and poor, have continued their contributions with the same unstinted generosity. I am proud that this Presidency not only leads all other Provinces in

its voluntary contributions, but has, in addition, subscribed Rs. 31 crores to the Defence Loans. Your gifts are fitting tribute to the supreme gallantry of our soldiers. They were an inspiration in the dark days when we were fighting desperately for our very existence. I know I can count on you all to continue them in the brighter times that lie before, until final victory is won."

In the same connection, the following message was received by His Excellency from His Excellency the Viceroy :—

"I am delighted to hear that your War Fund has now reached a total of Rs. 3 crores. This is a splendid performance, and I send my warmest congratulations to Madras, and my best wishes for the continued success of the Fund."

Contributions from the fund were utilized for the purchase of aircraft in Great Britain and for other purposes. The contributions for aircraft were acknowledged by the Minister of Aircraft Production in the following telegram sent to His Excellency :—

"Seventh November 1944. I send my sincere thanks for the further gift of £7,500 from the War Fund. The support we have so consistently received from Madras throughout the dark days of 1940–41 up to the present time when our armies are within sight of the final victory has been invaluable and we are very grateful for it."

A sum of £7,800 was contributed to the King George's Fund for Sailors. A further message of appreciation and thanks was received by His Excellency from the Minister for Aircraft Production on 3rd February 1945 as follows :—

"Once again I have to thank the people of Madras for a splendid gift of £10,000. The squadrons so generously provided for the Royal Air Force by Madras have continued their fine service to our cause and will always be remembered with gratitude."

CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

Strength of Parties

The Constitution remained suspended as the proclamation, dated 30th September 1939, issued by the Governor of Madras under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, continued to be in force and there were no meetings of the Madras Legislature during 1944–45. The distribution of parties on the date of the resignation of the Ministry and the seats which have fallen vacant up to 31st March 1945 are shown below :—

	Number of members.	Seats fallen vacant.
Legislative Assembly—		
Congress	162*	28
Justice	17	5
Independents	10	2
European Group	7	4
Muslim League	13	1
Anglo-Indians	2	1
National Democrats	4	2
Legislative Council—		
Congress	27 (excluding Hon'ble President)	7
Justice	6	1
Independents	12	4
Muslim League	4	3
National Democrats	5	1
Party affiliation not known ..	—	1

Changes in the Legislative Assembly since 31st March 1944 were due to the death of three Congress Members and the resignation of one Member belonging to the European Group. The change in the Legislative Council since 31st March 1944 was due to the resignation of a Member of the Muslim League Party.

Legislation

In the year 1944–45, sixteen Acts were passed by His Excellency the Governor in exercise of the legislative powers assumed by him.

Act IX of 1944 [The Madras Regulation of the Sale of Cloth (Repeal) Act, 1944] repeals the Madras Regulation of the Sale of Cloth Act, 1937, with effect from 1st April 1944 as the labour involved in the administration of the Act was out of all proportion to the revenue derived from the licensing fees levied under it and the Act had ceased to serve any useful purpose.

* Includes Hon'ble Speaker and one seat already vacant before the resignation of the Ministry.

Act X of 1944 [The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1944] amends the main Act with effect from 1st April 1944 (i) to provide that dealers whose annual turnovers are between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 should pay at the rate of Rs. 8 per month and those whose turnovers are between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 at the rate of Rs. 12 per month and (ii) to withdraw the exemption of sales of bullion and specie from the tax.

Act XI of 1944 [The Andhra University (Amendment) Act, 1944] amends section 15, class III, clause (4), of the principal Act to enable the headmasters of recognized secondary schools in areas which originally formed part of the Ganjam district but were transferred to the Vizagapatam district consequent on the formation of the Orissa Province, to take part in the election of two members to the Senate of the University.

Act XII of 1944 [The Madras Tobacco Taxation of Sales and Licensing (Repeal) and General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1944] repeals the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Licensing) Act, 1939, and excludes all forms of tobacco from the provisions of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939. This was introduced as the Government of India who had been levying the excise duty on tobacco with effect from 1st April 1943 had agreed to compensate the Provincial Government for the loss of revenue from this source.

Act XIII of 1944 [The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams (Amendment) Act, 1944] amends section 36 of the main Act to authorize the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Committee to establish and maintain a first-grade residential college at or near Tirupati.

Act XIV of 1944 [The Legal Practitioners (Madras Amendment) Act, 1944] amends the main Act to provide for the constitution, where necessary, of a committee of legal practitioners for a taluk, at any place other than the taluk headquarters, or for two or more taluks, at any place situated in those taluks.

Act XV of 1944 [The Andhra University (Second Amendment) Act, 1944] amends the main Act to give effect to the recommendation of the Senate that the Maharaja Sahib of Jeypore should have the right to nominate two members to the Senate. Further the Chancellor should nominate two members to the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Maharaja, one of whom should also be nominated to the Finance Committee.

Act XVI of 1944 [The Andhra University (Third Amendment) Act, 1944] amends section 22 (ii) of the main Act so as to enable the Academic Council to co-opt members from the staff of the University Colleges.

Act XVII of 1944 [The Perundurai Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Regulation of Buildings) Act, 1944] provides for the control of the construction of buildings in the neighbourhood of the Tuberculosis

Sanatorium at Perundurai and for the exclusion, modification or restriction of enactments relating to public health from or in such neighbourhood.

Act XVIII of 1944 [The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Second Amendment) Act, 1944] amends the principal Acts so as to minimise notifications in the district gazette in view of the acute shortage of paper. It dispenses with notification in the district gazette in certain cases and also empowers the Government to direct that certain notifications under the Acts, instead of being published in the district gazette, may be published in such other manner as may be specified by the Government.

Act XIX of 1944 [The Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1944] amends the main Act so as to provide that the governing body of a college, maintained by a municipal council and affiliated to a University, shall exercise in respect of the teaching staff and establishment of the college, the powers of appointment, control and punishment.

Act I of 1945 [The Madras City Civil Court and Presidency Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act, 1945] amends the principal Acts so as to provide that in suits or other proceedings instituted in the High Court which in the opinion of the trying Judge ought to have been instituted in the City Civil Court or the Court of Small Causes, the successful defendant shall be allowed the maximum costs admissible under the Madras High Court Fees Rules for suits set down for final disposal.

Act II of 1945 [The Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act, 1945] amends the main Act to make it clear that where a grant as an inam is expressed to be of a named village, the area which forms the subject-matter of the grant shall be deemed to be an estate although it did not include certain lands in the village of that name, which had been already granted on service or other tenure or reserved for communal purposes. Provision has also been made to give inamdars affected by the Act an opportunity to file applications before a Special Tribunal within one year from the commencement of the Act to establish their right to kudivaram.

Act III of 1945 [The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1945] amends the main Act to make it clear that the water-cess levied under the Act is not a tax on land, but a fee levied for the water supplied or used for irrigation of the land.

Act IV of 1945 [The Madras Irrigation Works (Repairs, Improvement and Construction) Amendment Act, 1945] amends the main Act (i) to make the landholder liable only for so much of the cost of irrigation work constructed by the Government on his lands, which is proportionate to the extent of the lands in his estate served by the work and to limit his liability to an amount which would yield a net return of 4 per cent, (ii) to provide that the cost of maintenance of such irrigation works shall be shared

between the landholder and the Government in the proportion in which the cost of construction had been shared between them, and (iii) to make provision for cases where an irrigation work is intended to serve two or more estates or partly lands situated in two or more estates and partly in ryotwari tracts.

Act V of 1945 [The Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1945] amends the main Act so as to increase by 50 per cent the rates of entertainment tax leviable on payments exceeding 2 annas for admission to any entertainment.

In addition to the above Acts, the following regulations were made :—

Regulation I of 1944 [The Madras Agriculturists Relief (Partially Excluded Areas Amendment) Regulation, 1944] omits section 18-A of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, in its application to the partially excluded areas in the Province of Madras.

Regulation I of 1945 [The Amindivi Islands Court Fees (Amendment) Regulation, 1945] amends the main Regulation so as to provide that in the Amindivi Islands a court-fee of 8 annas for every 360 words or fraction of 360 words shall be leviable on a copy or translation of a judgment or order filed in court or for a copy of a decree filed in court.

The general trend of legislation was what may be described as emergent or non-controversial. In the peculiar circumstances created by the war and political situation, no legislation was undertaken, where it was felt that it could, with advantage, be left over to the deliberations of the Legislature.

CHAPTER III—LAND REVENUE, EXCISE AND COMMERCIAL TAXES

Land Revenue, Sources and Realization

(Fasli 1353—1st July 1943 to 30th June 1944)

The Season

The season was generally fair throughout the Province, except in Vizagapatam, Guntur, Nellore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts. The south-west monsoon set in on the Malabar Coast earlier than usual in the second week of May 1943. Over the whole period of the south-west monsoon (June to September) rainfall was below normal in all districts, except in East Godavari (plains), West Godavari, Guntur, South Kanara and Nilgiris. As a result of insufficient rainfall in August, dry crops in parts of Deccan were affected by drought to some extent. The north-east monsoon was also below the normal, except in Ramnad, Vizagapatam (plains), West Godavari, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, the Central districts, Madura, Malabar and South Kanara. Both the monsoons were normal only in South Kanara and West Godavari.

A cyclonic storm originating in the Bay crossed the coast near Madras on 10th October 1943. Associated with this, there was widespread rain in the Peninsula. The heavy rains and storm caused much damage to irrigation sources in the Chingleput district and to huts and houses in Madras City rendering thousands of people homeless. Another cyclonic storm crossed the coast near Nellore on 16th October causing heavy rain. A third cyclonic storm crossed south of Madras causing heavy rain in the first week of March.

Famine Relief

The fasli opened with 26, 14 and 5 relief works in Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts respectively. Owing to the inadequate and ill-distributed rainfall in the south-west monsoon period and the consequent failure of mungari crop, distress continued to be severe in all the three districts and additional relief works were opened in July and August 1943. Seasonal conditions improved in September and people found employment in agricultural operations. The relief works were stopped completely by the end of December 1943. The following statement shows the number of persons given relief:—

Period.		Number of workers.	Persons receiving gratuitous relief.
Week ending	3rd July 1943 ..	239,592	67,150
,,	4th September 1943.	381,368	102,668
,,	31st December 1943.	Nil.	Nil.

Remissions

The statement below indicates the amounts remitted under the different categories in the faslis 1351 to 1353 :—

Kind of remission.	Fasli 1351.	1352.	1353.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Shavi or loss of crop	..	9·12	1·59
Short crop or poor harvest	8·09	16·08	0·26
Injury by flood	0·36	0·22	1·19
Second crop not cultivated, remission of water rate and other items	0·39	5·89	0·68
Total seasonal remissions	13·59	39·97	6·19
Waste remission	3·60	4·76	1·59
Fixed remission	1·39	1·61	1·71
Beriz deductions	9·21	11·38	10·14
Total ..	27·79	57·72	19 63

The total remission decreased by 38·09 lakhs. Fixed remission and beriz deduction have changed very little. Seasonal remission due to loss of crops, poor harvest, injury by floods, tirvakammi, etc., and waste remissions showed a marked fall from Rs. 44·73 to 7·78 lakhs. A comparison of such remissions reveals that the seasonal conditions in 1353 were far better than those in the previous two faslis. The only districts in which remissions were granted on a fairly large scale were Vizagapatam, Kistna and Guntur (Rs. 2,15,385). Remissions due to poor harvest or loss of crop were found necessary only to the extent of Rs. 1·85 lakhs. Due to ill-distributed rains in some districts, remissions due to floods were above normal.

The economic condition of the agriculturists improved generally with the rise in prices of agricultural produce. The Government withdrew in fasli 1353 the general concessions of land revenue granted in previous faslis which accounted for the remission of Rs. 72·26 lakhs in fasli 1352. Only in the case of 13 villages in Bellary taluk special dry remission of Rs. 14,726 was granted on account of adverse seasonal conditions. Also in certain villages of Anantapur district portion of the land revenue for fasli 1352, collection of which had been postponed to fasli 1353, was remitted.

Sources and Realization of Land Revenue

The following statement shows the current land revenue demand under the several heads compared with the demand for fasli 1352 :—

	1352.	1353.
	RS.	RS.
I. (i) Peshkush on permanently settled estates	47,42,420	47,50,169
(ii) Shrotriyam jodi	7,33,996	7,33,974
II. Ryotwari and miscellaneous	7,08,62,296	7,76,91,387
III. (i) Cesses in permanently settled estates	24,18,947	27,22,563
(ii) Cesses in whole inam villages ..	8,15,988	8,33,441
(iii) Cesses in ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue	1,17,86,378	1,12,50,450
Total ..	9,13,60,025	9,79,81,984

Excluding the cesses, there was a net increase of Rs. 68,36,818 in Land Revenue demand. A sum of Rs. 9,65,32,307 or 98·52 per cent was collected within the fasli and Rs. 4,19,991 or 0·43 per cent written off the accounts. In the previous fasli the percentage of collection to demand was 90·79 and of amount written off 7·65. The percentage of collection to collectable demand also increased from 98·4 to 98·96.

Peshkash on Permanently Settled Estates

This showed an increase of Rs. 7,749. The following statement shows the peshkash paid by various zamindaris compared to the estimated revenue realized by the zamindar in fasli 1353 :—

District.	Zamindari.	Estimated revenue.	Peshkash payable to Government in fasli 1353.
		RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram ..	21·19	11·26 (Vizianagram and Bobbili together)
	Bobbili	63·96	
East Godavari ..	Pithapuram ..	8·01	5·20
Kistna	Devarkota	29·00	2·56
Nellore	Venkatagiri	13·22	4·21
Chittoor	*Karvetnagar* ..	4·84	3·52
	Kalahasti	3·74	..
Ramnad	Sivaganga	12·16	6·49
	Ramnad	9·29	..
Tinnevelly	Ettayapuram ..	3·07	2·37
All other estates ..	..	135·32	11·89
	Total ..	303·80	47·50

It is seen that Devarkota and the other estates paid only one-*thirteenth* and *one-twelfth* of the revenue realized as peshkash. The proportion of uncultivated area to the cultivated and cultivable extent is highest in Kalahasti followed by Karvetnagar, Sivaganga and Venkatagiri.

Ryotwari holdings

There were 21,101 ryotwari villages in the Presidency with an extent of 27,656,253 acres in ryotwari holdings which is 9,850 acres more than last year. The increase was most marked in South Kanara (4,616) followed by Tanjore, Malabar and Chittoor. The war-time ban on assignments continued, except in special cases such as "Kumaki" privileges in South Kanara. The most noticeable decrease was in East Godavari (3,649 acres).

Cultivation

Out of the 27·66 million acres of land in ryotwari holdings, 20·59 million acres were cultivated which is nearly a lakh of acres less than the corresponding figure for last year and there was a net decrease of 125,912 acres under wet. But an extent of 1 (0·99) million acres was under miscellaneous cultivation and so the total area cultivated, increased slightly from 21·56 to 21·59 million acres this year.

Assessment

The total assessment of holdings was Rs. 603·79 lakhs as against Rs. 603·67 lakhs in the previous fasli. The districts of Salem, Malabar, South Kanara and Tanjore were mostly responsible for the increase of 0·12 lakh.

Water-rate and Second-crop Charges

There was a marked increase of Rs. 11·14 lakhs. from Rs. 41·84 lakhs to Rs. 52·98 lakhs in the revenue derived from these sources. Due to adequate supply of water, increase was noticeable in all the districts except Vizagapatam, Ramnad, East Godavari and West Godavari. The marked increase of over 25 per cent also indicates more intensive cultivation.

Miscellaneous Revenue

The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 122·50 lakhs against Rs. 115·72 lakhs in the previous fasli. The rent of lankas increased by Rs. 1·09 lakhs to Rs. 5·56 lakhs. More unobjectionable poramboke land was occupied and the charges levied amounted to Rs. 5·52 lakhs which is Rs. 83,118 more than last year. Charges for water in Estate villages were Rs. 33·99 lakhs as against Rs. 32·72 lakhs in the previous fasli.

Realization of Arrears

The total arrear demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 19,53,470. A sum of Rs. 11·98 lakhs or 61·32 (82·3) per cent was collected and Rs. 1·66 lakhs or 8·46 (2·1) per cent was written off the accounts. The collection of Rs. 3·66 lakhs was postponed or suspended. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli including both arrears and current was Rs. 16,19,721 against Rs. 18,39,060 at the end of the previous fasli.

Coercive Processes

The following statement gives particulars of coercive processes issued for the realization of Government dues during the last four faslis :—

Coercive process.	1350.	1351.	1352.	1353.
Demand notices ..	1,209,528	1,053,095	849,750	298,255
Distraint or attachment notices	83,620	73,647	36,653	30,317
Sale notices	60,987	57,006	30,689	9,143
Sales (number of defaulters)	9,895	8,160	4,223	1,283

The precipitous decline in demand and other notices shows that the financial condition of the agriculturists was above normal. The number of defaulters whose properties were sold, shows a decrease of 70 per cent as compared with fasli 1352, and was only 0·02 per cent of the total number of holdings against 0·06 per cent in the previous fasli.

The extent of land sold declined sharply to 1,822 acres as against 5,341 and 15,312 acres in the previous two faslis respectively. The extent of total holding in fasli 1353 was 6,682,824 acres and thus only one acre in every 3,671 acres was sold for realization of land revenue. Out of the 19,873 defaulters whose properties were attached, 94 (33) per cent paid up the arrears before sale notices were issued.

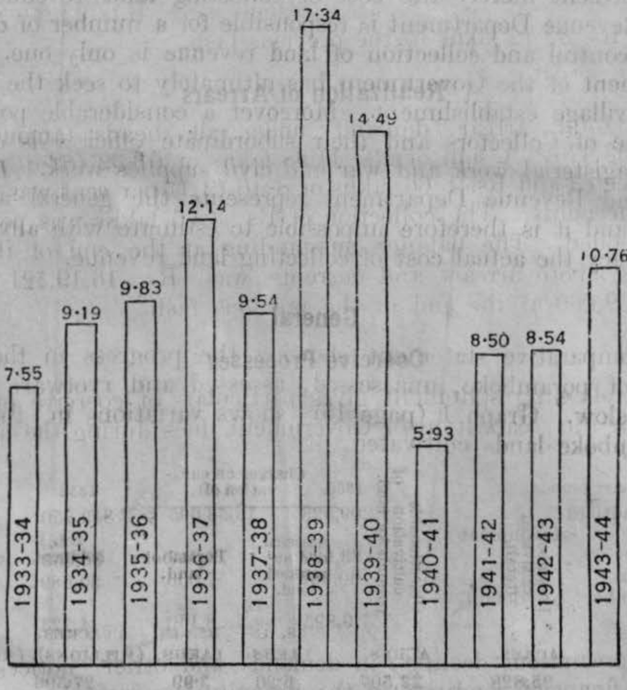
Loans and Advances

The advances made under the Land Improvements Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the year amounted to Rs. 10·76 lakhs against Rs. 8·54 lakhs in the previous fasli. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year and which was due from the previous faslis under both the above Acts was Rs. 25,36,715, of which a sum of Rs. 18,22,365 was collected. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 7·14 lakhs as against Rs. 1·50 lakhs in fasli 1352.

LOANS SANCTIONED UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT.

FASLIS 1343 TO 1353

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)



Debt Conciliation Boards

The Debt Conciliation Boards established to dispose of the pending cases, completed their work and ceased to function in all districts.

Minor Irrigation

There were 31,580 (31,573) minor irrigation works in the Province in charge of the Revenue Department. A sum of Rs. 10·49 (8·78) lakhs was spent on 3,059 works, that is, about 10 per cent of the works were repaired during the year. It is proposed to undertake repairs to 3,196 works in the next official year.

Charges debitable to Land Revenue Department

The charges in the Land Revenue Department are debited to "25. General Administration." The total charges detailed below amounted to Rs. 252·31 lakhs or 25·8 (28·11) per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
The District Administration charge	123·76
The Village Service Charges including those of proprietary estates	128·55
Total ..	252·31

It must, however, be borne in mind that the expenditure does not represent merely the cost of collecting land revenue. The Land Revenue Department is responsible for a number of duties of which control and collection of land revenue is only one. Every department of the Government has ultimately to seek the services of the village establishment. Moreover a considerable portion of the time of Collectors and their subordinate officials is occupied with magisterial work and war and civil supplies work. Broadly, the Land Revenue Department represents the general administration and it is therefore impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the actual cost of collecting land revenue.

General

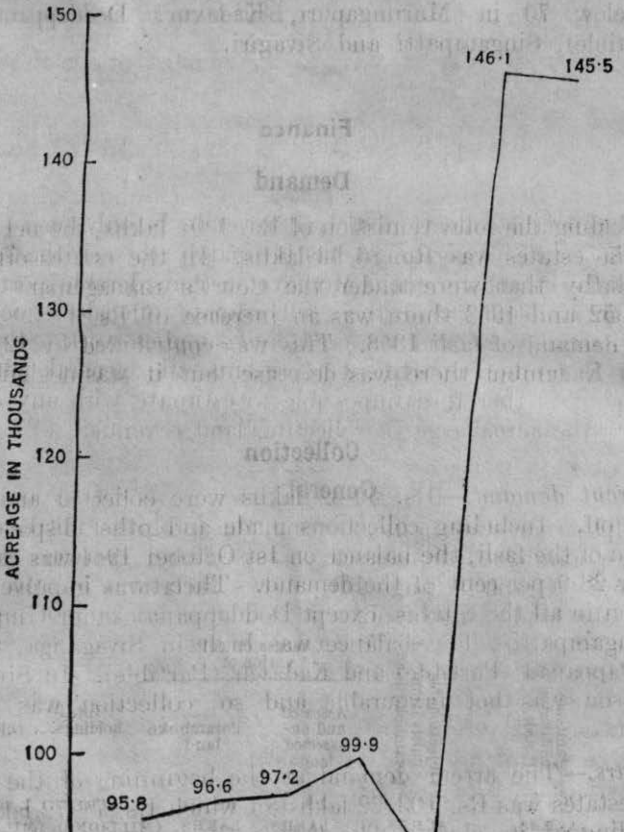
A comparative statement showing the progress in the cultivation of poramboke, unassessed, assessed and ryotwari land is given below. Graph 1 (page 15) shows variations in the area of poramboke lands cultivated.

Year.	Poramboke cultivated (total).	Objectionable cultivation of poramboke land.	Charges on cultivation of — Assessed and unassessed land.	Charges on cultivation of — Poramboke land.	Total holdings.	Area cultivated.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	ACRES. (MILLIONS).	ACRES. (MILLIONS).
1937–38 ..	95,828	22,507	6·20	3·99	27·596	20·96
1938–39 ..	96,641	27,121	6·48	3·86	27·605	20·56
1939–40 ..	97,237	29,789	9·79	4·06	27·605	20·74
1940–41 ..	99,869	27,798	6·85	4·79	27·612	20·96
1941–42 ..	92,014	22,025	6·85	4·56	27·634	20·89
1942–43 ..	146,120	30,810	6·49	4·6	27·646	20·70
1943–44 ..	145,489	18,178	6·90	5·52	27·656	20·59

The total area of ryotwari holdings and the area cultivated has not changed much during the last seven years. Except for a fall in 1941–42, the cultivation of poramboke land has steadily increased and the rise has been particularly marked in the last three years. Simultaneously the objectionable occupation has decreased. As a result of the "Grow More Food" Campaign there was a considerable increase in the cultivation of tank-bed land and wherever such cultivation was permitted, ordinary tarams were charged.

GRAPH No. 1

CULTIVATION OF PORAMBOKE LANDS IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES FROM 1937 TO 1944



Wards' Estates (Fasli 1353)

Court of Wards

There were 14 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of fasli 1353. Of these, Wanaparthy was handed over on 11th February 1944. At the time of rendition, the demand of this estate was Rs. 69,393 and the cash balance Rs. 33,115 against Rs. 12,373 at the time of assumption. Further, debts amounting to Rs. 75,977 due by the estate were repaid and Rs. 27,546 spent on maramat works.

Cultivation and Holdings

The percentage of cultivation to holdings in all the estates was 82·7 against 84·6 in fasli 1352. It was above 70 in eight estates and below 70 in Marungapuri, Kadavur, Doddappanaickanur (Impartible), Singampatti and Sivagiri.

Finance

Demand

Excluding the total remission of Rs. 1·07 lakhs, the net demand of all the estates was Rs. 86·43 lakhs. In the estates other than Wanaparthy that were under the Court's management both in faslis 1352 and 1353 there was an increase of Rs. 11·39 lakhs in the net demand of fasli 1353. This was contributed by 12 estates. Only in Kadambur there was decrease, but it was negligible.

Collection

Current demand.—Rs. 59·32 lakhs were collected and Rs. 82 written off. Including collections made and other disposals since the close of the fasli, the balance on 1st October 1944 was Rs. 25·02 lakhs or 28·9 per cent of the demand. There was improvement in collection in all the estates, except Doddappanaickanur (Impartible) and Singampatti. The balance was high in Sivaganga, Singampatti, Pappanad (Partible) and Kadavur (Partible). In Sivaganga, the season was not favourable and so, collection was only 57 per cent.

Arrears.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli in all the estates was Rs. 103·22 lakhs, of which Rs. 74·72 lakhs were outstanding at its close. The balance was significantly large in Sivaganga (Partible), Vizianagram (Impartible and Joint Family Property), Ramnad (Ayan) and Sivaganga (Ayan). In Vizianagram and Sivaganga, the arrears include several irrecoverable items.

Financial Condition

The following statement shows the consolidated financial position of the estates for fasli 1353 and the preceding fasli :—

	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Cash balance at the beginning of the fasli	8·51	14·04
Cash receipts during the fasli ..	88·73	1,06·81
Cash assets of the fasli	97·24	1,20·85
Cash expenditure during the fasli ..	83·32	1,01·05
Cash balance at the close of the fasli	13·92	19·80
Government promissory notes and other securities and fixed deposits held	2·14	13·83
Estimated value of grain held ..	11·35	11·66
Aggregate closing balance	27·41	45·29

The aggregate closing balance was over Rs. 13·93 lakhs in Ramnad and Rs. 12·80 lakhs in Sivaganga (Ayan).

Debts

	Debts (in lakhs of rupees)	
	Due to the estates.	Due by the estates.
At the beginning of the fasli ..	23·97	69·63
Fresh debts during the fasli, interest and costs	0·04	1·96
Total ..	24·01	71·59
Amounts collected or repaid ..	0·32	13·84
,, written off	0·30	2·49
Balance ..	23·39	55·26

The outstanding balance due to Vizianagram (Joint Family Property) estate alone was Rs. 21·65 lakhs as against Rs. 24·79 lakhs in the preceding fasli and represents the amount due under the "internal debt." The outstanding debt of Rs. 33·87 lakhs was highest in Vizianagram (Impartible) estate, Ramnad, Siripuram, Salur and Sivagiri estates were indebted to the extent of Rs. 21·71 lakhs. In Vizianagram (Impartible) and Ramnad, substantial amounts of debt were repaid.

Encumbered Estates

The notification under section 45 of the Madras Act 1 of 1902 continued to be in force in Siripuram, Salur, Ramnad and Sivagiri. It was extended to Chundi during the fasli.

The following statement shows the liabilities outstanding at the end of the fasli:—

	Total liabilities for the fasli.	Amount repaid.	Balance.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Siripuram	6·32	0·10	6·22
Salur	4·47	0·09	4·38
Ramnad	17·88	7·10 re-paid and 2·48 [illegible] written off	8·30
Sivagiri	2·92	0·11	2·81

The investigation of claims against Siripuram and Salur estates is nearing completion.

Miscellaneous

Agricultural Improvements

The farms maintained by the Vizianagram estate were taken over by the military, but other small farms were opened and cultivated by the estate. The services of the Ongole stud bull were as usual made available to ryots free of cost.

Maramat Works

Considerable attention was paid to this important branch of work. Rs. 12·28 lakhs were allotted, of which Rs. 9·46 lakhs or 77 per cent were spent. In this fasli, 13 per cent of the total ordinary charge was spent on maramat works as against 9·8 per cent in fasli 1352.

Field Survey

Steps are being taken to get the *Kadavur* and *Doddappanaickanur* (Impartible) estates surveyed. Salur, Siripuram, Wanaparthy, Ramnad, Kadambur and Singampatti estates remain unsurveyed.

Forests

The forests in Vizianagram, Salur, Chundi, Marungapuri, Singampatti, Sivaganga and Sivagiri estates were worked in accordance with the rules framed under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882. The working plan sanctioned by the Court was in operation during the fasli in Vizianagram estate forests. In Sivaganga, the scheme for growing fuel trees for the production of charcoal, started on an area of 10 square miles, progressed well and the system has to be extended to additional areas. In Doddappanaickanur, the ryots after much persuasion have agreed to certain conventions for the smooth working of the forests with reference to the Rajinama decree.

Institutions attached to Estates

Separate accounts were maintained for the religious and charitable institutions of which wards are the hereditary trustees. In

Salur, three institutions under the management of the ward's mother were handed over to the Court of Wards. The affairs of the devasthanam and chatram institutions of Sivagiri which were badly managed by the zamindar are being restored to order.

The Vizianagram Impartible estate continued to maintain a First Grade Arts College, a High School, a Sanskrit College, a Music College, The Maharaja's Hospital with a leprosy clinic, a Gosha Hospital and a Veterinary Hospital. All the institutions were properly kept and enjoyed popularity. The Ramnad estate maintains the Raja's High School and the Sivaganga estate a High School and two free elementary schools. At Singampatti, an elementary school was maintained by the estate.

General

The claims of Sir Vijaya Anand to Vizianagram Joint Family Property were settled by a lump-sum payment of Rs. 10,54,193. Sir Vijaya Anand executed a release deed relinquishing all claims of his branch of the family to the Vizianagram Joint Family Property.

The health and conduct of all the wards were generally satisfactory. Wards of school-going age studied mostly in schools or colleges. The Raja Sahib of Vizianagram studied in the Honours Class in the Presidency College, Madras. The Rajakumar of Vizianagram and the Chundi ward were coached by tutors privately. Singampatti ward's progress in St. Mary's High School, Madura, was not satisfactory and he was sent to Trinity College, Kandy, where he was admitted in the Fourth Class. The Sivaganga ward continued his general studies under the guidance of his tutor-guardian Mr. Gompertz. Kadambur ward continued his training in the details of estate administration till he took charge of his estate on 3rd September 1944.

The financial stability of the estates was generally maintained and considerable progress was made in the repayment of debts. The current demand increased by nearly Rs. 10·5 lakhs. Yet the recoverable balance fell from 32·2 per cent to 28·9 per cent. The aggregate closing balance increased to Rs. 45·29 lakhs, of which Rs. 13·83 lakhs were in promissory notes and securities. Having to sell part of Ramnad estate was a possibility in fasli 1350 or 1351. But gradually debts have been paid and now this estate has Rs. 13·93 lakhs as aggregate closing balance. Debts of this estate amounted to Rs. 18·38 lakhs last year, but at the end of fasli 1353 they were brought down to Rs. 8·30 lakhs only. Debts due to the estates were reduced from Rs. 27·32 lakhs to Rs. 23·39 lakhs. The major portion of this is the "internal debt" in Vizianagram (Joint Family Property) and the question of setting off certain debts against it was under consideration. The remaining portion is mostly covered by pro-notes and bonds. The average percentage of establishment charges fell from 17 per cent in the previous fasli

to 12 per cent. On the other hand, expenditure on maramat works increased considerably.

Excise and Opium

During the year 1944–45 there was a general increase in the consumption of arrack, toddy, wines, spirits, beer, denatured spirits and opium and a decrease of methyl alcohol and ganja. The total excise revenue demand was Rs. 12,79·73 (6,96·20) lakhs and the collection Rs. 12,75·94 (6·93·55) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 94,110 was written off as irrecoverable. The expenditure was only 3·6 (5·0) per cent of the receipts. A comparative statement of the expenditure and the details of revenue derived is given below :—

	Revenue (in lakhs of rupees)		
	1938–39.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Revenue demand from toddy ..	1,99·14	3,49·12	6,70·59
Revenue demand from arrack ..	1,16·85	2,51·79	4,48·65
Revenue from foreign liquor ..	14·08	40·58	66·17
Revenue from hemp drugs ..	15·82	22·59	36·24
Revenue from opium ..	25·71	27·87	49·38
Total revenue demand ..	3,74·57	6,96·19	12,79·72
Total expenditure	32·18	36·07	46·09
Number of toddy shops	9,254	10,404	10,402
Number of arrack shops.. ..	5,511	4,745	4,771

Toddy

The rates of tree-tax were enhanced by 33⅓ per cent in all districts excluding the four ex-prohibition districts. Rentals of toddy shops were more than double those for the previous year. The Revenue demand from toddy was made up of Rs. 4,47·69 (1,98·34) lakhs under the rentals and the balance under tree-tax. Approximately 39·6 lakhs of coconut, palmyra, date and sago trees were tapped for fermented toddy as against 36·7 lakhs in the previous year. There was no change in the area under the tree-tax system in the Agency tracts of the province.

Arrack

The following changes were made for the year in the areas of contract supply of arrack :—

(1) Areas of the Vizagapatam Commercial Corporation and the Vizagapatam Sugar and Refinery, Limited, in the Vizagapatam district were re-distributed. One of the objects was to use molasses to the best advantage.

(2) The contracts for supply of arrack to South Kanara and Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district were transferred from Messrs. Parry & Co. to the Mangalore and Tadpatri distilleries respectively.

There was no change in the scale of licence fees which have been in force since 1937 or in the strength of arrack supplied

to the shops. There was on an average one shop for every 31,809 (32,709) persons in municipal areas and for 7,464 (7,497) persons in other areas. The incidence of consumption per hundred of population for the Province (excluding the four ex-prohibition districts) was 4·6 (4·4) gallons. The total consumption of arrack was 18·76 (17·96) lakhs of proof gallons representing an increase of about 4·4 per cent. A quantity of 1,400 bulk gallons of specially coloured country spirits was manufactured in one distillery and issued for supply to troops only.

There was no change in the system of supply of arrack in the Agency tracts of the Province. The consumption of arrack in the agency was 1·65 lakhs of proof gallons and was slightly less than last year.

Foreign Liquor

The rate of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits, Indian-made rectified spirits and coconut toddy arrack was raised from Rs. 21–14–0 to Rs. 25 per proof gallon with effect from 1st April 1944. For the first time, excise duty was imposed from the same date on wines and medicated wines manufactured in British India at the rate of Rs. 25 per proof gallon. The consumption of wines, spirits and beer amounted to 9·27 (7·79) lakhs of gallons and that of denatured spirits and methyl alcohol to 0·63 (0·46) lakh of gallons. The quantity of foreign liquor imported by sea was 97,823 (32,268) gallons showing a substantial increase over the quantity imported in 1943–44.

Hemp Drugs

The area under hemp cultivation for the year was 533·05 (271·84) acres and the quantity of ganja turned out was about 2,748 maunds. About 300 maunds of bhang were manufactured, of which 90 maunds were intended for supply to the Central Provinces and Berar.

During the year the rate of duty on ganja was enhanced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 and on bhang from Rs. 13 to Rs. 15 per seer. Four hundred and fifty shops were sold for the year for Rs. 21·47 lakhs as against 448 shops for Rs. 10·18 lakhs in the previous year. Consumption of ganja and bhang was 37,775 (38,078) seers and 5,442 (3,765) seers respectively.

Opium

The issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 85 to Rs. 100 per seer. Including the shops in the ex-prohibition districts, 491 shops were sold for Rs. 29·33 lakhs as against 445 shops for Rs. 11·73 lakhs in the previous year. The consumption of raw opium increased from 17,093 to 19,527 seers. This was mainly due to the opening of opium shops in the ex-prohibition districts from 1st April 1944.

Offences

The total number of cases under the Abkari Act during 1944–45 was 31,505 (24,926) exclusive of the 85 (75) cases detected by the Excise Intelligence Bureau staff. The number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy was 10,156 (8,677). Illicit distillation was prevalent in Chicacole and Bobbili circles of the Vizagapatam district, in the deltaic parts of East and West Godavari districts and in Guntur, Anantapur, Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot, Chittoor, Malabar and South Kanara districts. A number of cases of smuggling of opium to Ceylon were detected during the year.

General

The closure of arrack shops in the toddy-drinking areas of Shiyali and Tirutturaipundi taluks of Tanjore district and Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of Ramnad district and the prohibition of the sale of liquor of any kind to members of the 'hill tribes' on the Nilgiris, except on a medical certificate, were continued during the year. In 17 districts arrack shops were closed during important fairs, festivals and on market days. In Salem and North Arcot districts toddy shops were also closed on such occasions. Restrictions on hours of sale were enforced in respect of specified shops in the neighbourhood of mills in Madras and in the industrial areas of Salem, Tiruchengode and Mettur towns in Salem district and in Arkonam and Ranipet in North Arcot district. The orders for the closure of certain kinds of liquor shops in connection with elections continued to be in force.

The administration of Excise and Salt revenue in the two British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri was carried on by the Madras Government. The agreement under which Travancore Government undertook to supply duty-free salt to the two enclave villages was renewed for a further period of one year from 1st January 1945.

The excise laboratory maintained by the Government continued to function satisfactorily and the number of samples analysed and articles examined was 2,606 (1,390). Care was taken to see that no liquor was adulterated with undesirable stuff. There were no temperance activities of any importance, nor was there any picketing of liquor shops or intimidation of persons resorting to them. The Excise Licensing Boards and the Excise Advisory Committees continued to function and their recommendations were generally accepted. During the year a distillery to manufacture cashew arrack was opened in Mangalore and a new pharmaceutical laboratory at Mettur.

There were 5,135 (6,882) convictions for offences of which drunkenness formed a part in places in which the Town Nuisance Act was in force. The number was 2,781 (3,749) in Madras City. The incidence was highest in Tiruvarur (Tanjore district) with

71·8 persons per 10,000 of the population, followed by Ootacamund 61·9; Tadpatri (Anantapur district) 49·3; and Madras 34·5. Last year also Madras and Ootacamund were prominent in the number of such offences.

The average total excise revenue per head of population works out to Rs. 2·59 compared with Rs. 1·46 in the year 1943–44. Here again Madras and Nilgiri districts contributed the highest with Rs. 13·21 and 11·46 per head of the population respectively. The citizens of Cuddapah district on the other hand paid Re. 0·82, being the lowest per head, not considering the illicit distillation which was known to prevail there. The following figures have been collected for districts which have consumed arrack, hemp drugs or opium much above the average for the Province :—

	Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers.			
	Country spirits.	Opium.	Ganja.	Bhang.
Average for the Province ..	4·58	0·04	0·07	0·01
Madras	18·42	0·09	0·45	0·003
The Nilgiris	13·72	0·10	0·07	..
Kistna	8·5	0·05	0·09	..
West Godavari	5·42	0·12	0·08	..

The figures for consumption of bhang in Trichinopoly and Tanjore and of opium in East and West Godavari were the highest.

Graph No. 4 (page 41) shows the substantial increase in excise revenue and Graph No. 2 (page 24) in the consumption of arrack in the last eight years.

The statement below indicates changes since 1940 :—

Year.	Tree tax in lakhs of rupees.	Trees tapped in lakhs.	Imported foreign liquor in thousands of gallons.	Consumption of			
				Arrack.	Foreign liquor.	Opium.	Hemp.
				In lakhs of gallons.		In thousands of seers.	
1940–41 ..	82·54	19·21	5,26·3	8·21	7·15	19·7	30·2
1941–42 ..	88·41	20·98	4,62·3	9·92	7·81	20·7	32·4
1942–43 ..	1,03·39	24·5	1,96·4	15·04	8·98	20·1	32·3
1943–44 ..	1,50·77	36·5	32·3	17·96	8·25	17·1	41·8
1944–45 ..	2,22·90	39·6	97·8	18·76	9·90	19·5	43·2

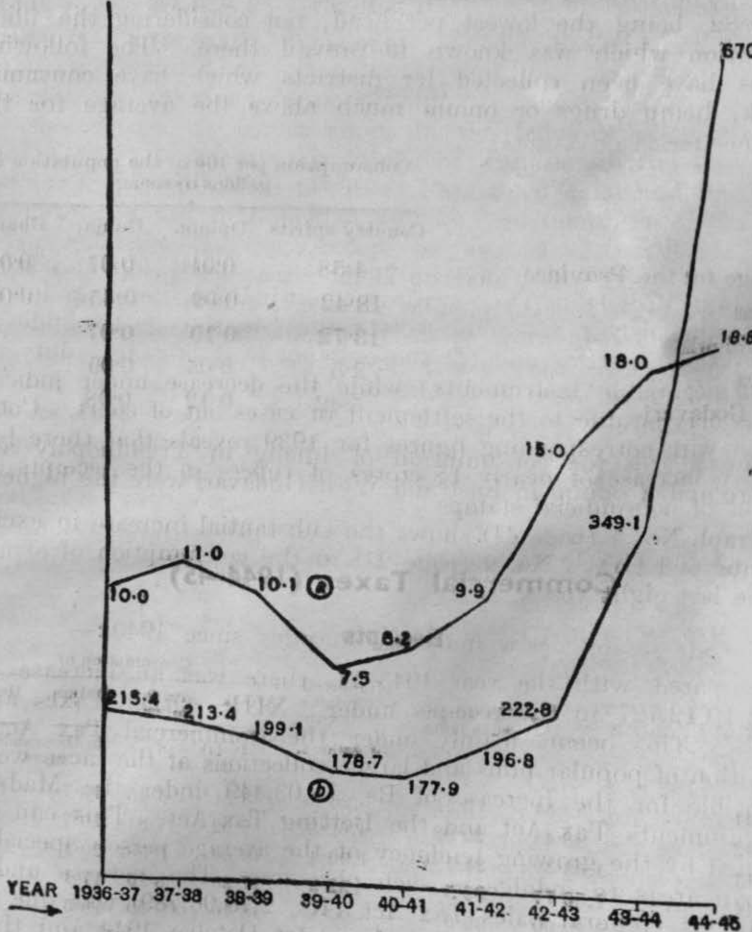
The number of trees tapped for toddy and the consumption of arrack has gone up sharply and that of hemp drugs more than 30 per cent. At the same time, it is significant to note that the number of toddy and arrack shops have not greatly increased. The imports of foreign liquor were only a fraction of what they were in 1939, but they show signs of picking up during this year.

GRAPH No. 2

SHOWING

(*a*) CONSUMPTION OF ARRACK IN LAKHS OF PROOF GALLONS

(*b*) REVENUE FROM TODDY IN LAKHS OF RUPEES



Stamps

The total receipts on account of stamps show an increase of Rs. 40,79,490 or 13·69 per cent as compared with the receipts of 1943–44. The details of stamp revenue are shown below:—

	1943–44.	1944–45.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	
Judicial stamps	1,08,95,472	92,27,842	— 15·30
Non-judicial stamps	1,78,20,667	2,34,34,592	+ 31·50
Revenue adhesive stamps ..	10,70,346	12,03,541	+ 12·44
Total ..	2,97,86,485	3,38,65,975	+ 13·69
Charges including discount, establishment, cost of stamps, etc.	9,63,871	9,31,707	— 3·34

The net receipts after Presidency audit amounted to Rs. 3,14,04,973–9–5. The increase in non-judicial stamps including Revenue adhesives was due to (1) the increase in the sale of immovable properties and (2) the enhancement of stamp duty on certain negotiable instruments; while the decrease under judicial stamps may be due to the settlement of cases out of court. Comparison with corresponding figures for 1939 reveals that there has been an increase of nearly 1⅔ crores of rupees in the receipts on account of non-judicial stamps.

Commercial Taxes (1944–45)

Receipts

Compared with the year 1943–44, there was an increase of Rs. 3,10,12,727 in the receipts under 'XIII. Other Taxes and Duties.' This occurs mainly under the Commercial Tax Acts. Exhibition of popular films and larger collections at the races were responsible for the increase of Rs. 11,03,449 under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act and the Betting Tax Act. This can be explained by the growing tendency of the average person specially in urban areas to indulge in such pleasures. The increase under the Madras General Sales Tax Act (Rs. 2,78,96,789) was due to enhancement in the rates of tax from 1st October 1943 and that under the Madras Sales of Motor Spirits Taxation Act (Rs. 17,93,912) was due to the greater sales of petrol to the Military.

The receipts under the Sale of Cloth Act were Rs. 60,072 and those under the Madras Tobacco Act Rs. 35,74,526 which includes compensation received from the Central Government for suspension

of the Provincial measures of taxation on wholesale trade in tobacco. Both these Acts have been repealed from 1st April 1944.

Expenditure

The cost of the Commercial Taxes Department administering the above Acts shows an increase of Rs. 1,61,107. The rise was marked under the Madras General Sales Tax Act (Rs. 73,058) and was due to the employment of additional staff and payment of dearness allowance at the increased rates. The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the Foodgrains Control Order, the Drugs Control Order and the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance.

CHAPTER IV—FINANCE

Provincial Finance

Tables Nos. 1 and 2 (pages 46 and 47) give the figures for the past two years of provincial revenue and expenditure as well as the capital expenditure on Irrigation Works, Electricity Schemes, Industrial Development and Civil Works outside the Revenue Account (not charged to Revenue).

Cash Balance

Cash balance to the credit of the Provincial Government is shown below :—

	On 1st Apr. 1944. RS. IN LAKHS.	On 31st Mar. 1945. RS. IN LAKHS.
Held in Treasuries of the Presidency ..	84	86
Deposits with Reserve Bank	57	80
Total ..	141	166

Revenue and Expenditure

The Provincial Revenue in 1944–45 was Rs. 41,25,15,614 showing an increase of Rs. 11,40,95,432 over the previous year. The largest items contributing to the increase were " Provincial Excise " (Rs. 5,58·39 lakhs), " Other Taxes and Duties " (Rs. 3,12·33 lakhs) and " Taxes on Income " (Rs. 1,05·90 lakhs). The other heads under which there were appreciable increase were " Stamps " (Rs. 38·24 lakhs), " Land Revenue and Irrigation " (Rs. 32·81 lakhs), " Forest " (Rs. 27·25 lakhs), " Interest " (Rs. 26·76 lakhs), " Industries " (Rs. 23·60 lakhs), " Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act " (Rs. 14·10 lakhs), " Police " (Rs. 10·44 lakhs) and " Civil Defence " (Rs. 10·22 lakhs). There were decreases under some heads such as " Civil Works " (Rs. 22·56 lakhs), " Registration " (Rs. 9 lakhs), and " Administration of Justice," (Rs. 5·28 lakhs).

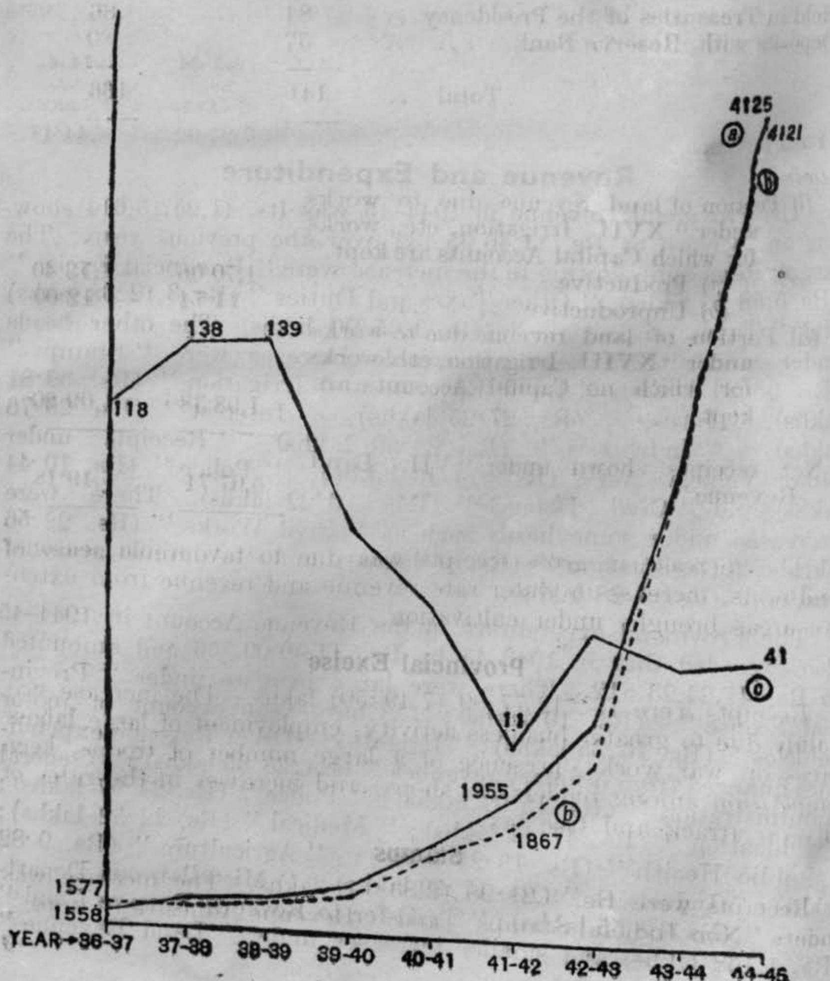
The Provincial expenditure in the Revenue Account in 1944–45 also exceeded that in 1943–44 by Rs. 11,40,09,756 and amounted to Rs. 41,24,23,512. There were large increase under " Provincial Excise " (Rs. 10 lakhs) ; " Charges on account of motor vehicles " (Rs. 16·35 lakhs) ; " Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues " (Rs. 28·65 lakhs) ; " General Administration " (Rs. 13·97 lakhs) ; " Police " (Rs. 24·97 lakhs) ; " Education " (Rs. 47·44 lakhs) ; " Medical " (Rs. 22·52 lakhs) ; " Public Health " (Rs. 13·25 lakhs) ; " Agriculture " (Rs. 9·82 lakhs) ; " Industries " (Rs. 17·59 lakhs) ; " Miscellaneous Departments " (Rs. 10·55 lakhs) ; " Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund " (Rs. 1,168 lakhs) and smaller increases under " Land Revenue "

(Rs. 2·32 lakhs); " Registration " (Rs. 2·08 lakhs); " Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt" (Rs. 7·84 lakhs); "Administration of Justice " (Rs. 8·56 lakhs); " Veterinary " (Rs. 4·38 lakhs); " Co-operation " (Rs. 4·50 lakhs); " Civil Works " (Rs. 6·96 lakhs); " Superannuation Allowances and Pensions " (Rs. 7·66 lakhs) besides minor increases under other heads. There were decreases under some heads, the chief being under " Famine " (Rs. 1,88·50 lakhs); " Stationary and Printing " (Rs. 10·28 lakhs); " Extraordinary charges " (Rs. 61·58 lakhs) and " Civil Defence " **(Rs. 28·74 lakhs).**

GRAPH No. 3

SHOWING IN LAKHS OF RUPEES

(*a*) TOTAL REVENUE
(*b*) TOTAL EXPENDITURE
(*c*) TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



Receipts on Revenue Account

Taxes on Income

From the 1st April 1937, the share of the Provincial Government is regulated by section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935 and by the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936, as subsequently amended in 1940.

In 1944–45, the Madras Government received Rs. 3,98·40 lakhs as against Rs. 2,92·50 lakhs in the previous year.

Land Revenue

The gross receipts under "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 844·48 lakhs. That portion of the land revenue which is due to Irrigation is deducted from "VII. Land Revenue" and shown under "XVII. Irrigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept" and "XVIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept." The comparative position in the years 1943–44 and 1944–45 is shown below :—

	1943–44 RS. IN LAKHS.	1944–45 RS. IN LAKHS.
Land Revenue	7,97·92	8,44·48
Deduct—		
(i) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVII. Irrigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept."		
(*a*) Productive	—1,70·06	—1,73·40
(*b*) Unproductive	— 11·74	— 12·00
(ii) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVIII. Irrigation, etc. works for which no Capital Accounts are kept"	—1,08·38	—1,09·90
Net receipts shown under "VII. Land Revenue"	5,07·74	5,49·18

The increase in gross receipts was due to favourable seasonal conditions, increase in water rate revenue and revenue from extensive areas brought under cultivation.

Provincial Excise

Receipts were Rs. 12,77·89 (7,19·50) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to greater business activity, employment of large labour forces on war works, presence of a large number of troops, keen competition among bidders for shops, and increases in the rates of duty on arrack and tree tax.

Stamps

Receipts were Rs. 3,21·98 (2,83·74) lakhs. The increase was under "Non-Judicial Stamps" and "Revenue Adhesive Stamps"

and was due to increase in the sale of immovable properties and enhancement of stamp duty on certain negotiable instruments.

Forest

Receipts were Rs. 1,43·48 (1,16·23) lakhs. The increase was due to better prices for sandalwood, timber and other produce, increased revenue from the sale of standing trees, and of additional coupes for supply of charcoal and fuel at enhanced rates and to adjustment of payments for supplies of timber to the War Department and of fuel to Madras City made in previous years.

Registration

Receipts were Rs. 66·16 (75·16) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to a fall in the number of registrations and to smaller receipts under " Search Fees ".

Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts

Receipts were Rs. 77·61 (63·51) lakhs. The increase was due to an increase in the number of vehicles paying the tax.

Other Taxes and Duties

There was an increase of Rs. 312·33 lakhs in the receipts under this head. The great bulk of this increase occurred under the General Sales Tax and was due partly to the fact that the general rate of the tax was increased from $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to 1 per cent from 1st October 1943 and the higher rate was in force for the whole of the year 1944–45 against six months in the previous year and partly to the greater turnover of the assessees as a result of the rise in prices and the intense war time business activity. Gradual improvement in the administration of the tax also contributed to the increase. The receipts from the Entertainment Tax and the Betting Tax were larger mainly because of the availability of surplus money with the public. The increased receipts from the Motor Spirit Sales Tax were due to the consumption of larger quantity of petrol for military purposes and from the Tobacco Duties mainly as a result of an arrear payment of compensation due from the Government of India.

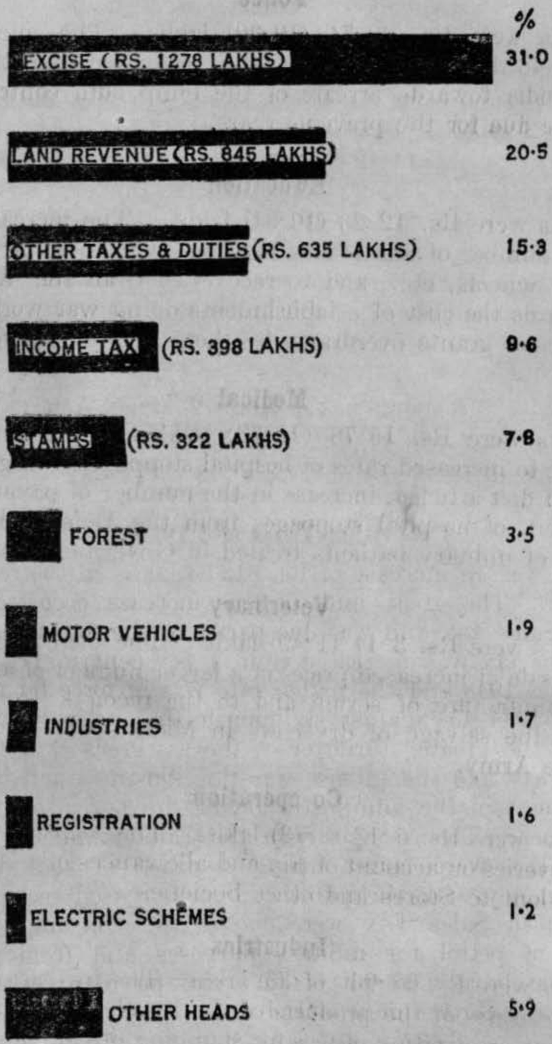
Interest

Receipts were Rs. 51·36 (24·60) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to larger investments of cash balances on long-term Central Government securities earning a higher rate of interest instead of in the Central Government Treasury bills.

Administration of Justice

Receipts were Rs. 45·73 (51·01) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to a large reduction in the receipts of the Official Assignee owing

SOURCES OF REVENUE ACTUALS
1944-45
TOTAL = RS. 4,125 LAKHS



to the fact that as a result of the provincialization of his office in the previous year there was a large credit on account of the transfer of his investments to the Provincial Government in that year and to larger refunds of magisterial fines consequent on the reduction or remission of fines in appeals.

Jails and Convict Settlements

Receipts were Rs. 14·86 (11·24) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to larger receipts under "jail manufactures" and to a larger

recovery from the Cinchona Department of the cost on account of the quinine section of the Central Jail, Coimbatore.

Police

Receipts were Rs. 20·74 (10·30) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to the credit of a large sum recovered from the Government of India towards arrears of the lump sum contribution for War Police due for the previous years.

Education

Receipts were Rs. 12·23 (10·84) lakhs. The increase was due to a large number of admissions in the Government Arts Colleges, Secondary Schools, etc., and to recoveries from the War Department towards the cost of establishments doing war work and from local bodies of grants overdrawn by them in previous years.

Medical

Receipts were Rs. 15·78 (12·73) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to increased rates of hospital stoppages owing to the rise in prices of diet articles, increase in the number of paying patients, and recovery of hospital stoppages from the Defence Department in respect of military patients treated in Government hospitals.

Veterinary

Receipts were Rs. 3·11 (1·49) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the sale at increased prices of a larger number of animals used for the manufacture of serum and to the receipts from schemes relating to the salvage of dry cows in Madras City and supply of milk to the Army.

Co-operation

Receipts were Rs. 5·13 (3·13) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to recoveries on account of pay and allowances of a large number of officers lent to Stores and other Societies.

Industries

Receipts were Rs. 67·93 (44·33) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to larger sales of the products of the Kerala Soap Institute and of fish liver oil, realization of fees for stamping of cloth and of licence fees under the Cloth Dealers' Control Order, 1944, wrong credit of the sale-proceeds of handloom cloth and mill-made standard cloth, increased receipts from sale of fish from inland fisheries and increase in the selling prices and larger sales of quinine products.

Civil Works

Receipts were Rs. 22·57 (45·13) lakhs. The decrease was due to large credits in the previous year on account of centage charges realized on certain Military and Naval Works and to the transfer

of funds from the reserve in the Central Road Fund for road works of military importance. Similar credits were absent in the year under review.

Receipts from Electricity Schemes

The gross receipts from Electricity Schemes are credited to this head and the working expenses are adjusted by a reduction in the gross receipts as in the case of irrigation works. The total net receipts were Rs. 49·05 (50·47) lakhs. The decrease was the result of a drop in gross revenue and an increase in working expenses. The reduction in gross revenue was due to the debit of the difference between book and market values for certain oil engines transferred to the military and of large credits to miscellaneous revenue on account of surplus materials found during stock verification. The increase in working expenses was due to the grant of increased rates of dearness allowance to staff, increased cost of fuel and to larger debits to 'Suspense' against credits in the previous year.

Stationery and Printing

Receipts were Rs. 7·75 (5·08) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to large recoveries from local bodies and co-operative institutions for paper supplied to them, to increased receipts on account of additional printing work done for the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Defence Department and to receipts from the sale of forms in connexion with the rationing of foodgrains, kerosene, etc.

Miscellaneous

Receipts were Rs. 37·38 (33·66) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the better prices realized for Government coir brought from Laccadive Islands, large recoveries from municipalities and panchayat boards on account of non-recurring charges and maintenance charges for radio sets installed in their respective areas, larger deposits that lapsed to Government, larger income from sales of land and houses, increased Pound Fund receipts and sale-proceeds of gunnies and grain in the famine camps in Bellary district.

Civil Defence

Receipts were Rs. 28·05 (17·83) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to sale-proceeds of A.R.P. stores, equipment, vehicles, buildings, etc., in places where Civil Defence measures had been withdrawn and sale-proceeds of confiscated and other foodstuffs, sand bags, etc.

Expenditure on Revenue Account

Land Revenue

Expenditure was Rs. 25·77 (23·45) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the employment of additional staff for the record of

rights operations in connection with the Poondi reservoir and settlement of rents in certain estate villages and to the grant of war allowance, dearness allowance and travelling allowance at increased rates.

Provincial Excise

Expenditure was Rs. 46·07 (36·07) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to formation of the new Chittoor subdivision with effect from 1st January 1944, increased dearness and war allowances, payment for opium supplied in the previous year and increased exports of Indian-made foreign spirits and spirituous preparations to the Indian States and other Governments.

Stamps

Expenditure was Rs. 11·66 (9·64) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the payment of a greater amount as discount to stamp-vendors as a result of the larger sales of non-judicial stamps.

Forests

Expenditure was Rs. 81·99 (80·27) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the grant of war allowance and dearness allowance at enhanced rates.

Registration

Expenditure was Rs. 34·76 (32·68) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the grant of war allowance, dearness allowance and travelling allowance at enhanced rates.

Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts

Expenditure was Rs. 62·01 (45·67) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to the payment of larger compensation to local bodies owing to increased receipts under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

Other Taxes and Duties

Expenditure was Rs. 18·27 (16·61) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the grant of war allowance and dearness allowance at enhanced rates and employment of additional staff.

Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues

Expenditure was Rs. 87·63 (58·98) lakhs. The increase was due to the execution of a large number of works in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign, protective works against floods in and around Madras City and other flood repair works in Chingleput and Nellore districts.

Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works

Expenditure was Rs. 3·44 (2·15) lakhs. The increase was due to execution of works sanctioned in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign and meeting land charges for some minor works.

Interest on Debt and Other Obligations

The expenditure incurred on ordinary debts covering all loans due to the Central Government or raised in the open market and including temporary ways and means advances made by the Reserve Bank of India is debited to this head. From the amount so debited, interest on the capital outlay on Irrigation and Electricity systems and other commercial concerns is transferred to the respective service heads by a corresponding deduct entry under this head. Expenditure was Rs. -62·43 (-58·21) lakhs. The decrease is due to the smaller interest charges paid to the Central Government owing to a reduction in the outstanding debt as a result of advance repayments.

Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt

Expenditure was Rs. 49·26 (41·42) lakhs. The increase was due to contributions to the Depreciation Fund and the General Sinking Fund in respect of the new loan raised in 1943–44.

General Administration

Expenditure was Rs. 3,14·48 (3,00·51) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to the creation of institutions for the training of clerks and village officers, employment of additional staff in the Development Department and the Board of Revenue to deal with Post-war Reconstruction Schemes, increase in the temporary establishments in Collectors' offices and in the subdivisional and taluk establishments, payment of subsidies to ryots towards cost of reclaiming land under the Cauvery-Mettur Project and in other areas and the cost of sinking wells, mainly in the Ceded districts, and grant of war allowance, dearness allowance and travelling allowance to the staff at enhanced rates.

Administration of Justice

Expenditure was Rs. 1,13·76 (1,05·20) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the grant of war allowance and enhanced rates of dearness and travelling allowances, restoration of the pre-1938 scales of pay, additional expenditure on remuneration to copyists in Civil and Sessions Courts, larger expenditure on compensation payable to local bodies in lieu of magisterial fines, and increased expenditure under diet and road money to Prosecutors and witnesses and other contingent expenditure in Criminal Courts.

Jails and Convict Settlements

Expenditure was Rs. 62·11 (64·16) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the purchase at a cheaper rate of cotton for jail manufactures in the Central Jail, Coimbatore.

Police

Expenditure was Rs. 2,50·27 (2,25·31) lakhs. The increase was due to expansion of the police force, grant of war allowance and dearness allowance at enhanced rates, increased Special Branch activity on account of the war and internal security, continuance of the additional Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore and Vizianagram, supply of motor vehicles for greater mobility of the Police Force, rise in prices of all articles of clothing and equipment, increase in the number of Subdivisional officers, re-organization of the Finger-print Bureau and the Crime Branch, C.I.D., increased cost on account of training courses in Army schools, and heavy expenditure on feeding and transport of bandobust parties in connexion with communal and political disturbances.

Education

Expenditure was Rs. 3,66·15 (3,18·71) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to increase in the direct grants to non-Government primary schools on account of enhanced rates of dearness allowance to teachers employed in them and increased boarding grants, grants to the Madras University for the starting of the University College of Technology and to the Annamalai University for starting Engineering and Technological courses, payment of educational concessions to children and dependents of soldiers and increased grants earned by non-Government secondary schools, enhancement of the rates of stipends to Higher Elementary Training students and sanction of stipends to Secondary Training students, increased teaching and boarding grants to European schools and payment of increased rates of dearness allowance to Government servants and low-paid menials.

Medical

Expenditure was Rs. 1,52·62 (1,30·10) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to employmnt of additional medical and non-medical staff in the various Govenment medical institutions in the Presidency and the provincialization of five medical institutions, grant of travelling allowance to officers on leave taken for recuperation of health, grant of war allowance and dearness allowance at enhanced rates, increase in contingent charges, diet charges and cost of drugs, instruments, dressing materials and other hospital necessaries on account of war conditions and increase in the amount of capitation grants sanctioned to leper asylums and to the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium.

Public Health

Expenditure was Rs. 41·94 (28·69) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the contribution from Provincial revenues of a large amount to the Fund for development of rural water-supply, grant of war allowance and dearness allowance at enhanced rates, payment of certain non-recurring grants to local bodies for public health purposes including a grant for the Godavari Pushkaram festival and to larger expenditure on account of post-war anti-malarial schemes in Wynaad and other similar areas.

Agriculture

Expenditure was Rs. 48·11 (38·29) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the working of new schemes mostly connected with the supply of vegetables to the Army and paddy seed multiplication schemes, sanction of temporary staff to cope with increased work connected with Grow More Food Campaign and contingent expenditure connected with it, increase of expenditure on the distribution of improved seeds and manures including green manure seeds and ploughs and implements, increase in the working expenses of Agricultural Research Stations due to the cultivation of a larger area, rise in prices of materials, cattle food, cost of labour, etc., and the grant of war and dearness allowances at increased rates.

Veterinary

Expenditure was Rs. 20·08 (15·70) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to the grant of war allowance and dearness allowance at enhanced rates, revision of the scale of pay of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, larger purchases of medicine and other hospital necessities, opening of three new veterinary institutions and a separate section at Madras for the preparation of sera and vaccine to supply the northern districts, increased prices of animals and cattle food, purchase of bull calves for the Livestock Research Station in Guntur and the higher cost of maintaining them, introduction of new schemes relating to the salvage of dry cows in Madras City and the supply of fresh milk to the Army.

Co-operation

Expenditure was Rs. 22·04 (17·54) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the employment of additional staff for the supervision and audit of several Stores and other Societies and to increases in the rates of travelling, dearness and other compensatory allowances.

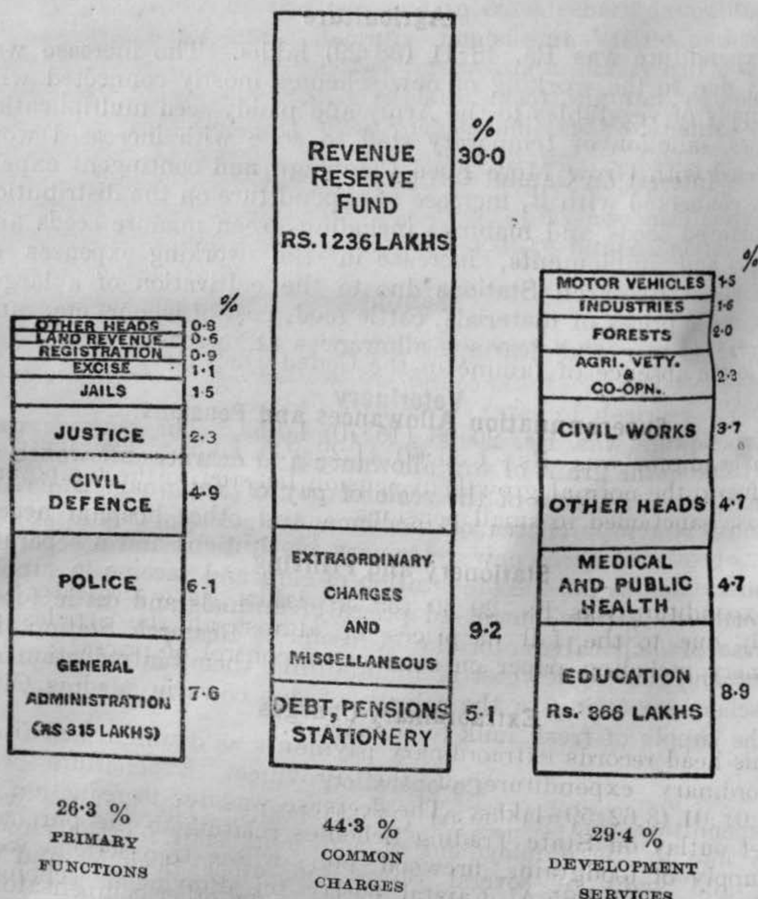
Industries

Expenditure was Rs. 65·14 (47·55) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to larger expenditure on the fish liver oil industry and the Kerala Soap Institute occasioned by the factories working in double shifts, purchase of large stocks of quinine products

(Mepacrine and Quinacrine tablets) for distribution to the public, increased cost of salt (including transport and freight charges) for the fish-curing yards, supply of smoked fish to the War Department, development of deep-sea fishing and inland fisheries as part of the Grow More Food campaign and expansion of the staff employed on yarn and cloth control.

EXPENDITURE 1944–45 [ACTUALS]

TOTAL = RS. 4,121 LAKHS.



Miscellaneous Departments

Expenditure was Rs. 40·15 (29·6) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to the grant of increased rates of dearness allowance, enhanced boarding grants for pupils of the eligible communities in Labour schools, extension of the scheme of free supply of midday meals to a larger number of pupils in Labour schools, construction

of more wells for members of the eligible communities, larger expenditure on scholarships and stipends to pupils of the eligible communities and exhibition under the major head with effect from 1944–45 of the expenditure on the Fire Services in mufassal towns for peace-time requirements.

Civil Works

Expenditure was Rs. 40·15 (29·60) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the sanction of an increase in the maximum grants admissible to local bodies for the maintenance of trunk and important marketing roads by 25 per cent on account of rise in the cost of road materials and labour, special grants sanctioned to the Madras Corporation and other local bodies for repairs to roads damaged by military traffic and by floods and larger amounts of grants earned by local bodies for village communications.

Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes

Expenditure was Rs. 33·86 (32·69) lakhs. The increase was due to larger capital outlay incurred in the year on Electricity Schemes.

Famine

Expenditure was Rs. 3·53 (1,92·03) lakhs. The decrease was due to the absence of famine in the Ceded Districts.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions

Expenditure was Rs. 1,30·60 (1,22·94) lakhs. The increase was due to the normal growth in pension list and to the temporary increase sanctioned in small pensions.

Stationery and Printing

Expenditure was Rs. 29·30 (39·58) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the fall in prices of almost all the articles of stationery including paper on account of control of prices.

Extraordinary Charges

This head records extraordinary payments as distinguished from the ordinary expenditure of the Province. Expenditure was Rs. 3,01·01 (3,62·59) lakhs. The decrease was due to reduction in the net outlay on State Trading Schemes relating to the purchase and supply of foodgrains, firewood, etc., whose transactions were exhibited under "85-A. Capital outlay on Provincial schemes connected with the War, 1939."

Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund

Expenditure was Rs. 1,239 (71·00) lakhs. The increase is due to the fact that a larger surplus in the Revenue Account was available for transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund which is intended for use in financing Post-war Development Schemes.

Civil Defence

Expenditure was Rs. 2,01·98 (2,30·72) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to retrenchment of A.R.P. and other Civil Defence expenditure in view of the improved war situation.

Capital Expenditure

Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works

Expenditure was Rs. 3·12 (5·04) lakhs. The decrease was due to the recovery of a large contribution from the Central Government in furtherance of the food production campaign having been treated as a deduction from capital expenditure.

Capital Outlay on Industrial Development

Expenditure was Rs. 6·04 (4·62) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to larger outlay on the close planting of cinchona by the Russian method and the construction of quarters and coolie lines, etc., in the plantations.

Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes

Expenditure was Rs. 29·88 (24·92) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the transfer to the Papanasam system of the capital cost of the Madura division previously debited to the Pykara system.

General

Graph No. 3 (page 28) shows the steady increase in total revenue since 1936–37. The contributions under seven main heads are shown in Graph No. 4 (page 41). Increases under "Taxes on Income," "Provincial Excise" and "Other Taxes and Duties" are striking. In the years 1940–41, 1943–44 and 1944–45, the amounts transferred to Revenue Reserve Fund were Rs. 59 lakhs, Rs. 71 lakhs and Rs. 1,239 lakhs, respectively.

The following statement shows expenditure during the period 1936 to 1945 on some of the important departments :—

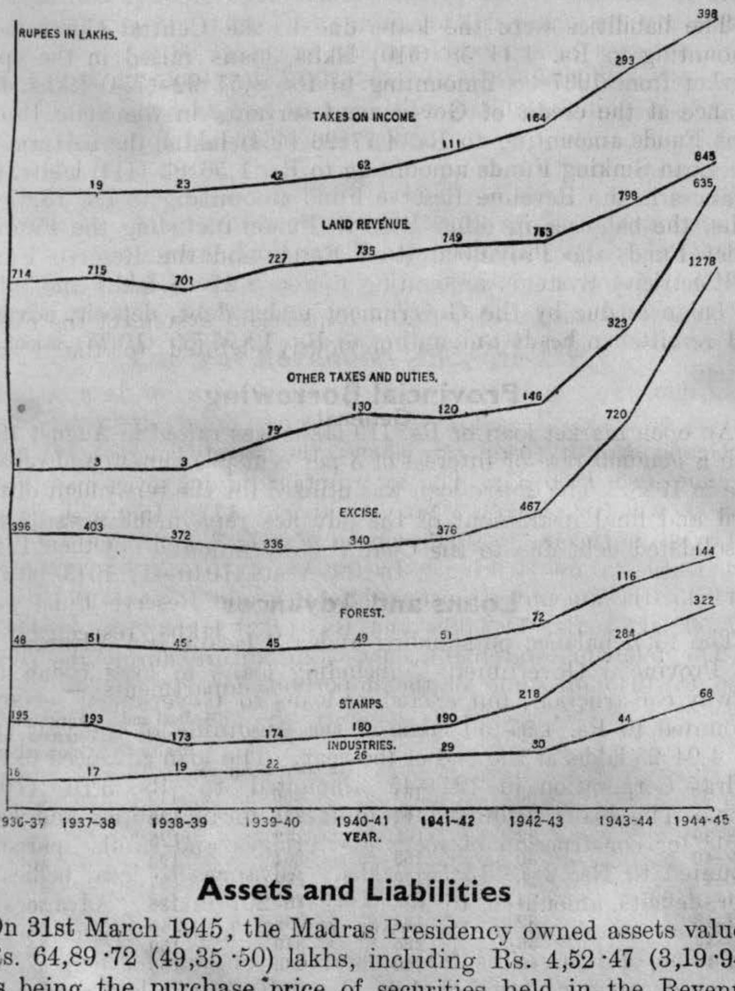
Year.	Excise.	Police.	Education.	Medical and Public Health.	Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operation.
			(In lakhs of rupees).		
1936–37 ..	33	161	256	117	45
1937–38 ..	34	161	258	139	47
1938–39 ..	32	161	262	125	47
1939–40 ..	30	163	264	125	46
1940–41 ..	28	170	279	137	47
1941–42 ..	27	177	287	136	50
1942–43 ..	32	194	299	145	62
1943–44 ..	36	225	319	159	72
1944–45 ..	46	250	366	195	90

The increase under "Agriculture", "Veterinary" and "Co-operation" was mostly contributed by "Agriculture." Twenty lakhs of rupees were spent under "Agriculture" in

1939–40 as against Rs. 48 lakhs in 1944–45. Diagrams on pages 31 and 38 show the contribution under various heads to the total revenue and expenditure. In the latter diagram "Other Heads" under "Development Services" include such items as construction of irrigation, navigation and other works, interest on capital works, etc.

GRAPH No. 4

REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS UNDER VARIOUS HEADS FROM 1936-37 TO 1944-45.



Assets and Liabilities

On 31st March 1945, the Madras Presidency owned assets valued at Rs. 64,89·72 (49,35·50) lakhs, including Rs. 4,52·47 (3,19·94) lakhs being the purchase price of securities held in the Revenue Reserve Fund, Sinking Fund, Famine Relief Fund and Depreciation Reserve and Special Reserve Funds of Electricity systems. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 47,48·50 (32,02·02) lakhs.

The chief assets were—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Remunerative irrigation and electric works ..	22,54·62 (22,16)
Outstanding loans due to the Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc.	4,94·54 (498)
Unproductive irrigation and navigation works ..	5,50·34 (548)
Capital outlay on Civil Works (Buildings) ..	1,46·31 (144)
Capital outlay on Cinchona plantations and industries.	58·98 (52)

In addition, on 31st March 1945, there were closing balances of Rs. 1,65·70 (141) lakhs in cash and Rs. 23,66·68 (10,16) lakhs invested in securities of the Central Government.

The liabilities were the loans due to the Central Government amounting to Rs. 4,11·58 (510) lakhs, loans raised in the open market from 1937–38 amounting to Rs. 8,57·92 (754) lakhs, the balance at the credit of Government servants in the State Provident Funds amounting to Rs. 4,77·26 (464) lakhs, the balances in the Loan Sinking Funds amounting to Rs. 1,56·83 (114) lakhs, the balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund amounting to Rs. 13,67·66 lakhs, the balances in other Reserve Funds including the Famine Relief Fund, the Provincial Road Fund, and the Reserve Funds of Electricity Systems amounting to Rs. 2,21·45 lakhs and other net balances due by the Government under debt, deposit, advance and remittance heads amounting to Rs. 12,55·80 (10,74) lakhs.

Provincial Borrowing

An open market loan of Rs. 110 lakhs was raised in August 1944 with a nominal rate of interest of 3 per cent per annum and repayable in 1958. The entire loan was utilized for the repayment of the third and final instalment of the advance repayment towards the consolidated debt due to the Central Government.

Loans and Advances

The total balance outstanding under "Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government" including loans to local bodies for railway construction, but excluding loans to Government servants amounted to Rs. 4,97·60 lakhs at the beginning of the year and Rs. 4,94·23 lakhs at the end of the year. The loan advanced to the Madras Corporation in 1944–45 amounted to Rs. 3·01 (7·08) lakhs. The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for construction of roads and bridges and similar purposes amounted to Rs. 2·76 (3·55) lakhs. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to Rs. 1·41 (0·20) lakhs. Advances to cultivators amounted to Rs. 60·20 (27·37) lakhs. Loans for the acquisition of house-sites for communities eligible for help by the Labour department amounted to Rs. 0·10 (0·07) lakh; advances to Kallar Co-operative Societies to Rs. 0·62 (0·45) lakh and loans to Co-operative and Agricultural Societies including Land Colonization Societies to Rs. 18·62 (16·01) lakhs.

Famine Relief Fund

The Madras Famine Relief Act, 1936, provides for the establishment and maintenance of the Madras Famine Relief Fund. The Fund constituted under the Devolution Rules was wound up and its closing balance formed the nucleus of the new Fund and was invested in securities of the Government of India. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1·97 lakhs and the market value of the securities held in the Fund on 31st March 1944 was Rs. 71·69 lakhs, while the purchase price of the securities was Rs. 71·93 lakhs. The receipts of the Fund amounted to Rs. 3·16 lakhs consisting of interest receipts Rs. 0·61 lakh and transfers from Revenue Account Rs. 2·55 lakhs. There was no expenditure from the Fund during the year. At the end of the year there was a cash balance of Rs. 0·83 lakh and the market value of securities held in the Fund on 31st March 1945 was Rs. 76·58 lakhs. The total assets of the Fund at the end of the year including the cash balance amounted to Rs. 77·41 lakhs.

Special Funds

Table No. 3 (page 49) gives a summary of the transactions in 1944–45 of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Provincial Government and of the University Fee Funds of the three Universities in the Presidency.

Central Revenues—Income-tax

Pressure of work necessitated the creation of six additional Income-tax circles and two additional Excess Profits Tax circles during the year. The only noteworthy changes in the taxation law were the following :—

(i) The maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax was raised to Rs. 2,000 so as to give relief to persons with small incomes, having regard to the high cost of living.

(ii) A scheme popularly known as "Pay-As-You-Earn" was introduced with a view to collecting the provisional tax on the current year's income, as the income was earned. The object of the scheme was to immobilize at its source the surplus purchasing power conferred on big businessmen by the abnormal conditions created by war.

(iii) The rates of surcharges on income-tax were increased by 2 pies on the incomes of companies, and on all incomes above the first Rs. 10,000 in case of persons other than companies. Similarly, the rates of surcharge on super-tax were stepped up by 6 pies in the third and fourth slabs of income. In respect of Corporation tax (i.e., super-tax on companies), there was an increase in the rate by one anna, with a proviso that the increase was not to apply to the portion of income not distributed as dividend. The intention was again to check inflationary tendencies and to enable companies to build up a reserve towards meeting post-war problems of reconstruction and expansion.

Trade Conditions

The year 1943–44 was distinctly less favourable to traders, both wholesale and retail, than the preceding year, on account of the measures taken by Government towards statutory control of food prices, introduction of rationing in surplus as well as deficit areas, procurement of foodgrains through official agencies, the elimination of competitive buying, and the planned movement of surplus food stocks. Increased taxation and borrowing contributed to some extent to the withdrawal of purchasing power. Fixation of ceiling prices both wholesale and retail in regard to an increasing range of consumer goods and regulation of the distribution of the most essential among them and imposition of restrictions on future trading in certain commodities like cotton, oil seeds, camphor, etc., and on speculative transactions in bullion were some of the other features of the year which adversely affected the profits of traders. In regard to articles not controlled by the special orders, a comprehensive Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance issued in October 1943 had the result of arresting to some extent the rising trend in wholesale prices noticed in 1942, though the loopholes in the Ordinance still left much scope for profiteering. While on the one hand these measures had the effect of reducing the profits of traders, on the other hand the intensification of the country's war effort and the progressive use of India as the main operational base against Japan, using largely the country's resources of man-power and materials, increased the economic as well as the industrial and trading activity in India. The position of most Indian industries continued therefore to be favourable on the whole and is reflected in the phenomenal profits of industrial concerns during the financial year 1943–44 on the income of which most of the assessments were made in 1944–45. The conditions brought about by the war have led to attempts at evasion and falsification of accounts on an unprecedented scale and the year under review continued to be one of enormous strain which taxed to the utmost capacity the intelligence and man-power resources of the Income-tax department.

Trading in piecegoods, yarn, rice, paddy and other foodgrains, etc., did not fare as well as in the previous year when there was good scope for profiteering. Landlords had to supply their paddy to Grain Purchasing Officers at fixed rates. There was a slump in cotton and yarn prices, and gold prices were fluctuating. On account of the institution of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order in June 1943 stockists of piecegoods grew nervous and disposed of stocks in July and August 1943 at fairly low prices, the price of yarn was at its height in the first half of 1943 and declined after August 1943. Yarn merchants in general and especially those who held large stocks or had entered into forward contracts were adversely affected. The Textile Mills, however, did not suffer. Most of them adopted the calendar year as their accounting period

and they had made such enormous profits in the first half of the year, that the price recession in the second half did not affect their position, especially as the reduction in the price of yarn was accompanied by a reduction in the price of cotton, without appreciable effect on the profit margin.

Revenue

Out of 67,027 persons on the register of assessees 60,641 were assessed during the year. The net demand (deducting refunds) was Rs. 3,66·04 (2,58·10) lakhs under income-tax and Rs. 2,28·58 (1,27·55) lakhs under super-tax (including Corporation tax). The net collections were Rs. 3,51·42 (2,14·91) lakhs under income-tax and Rs. 2,11·79 (1,00·96) lakhs under super-tax (including Corporation tax). The demand and collection under surcharge were Rs. 3,23·83 lakhs and Rs. 2,83·14 lakhs, respectively. The increase in demand under income-tax and super-tax was due to the general improvement noticed in business conditions during the year 1943–44, the income of which was assessed in 1944–45 and also due to the increase in the number of persons assessed to income-tax.

Refunds under income-tax and super-tax (including Corporation tax) were Rs. 31·89 (81·32) lakhs and Rs. 10·30 (33·76) lakhs, respectively.

Excess profits tax collected during the year amounted to Rs. 13,20·57 (6,82·03) lakhs. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 14·13 (12·74) lakhs.

Customs

Revenue

The total revenue collected at the various ports of the Province was Rs. 7,37·74 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3,78·72 lakhs in the previous year recording a twofold increase. Import duty accounted for Rs. 7,23·48 (3,62·90) lakhs and export duty for Rs. 9·30 (8·35) lakhs. Of the latter, agricultural produce cess represented Rs. 7·32 lakhs and duty on cotton cloth and yarn Rs. 1·23 lakhs. The expenditure of the Customs Department of the Province inclusive of contributions to the Cochin and Travancore Durbars aggregated to Rs. 45·67 (60·31) lakhs.

Offences

One thousand five hundred and ninety-eight (1,735) offences were dealt with during the year; of these, 8 (65) were infringements of the Merchandise Marks Act and 1,590 (1,670) of the Sea Customs Act.

Salt

The Madras Salt Department continued to administer the Land Customs, Sea Customs (Outports) and Central Excise Revenue. Administration reports of the Salt Department have been discontinued for the duration of the war.

TABLE NO. 1.

Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras (excluding Railway figures).

Heads of Account.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	RS.	RS.
Revenue Heads—		
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,92,50,000	3,98,40,000
VII. Land Revenue	5,07,74,366	5,49,18,235
VIII. Provincial Excise	7,19,50,548	12,77,88,556
IX. Stamps	2,83,73,777	3,21,98,202
X. Forest	1,16,22,566	1,43,47,472
XI. Registration	75,15,857	66,16,404
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	63,50,949	77,61,383
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	3,22,68,766	6,35,01,710
XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,49,33,314	1,30,30,216
XVIII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,10,97,244	1,12,36,516
XX. Interest	24,59,769	51,36,407
XXI. Administration of Justice	51,01,586	45,72,319
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	11,23,635	14,85,256
XXIII. Police	10,29,961	20,73,965
XXVI. Education	10,33,9[illegible]9	12,22,634
XXVII. Medical	12,73,[illegible]94	15,77,524
XXVIII. Public Health	4,47,742	4,37,502
XXIX. Agriculture	11,86,604	12,09,241
XXX. Veterinary	1,48,797	3,11,394
XXXI. Co-operation	3,13,352	5,12,645
XXXII. Industries	44,32,983	67,93,046
XXXIII. Aviation	7,015	..
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	9,94,711	10,55,059
XXXIX. Civil Works	45,12,939	22,56,629
XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes	50,46,887	49,04,500
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3,48,958	3,76,105
XLV. Stationery and Printing	5,07,713	7,75,108
XLVI. Miscellaneous	33,66,535	37,37,691
L. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	12,[illegible]63	17,748
LI. Extraordinary Receipts	1,092	15,819
LIIB. Civil Defence	17,83,470	28,05,346
Total, Revenue Heads ..	29,84,20,182	41,25,15,614
Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads—		
Permanent Debt	1,25,10,000	1,10,00,000
Floating Debt	3,39,00,000	1,34,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	45,00,000	16,25,000
State Provident Funds	67,90,632	68,39,027
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns	30,617	42,702
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	44,08,952	53,41,798
Famine Relief Fund	2,59,878	3,16,321
Provincial Road Funds	11,22,165	9,83,823
Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply	6,129	10,04,072
Revenue Reserve Fund	71,00,000	12,41,15,815
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	12,74,305	12,86,200
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	5,07,295	5,14,456
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	148	..
Deposit of Local Funds	7,86,16,128	9,08,43,546
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits ..	27,81,51,520	26,49,22,629
Other Accounts	36,43,147	28,54,957
Advances Repayable	89,56,521	82,05,379
Permanent Advances	85,514	62,646
Accounts with the Government of Burma	206	..
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	66,983	58,166
Suspense Accounts	15,50,64,988	12,18,37,334
Cheques and Bills	4,06,90,217	4,04,70,847
Departmental and Similar Accounts	15,24,353	3,45,027
Miscellaneous—Government Account	1,50,000	5,80,000
Loans to Municipalities, Port Trusts, etc.	90,39,518	1,00,00,203
Loans to Government Servants	17,983	19,816
Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Comptroller	51,19,94,795	63,39,67,902
Reserve Bank of India Remittances	1,13,231	1,97,326
Adjusting account between Central and Provincial Government	−6,83,934	−1,37,347
Adjusting accounts with Railways	..	..
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	..	51,320
Total, Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads ..	1,15,98,41,291	1,34,02,51,674
Grand Total ..	1,45,82,61,473	1,75,27,67,288

TABLE No. 2.

Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras (excluding Railway figures).

Heads of Account.	1943–1944.	1944–1945.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—	RS.	RS.
7. Land Revenue	23,45,234	25,76,943
8. Provincial Excise	36,07,491	46,06,866
9. Stamps	9,63,871	11,66,164
10. Forest	80,26,791	81,99,078
11. Registration	32,67,899	34,75,522
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	45,66,654	62,00,589
13. Other Taxes and Duties	16,61,268	18,27,346
17. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	88,37,275	88,76,989
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	58,98,601	87,62,914
19. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,14,672	3,43,765
22. Interest on Debt and other obligations	— 58,21,459	— 62,43,039
23. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of debt	41,41,611	49,25,834
25. General Administration	3,00,51,535	3,14,47,467
27. Administration of Justice	1,05,19,803	1,13,76,288
28. Jails and Convict Settlements	64,15,544	62,11,035
29. Police	2,25,20,566	2,50,27,498
30. Ports and Pilotage	..	29,640
36. Scientific Departments	1,07,448	1,04,789
37. Education	3,18,70,930	3,66,15,614
38. Medical	1,30,10,333	1,52,61,621
39. Public Health	28,69,084	41,94,338
40. Agriculture	38,28,769	48,11,388
41. Veterinary	15,69,756	20,08,495
42. Co-operation	17,53,674	22,04,340
43. Industries	47,54,724	65,14,388
44. Aviation	..	..
44-A. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	..	..
47. Miscellaneous Departments	29,60,094	40,15,064
50. Civil Works	1,46,69,689	1,53,65,796
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	32,68,852	33,85,773
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	1,02,865	1,48,422
54. Famine	1,92,03,431	3,53,339
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,22,93,714	1,30,59,557
55-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues.	2,91,363	2,27,938
56. Stationery and Printing	39,58,351	29,30,180
57. Miscellaneous	82,42 304	82,12,810
63. Extraordinary charges	3,62,59,215	3,01,01,017
64-A. Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund	71,00,000	12,39,00,000
64-B. Civil Defence	2,30,71,813	2,01,97,746
Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account	29,84,13,756	41,24,23,512
Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account—		
68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works	5,04,205	3,12,683
72. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	4,62,005	6,03,887
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	2,63,809	2,00,763
81-A. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	24,92,118	29,87,960
83. Payment of commuted value of pensions	..	..
85-A. Capital outlay on Provincial Schemes connected with war, 1939	..	..
Total, Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	37,22,137	41,05,293

Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras (excluding Railway figures)—cont.

Heads of Account.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	RS.	RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—*cont.*		
Debt, Deposit, etc., Head—		
Permanent debt ..	1,50,000	5,80,000
Floating debt ..	3,39,00,000	1,34,00,000
Loans from the Central Government ..	1,30,27,454	1,14,20,227
State Provident Funds ..	49,22,435	55,12,184
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns ..	..	2,455
Appropriation of Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	1,46,250	6,04,363
Sinking Fund Investment Account ..	29,45,500	37,16,466
Famine Relief Fund ..	2,00,000	4,30,515
Provincial Road Funds ..	7,81,925	9,21,177
Fund for Development of Rural Water supply ..	10,17,421	12,43,381
Revenue Reserve Fund ..	58,50,000	73,15,801
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity ..	12,98,726	13,03,938
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity ..	5,42,439	5,09,348
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	484	1
Deposits of Local Funds ..	7,72,12,518	8,81,01,467
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits ..	25,49,79,718	24,51,00,119
Other Accounts ..	33,42,460	20,24,675
Advances Repayable ..	71,53,284	73,10,399
Permanent Advances ..	1,13,252	41,816
Accounts with the Government of Burma ..	..	..
Accounts with the Reserve Bank ..	61,199	50,819
Suspense Accounts ..	21,22,00,671	25,85,42,080
Cheques and Bills.. ..	4,04,27,235	4,04,32,812
Departmental and Similar Accounts ..	11,43,545	3,23,680
Miscellaneous ..	14,38,745	14,52,659
Loans to Municipalities, Port Trust, etc. ..	68,31,968	96,63,910
Loans to Government Servants ..	22,416	31,633
Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Comptroller ..	51,02,99,942	63,31,77,617
Reserve Bank of India Remittances ..	68,539	5,17,915
Adjusting Accounts between Central and Provincial Governments ..	— 4,77,563	64,228
Adjusting Accounts with Railways ..	..	..
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account ..	30	146
Total, Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads ..	1,17,96,00,593	1,33,37,95,539
Grand total ..	1,48,17,36,486	1,75,00,24,344

TABLE No. 3.

Statement of transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Government of Madras and the University Fee Funds for the year **1944–45.**

Name of fund.	Opening balance.		Receipts.			
	Cash.	Government Securities (face value).	Ordinary receipts.	Loans received.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns (4) to (6).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Minor Ports Fund	1,01,101 14 11	14,91,400 0 0	2,35,653 8 2	..	7,898 0 0	2,43,551 8 2
Minor Pilotage Funds	2,169 13 1	2,26,400 0 0	22,358 8 0	..	..	22,358 8 0
Tuticorin Port Fund	8,765 5 8	2,00,000 0 0	23,874 11 2	..	..	23,874 11 2
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	3,26,094 4 10	7,76,300 0 0	2,94,709 9 11	..	..	2,94,709 9 11
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds ..	3,19,312 13 6	15,50,300 0 0	6,08,852 9 8	25,000 0 0	..	6,33,852 9 8
Madras University Fee Fund	4,43,999 4 7	22,50,000 0 0	8,36,833 11 4	..	..	8,36,833 11 4
Annamalai University Fee Fund ..	42,710 12 3	15,54,700 0 0	6,93,460 2 0	..	..	6,93,460 2 0
Andhra University Fee Fund	80,415 5 0	..	7,24,279 5 6	..	..	7,24,279 5 6

Name of fund.	Receipts—*cont.*			Charges.		
	Sale of Government Securities.	Face value of securities purchased.	Total of columns (7) and (8).	Ordinary charges.	Loans advanced.	Loans repaid.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Minor Ports Fund	2,77,044 15 5	37,100 0 0	5,20,596 7 7	4,54,863 0 7	25,000 0 0	..
Minor Pilotage Funds	..	..	22,358 8 0	11,274 10 8	..	..
Tuticorin Port Fund	40,264 6 0	..	64,139 1 2	47,330 10 9	..	..
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	..	46,000 0 0	2,94,709 9 11	2,34,854 5 6	..	..
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds ..	15,916 9 7	4,800 0 0	6,49,769 3 3	7,58,640 15 7	..	..
Madras University Fee Fund	..	1,00,000 0 0	8,36,833 11 4	7,39,077 12 10	..	7,898 0 0
Annamalai University Fee Fund ..	..	2,84,200 0 0	6,93,460 2 0	6,49,626 1 0	..	..
Andhra University Fee Fund	..	3,63,089 7 0	7,24,279 5 6	6,67,558 1 6	..	..

Name of fund.	Charges—*cont.*				Closing balance.	
	Total of columns (11) to (13).	Purchase of Government Securities.	Face value of securities sold.	Total of columns (14) and (15).	Cash.	Securities.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Minor Ports Fund	4,79,863 0 7	37,270 11 11	2,58,100 0 0	5,17,133 12 6	1,04,564 10 0	12,70,400 0 0
Minor Pilotage Funds	11,274 10 8	..	..	11,274 10 8	13,253 10 5	2,26,400 0 0
Tuticorin Port Fund	47,330 10 9	..	40,000 0 0	47,330 10 9	25,573 12 1	1,60,000 0 0
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	2,34,854 5 6	..	..	2,34,854 5 6	3,85,949 9 3	8,22,300 0 0
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds ..	7,66,538 15 7	4,815 6 11	14,000 0 0	7,71,354 6 6	1,97,727 10 3	15,41,100 0 0
Madras University Fee Fund	7,39,077 12 10	99,257 0 6	..	8,38,334 13 4	4,42,498 2 7	23,50,000 0 0
Annamalai University Fee Fund ..	6,49,626 1 0	..	..	6,49,626 1 0	86,544 13 3	18,38,900 0 0
Andhra University Fee Fund	6,67,558 1 6	..	3,63,089 7 0	6,67,558 1 6	1,37,136 9 0	..

CHAPTER V—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police (1944)

The year on the whole was peaceful. Favourable seasonal conditions, availability of labour and vigorous police preventive action were the main causes for a decrease in the volume of the total as well as professional crime in the year, which was no less difficult for the police than 1943. The rank and file of the Force throughout the Province were pre-occupied with many duties pertaining to the war and, as in 1942 and 1943, a large proportion was diverted from normal duties, necessitating the posting of many officiating and inexperienced officers to responsible posts. In as many as 358 of the 951 stations in the Province, excluding Madras City, head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors. Despite the many adverse conditions, crime was well controlled and the standard of detection remained at a high level. An additional District Superintendent of Police for the Vizagapatam District, a Deputy Superintendent of Police for the Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras, and Personal Assistants to the District Superintendents of Police, Guntur, South Arcot and Tanjore, were sanctioned during the year.

Strength

The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year was 27,036 (27,028), that is 0·55 per thousand of the population compared to 0·6 in 1940. Only one head constable or 0·03 per cent of the total number of head constables and 240 constables or 1·14 per cent were illiterate.

In addition, a temporary staff of 13,017 including 3 District Superintendents of Police, 32 Deputy Superintendents of Police and 47 Inspectors was sanctioned in connection with Kallar Reclamation work, Central Recruits' Schools, harbour establishments and the multifarious other duties which devolved upon the Police Department.

The communal tension in Nellore town did not abate satisfactorily and the temporary additional force was retained but reduced slightly from 10th March 1944. Bitter enmity between local factions resulting in several murders in the past in the villages of Gudipad and Musalreddipalli in the Cuddapah district necessitated the quartering of 2 head constables and 14 constables in those villages. Serious factions at Muradi-Hanumapuram and other villages in Bellary district necessitated the posting of one head constable and eight constables on special duty.

There were 1,198 (752) vacancies in the Force and temporary appointments were made, as in the previous year. Among the

recruits 40 (51) held secondary school-leaving certificates, 5 (5) were ex-army men and 295 (225) were members of the scheduled classes.

Six police officers were killed and 94 injured in the course of their duty. The average number of admissions into the hospitals throughout the year per 100 members of the Force slightly increased to 154 (149), while the percentage of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 4·7, which is about the same as last year. Periodical medical examinations of the members of the Subordinate Police Service were conducted.

Training Schools

In the Provincial Training School at Vellore 116 Probationary Sub-Inspectors completed their course and were posted to districts. A batch of 58 was being trained, of whom 17 were graduates. A definite written curriculum in teaching was insisted upon and good results were achieved.

A large number of recruits had to be enlisted in the year. The maximum strength in the various schools was raised and the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, which had been closed in 1943, was re-opened on the 8th January 1944. Thus there were five Central Recruits' Schools in the Province—Coimbatore, Anantapur, Vizianagram, and two in Vellore. Five thousand five hundred and eight (3,850) recruits were trained and 3,013 (2,097) passed out to the districts.

Conduct

Discipline and conduct of the Force continued to be satisfactory. 16·6 (16·7) per cent of the actual strength of the constabulary was awarded black marks. The total number of men dismissed from the Force was 205 (160), of whom 15 (35) were for absence without leave. Excluding black marks, percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength was 3·7 (3·3). The criminal courts punished 73 (50) subordinate officers and men, of whom 21 (14) were for offences committed in their official capacity. Seven men were convicted under the Police Act. The increase in dismissals and other punishments was necessary in the interests of discipline and is a natural consequence of the vast expansion.

Rewards and Compensations

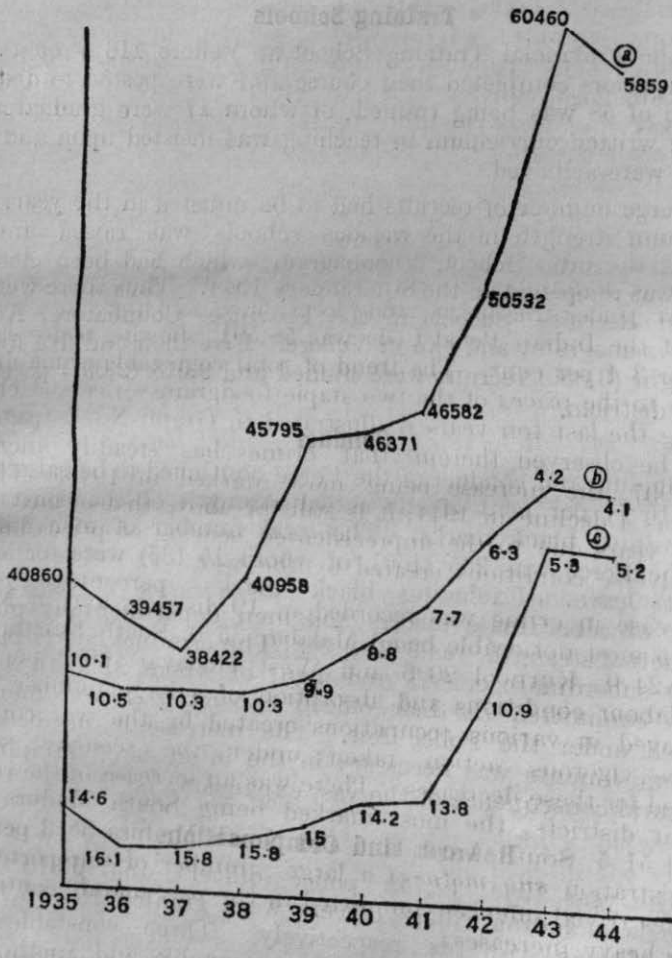
In the year 1944, 12,743 police officers and 9,310 private individuals including village officers were granted Rs. 76,119 and Rs. 44,111 as rewards respectively. Three constables were murdered while on duty, while one constable and another head constable on guard duty on railway bridges were knocked down by trains and killed. In the case of these five men and two others extraordinary family pensions and gratuities were sanctioned to their

dependants. In view of the approved services of 129 police officers special gratuities ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 350 were given to their dependants.

GRAPH No. 5

SHOWING VARIATION IN

(*a*) NUMBER OF TRUE CASES OF COGNIZABLE CRIME
(*b*) PRICE OF RICE
(*c*) PRICE OF CHOLAM



Co-operative Societies

Police Co-operative Societies functioned satisfactorily in all the districts and were of considerable value particularly to the constabulary at a time of great economic stress. The total membership rose to 21,145 (18,108) and the total paid-up capital was Rs. 4·29 (4·21) lakhs.

Cost

The total cost of the Police Department increased from Rs. 270 lakhs to Rs. 302 lakhs. This was due to the expansion of the Police force, grant of war allowance and enhanced rate of daily allowance, heavy expenditure on feeding and transport of bandobust parties and the increased activity in special and other branches. There was also an expenditure of Rs. 1·89 lakhs on account of *Civic Guards*.

Crime

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime excluding offences under the special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code was 58,591, showing a decrease of 1,869 or 3·1 per cent. The trend of total cognizable crime and its relation to the prices of the two staple foodgrains—rice and cholam—during the last ten years is illustrated in Graph No. 5 (page 52). It will be observed therein that crime has steadily increased since 1937, the increase being most marked in 1943. Though there was a decline in 1944, it is still far above that of any of the pre-war years due to the unprecedented soaring of prices and the other adverse conditions created by the war.

Decrease in crime was recorded in 19 districts and in Madras City, the most noticeable being Malabar 35·0, South Kanara 32·3, Nellore 24·0, Kurnool 20·6 and West Godavari 20·2 per cent. Better labour conditions and absorption of a large number of the unemployed in various occupations created by the war combined with the vigorous action taken under the security sections accounted for these decreases. There was an increase in the remaining eight districts, the most marked being South Madura 63·8, Ramnad 51·5, South Arcot 41·6 and North Madura 35·3 per cent. The registration *suo motu* of a large number of unreported and sometimes trivial offences committed in the past mainly contributed to these heavy increases.

There were 64,100 (63,902) cases under the special and local laws and 193,681 (196,508) cases under the nuisance offences. 16,091 men and 465 women were arrested for drunkenness of whom 15,439 (16,887) men and 459 (434) women were convicted.

Grave Crime

The number of grave crimes was 43,333 (45,489) showing a decrease of 4·7 per cent. Decreases were recorded under all heads, except cattle theft—murder 8·6, dacoity 23·5, robbery 14·3, house-breaking 15·7, and ordinary theft 2·6 per cent. Changes in total grave crime are shown in Graph No. 6 (page 56).

There were 1,174 murders during the year, including 244 (253) crimes of passion and 243 (232) due to family disputes. Coimbatore, as usual, continued to record the highest figure (169), followed by Salem (102), Tinnevelly (89), Trichinopoly (57), Tanjore (57), Madura South (56), Ramnad (55) and Cuddapah (50). It is gratifying to note that there has been a progressive decrease in Tinnevelly district during the last four years from 132 in 1940 to 89. In this year 108 (97) murders committed suicide and there were ten cases of infanticide. In a peculiar case in Cuddapah district a man killed his brother's child to propitiate a goddess hoping to discover hidden treasure.

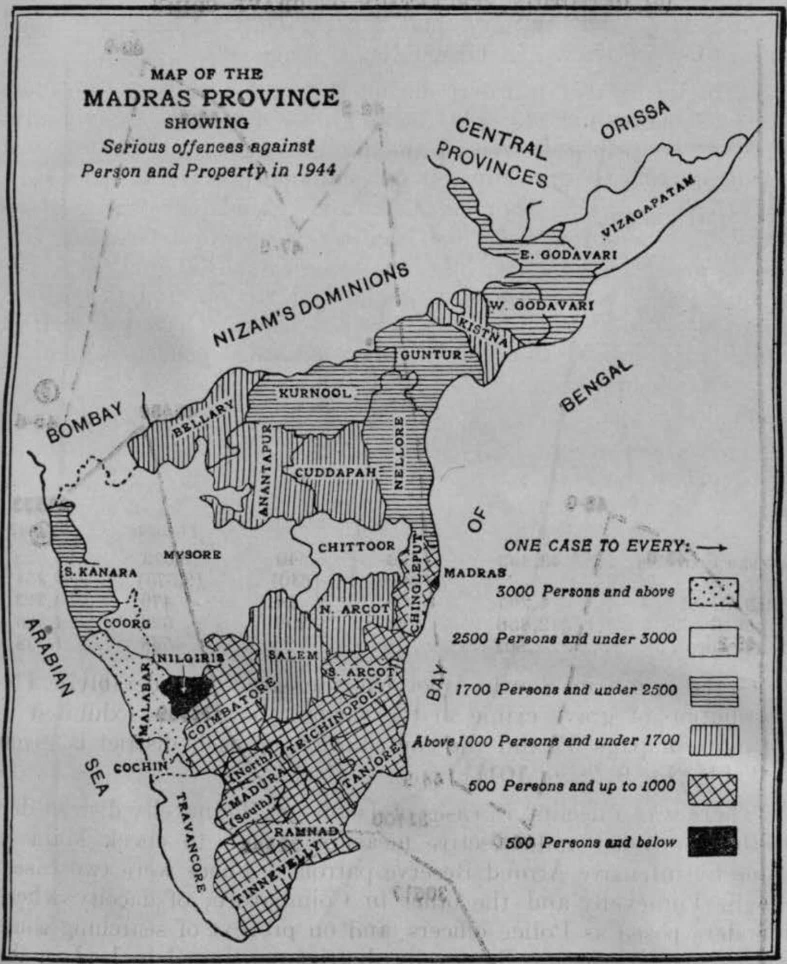
The statement below gives the number of cases under the different categories of grave crime for the Province and three of the worst districts :—

	Total grave crime.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft (ordinary).
For the Province ..	43,333	186 (243)	540 (630)	8,073 (9,575)	28,522 (29,284)
South Arcot ..	4,267	9	14	479	3,323
Tinnevelly .. .	2,856	66	200	528	1,585
Coimbatore	2,807	10	23	538	1,538

Grave crime in South Arcot has increased considerably. The distribution of grave crime in the various districts is exhibited in the map on page 55 and the contribution of each district is given in Table No. 8 (page 101).

There was a decline in cases of dacoity in Tinnevelly district due to the continued and effective measures taken to check Maravar crime by intensive Armed Reserve patrols. There were two cases, one in Tinnevelly and the other in Coimbatore, of dacoity where offenders posed as Police officers, and on pretext of searching some houses, looted them. Tinnevelly district continued to lead in the number of cases of robbery and dacoity and Maravars were responsible for the bulk of these. Cases of mail robbery were reported to Guntur, Kurnool and Tinnevelly districts. Two bomb cases, one in Malabar and the other in Ramnad district, were reported, resulting in injuries to a few persons. During the year thefts decreased slightly, but they were still far above the corresponding figures for 1938 and 1939. The increase is reflected in Graph No. 7 (page 57). The highest figure for thefts was recorded in South Arcot. There were decreases in 19 districts and in Madras City. Articles of immediate necessity such as foodgrains and metals, which have greatly increased in value, provided a large proportion of the property stolen. Large

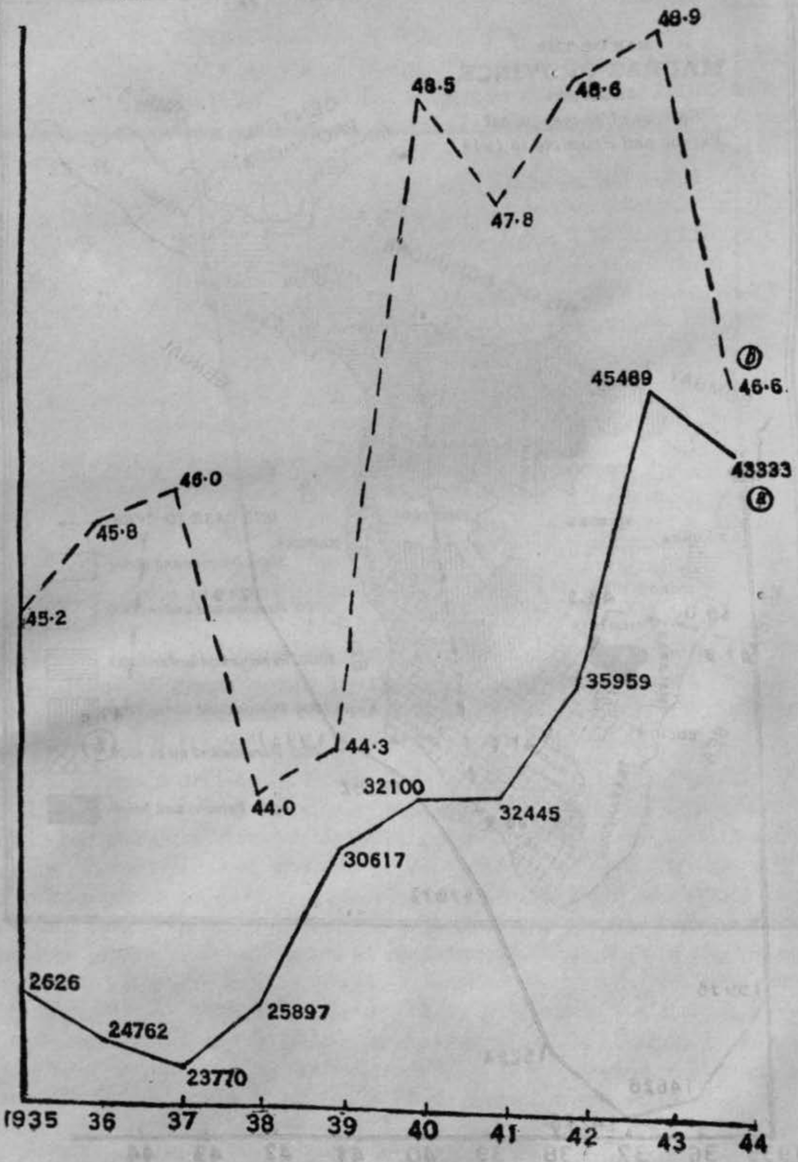
increases in cattle theft were noticeable in the Salem, South Arcot, Tanjore, South Madura and Ramnad districts and can be explained by the heavy demand which existed for skins and meat.



GRAPH No. 6

SHOWING VARIATION IN

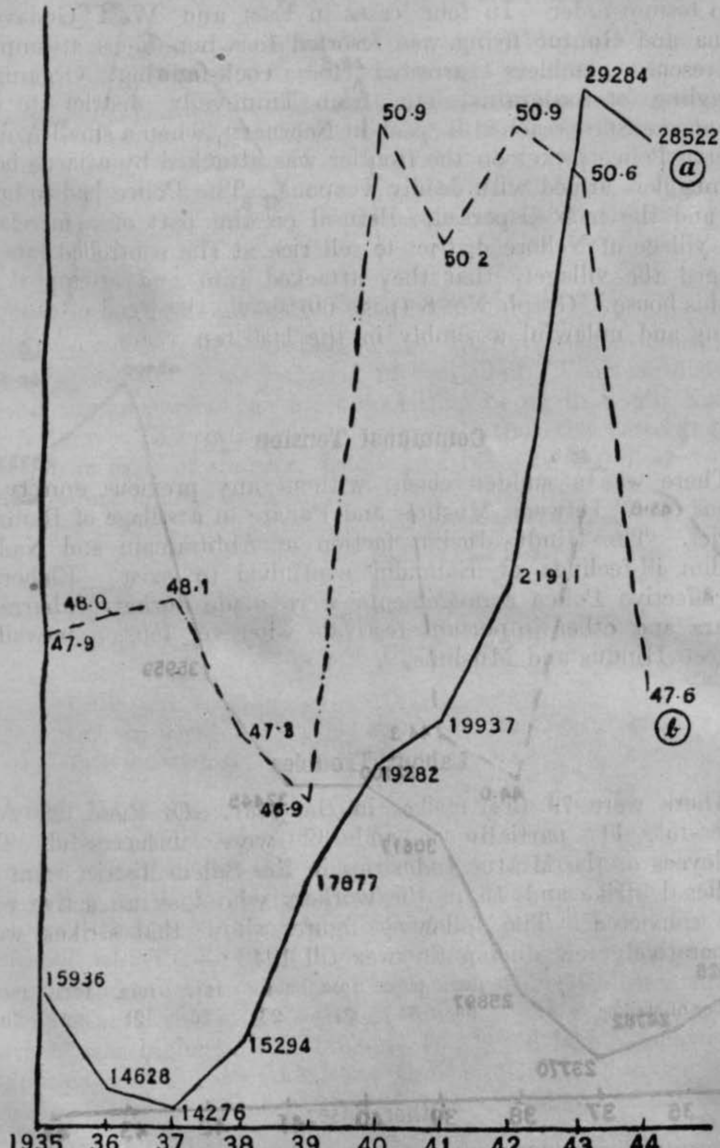
(*a*) TOTAL GRAVE CRIME.
(*b*) DETECTION PERCENTAGE OF GRAVE CRIME



GRAPH No. 7

SHOWING VARIATION IN

(*a*) NUMBER OF ORDINARY THEFT CASES
(*b*) THEIR DETECTION IN PERCENTAGES



Riots and Disturbances

The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly increased to 1,043 (894), but the public peace, on the whole, was well maintained. Nineteen districts were free from serious cases of rioting. On ten occasions the Police had to open fire, either in self defence or to restore order. In four cases in East and West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur firing was resorted to when mobs attempted to rescue gamblers arrested for cock-fighting. Organized smuggling of foodgrains, etc., from Tinnevelly district to the Travancore State reached its peak in February, when a small Armed Reserve Police picket on the frontier was attacked by a large body of smugglers armed with deadly weapons. The Police had to open fire and the mob dispersed. Refusal on the part of a merchant in a village of Nellore district to sell rice at the controlled rate so enraged the villagers that they attacked him and attempted to loot his house. Graph No. 8 (page 60) shows the trend of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly in the last ten years.

Communal Tension

There was a sudden clash, without any previous enmity or serious cause, between Muslims and Pallars in a village of Ramnad district. The Hindu-Muslim faction at Abhiramam and Nadar-Muslim ill-feelings at Kamudhi continued to exist. Elaborate and effective Police arrangements were made during Muharram, Dasara and other important festivals wherever tension prevailed between Hindus and Muslims.

Labour Troubles

There were 79 (52) strikes in the year. Of these, 28 were successful, 11 partially so and 32 were unsuccessful. The employees of the Mettur Industries in the Salem district went on an illegal strike and 15 of the workers who took an active part were convicted. The following figures show that strikes were comparatively few during the war till 1943 :—

		1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Number of strikes	..	68	54	31	23	26	21	52	79

Other Cases

Twenty-three (36) cases of counterfeiting and 3 cases of note forgery were detected. A series of five unique cases of cheating were reported to the C.I.D., Madras. The culprit used the name

of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, issued attractive business proposals and printed circulars with forged signatures of His Excellency and succeeded in securing Rs. 3,150. After a careful and persistent investigation he was traced and charged. A gang responsible for dhatura poisoning in Guntur and Kistna districts and on the railway was traced by a special staff of the C.I.D.

Seventeen deaths were treated as justifiable homicide. The number of deaths due to criminal rashness or negligence was 64 (55). A gun licensee in the Chittoor district went out one night hunting wild pig. He saw at a distance a dark object and shot at it. The object was actually a large iron pan under which two watchmen were taking shelter. The shot killed both of them and the gun licensee suffered six months rigorous imprisonment.

Detection and Prevention of Crime

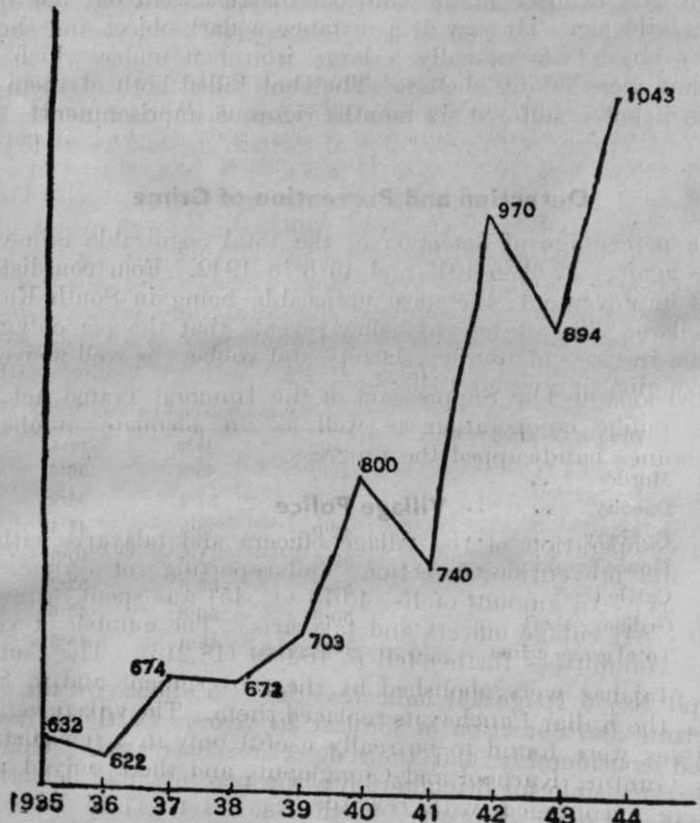
The percentage of detection of the total cognizable crime was 45·2 as against 47·3 in 1943 and 46·6 in 1942. Fourteen districts showed improvement, the most noticeable being in South Kanara and Nellore. The statement below reveals that the percentage of detection in cases of murder, dacoity and robbery is well above the corresponding figures for 1943 :—

Head of the grave crime.	Percentage of detection.		
	1942.	1943.	1944.
Murder	48·7	45·8	50·6
Dacoity	30·6	37·4	44·9
Robbery	42·0	35·8	41·4
House-breaking	39·6	41·5	40·5
Cattle theft	58·6	58·5	52·2
Ordinary theft	50·9	50·6	47·6
Total grave crime ..	48·6	48·9	46·6

Graph No. 6 (page 56) indicates the variations in the total grave crime and detection in the last 10 years. Cattle theft cases increased considerably and their detection decreased. This was mainly responsible for bringing down the percentage of detection of total grave crime. Property worth Rs. 13·4 (11·8) lakhs was recovered, which is 34·3 (34·1) per cent of the value of the property lost. The increase in value of property lost in 1944 was mainly due to a general rise in the value of metals. The value of property recovered was highest in Coimbatore (Rs. 1·46 lakhs) followed by Madras City (Rs. 1·43 lakhs) and Guntur (Rs. 1·01 lakhs). The high percentage of property recovered in the districts of Bellary (63·7), Kurnool (57·9), Chittoor (54·9) and by the Railway Police, Madras (53·1) is worthy of notice. Although the number of thefts increased greatly during the last ten years, the percentage of detection was kept at a high standard. This is reflected in Graph No. 7 (page 57).

GRAPH No. 8

SHOWING TREND IN THE NUMBER OF RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY CASES



The following table shows the action taken to suppress crime during the last three years :—

	1942.	1943.	1944.
Number of known depredators, receivers of stolen property and suspected persons at large on 31st December	10,534	11,089	12,623
Number brought under surveillance ..	6,756	8,097	9,296
Number of cases in which enhanced punishment was given	2,466	3,042	2,613
Number of persons brought before magistrates under the security sections ..	2,248	3,225	4,010
Number bound over for good behaviour ..	1,548	2,323	2,859

The total number of cases prosecuted by the Police was 299,874. After trial or enquiry only 183 or 0·6 per cent were declared to be false and compensation was awarded to four persons who had been falsely accused. Investigation was refused in 7,586 cases or 12·5 per cent of the 60,877 cases reported to the Police. The Police referred 3,095 cases, of which 2,768 were struck off as false by the Magistrates. There is a marked increase in the number of persons brought before Magistrates under the security sections and was almost one-third the total number of suspected persons. The number of persons bound over was over 200 in Guntur, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Every effort was made to enforce the provisions of The Suppression of the Immoral Traffic Act, but lack of public co-operation as well as an adequate number of rescue homes handicapped the progress.

Village Police

The co-operation of the village officers and talayaris with the Police in prevention, detection and reporting of crime was satisfactory. An amount of Rs. 4,018 (4,545) was spent in rewarding 600 (784) village officers and talayaris. The number of village vigilance committees further fell to 16,069 (18,213). The Committees in Malabar were abolished by the Government and in South Madura, the Kallar Panchayats replaced them. The village vigilance committees were found to be really useful only in a few districts, such as Guntur, Kurnool and Chingleput, and there only if members were encouraged with rewards.

Civic Guards

The actual strength of the Civic Guards on 31st December is given below and shows a further reduction compared to last year.

	1942.	1943.	1944.
Commanders	705	378	244
Members	6,893	3,354	2,371

The sanctioned strength was 339 Commanders and 3,390 members. The Civic Guards were of little use in most of the districts unless they were paid.

Traffic (Motor Vehicles)

There was no change in the constitution of the Provincial and Regional bodies during the year. In each district there was a Road Traffic Board with the District Magistrate as the Chairman and District Superintendent of Police as the Secretary. The President of the District Board and one or two non-officials were the members. Meetings were held in all the districts regularly.

The total number of vehicles under the various categories in use at the end of the year as shown by the taxation returns was:

Year.		Motor cycles.	Motor cabs.	Buses.	Goods vehicles.	Others.	Total.
1944–45	..	1,458	404	3,091	2,663	10,430	18,046
1943–44	..	1,367	329	3,020	1,841	10,683	17,240
1942–43	..	1,401	367	3,167	1,250	11,500	17,685
1941–42	..	1,353	351	3,833	1,499	12,203	19,239
1940–41	..	1,339	350	3,962	1,511	13,526	20,688

The number of vehicles newly registered was :

Year.		Motor cycles.	Motor cabs.	Buses.	Goods vehicles.	Others.	Total.
1944–45	..	222	14	490	1,207	333	2,266
1943–44	..	185	7	170	649	564	1,575
1942–43	..	89	4	55	188	326	662
1941–42	..	155	9	295	295	603	1,361
1940–41	..	61	1	491	200	898	1,651

Of the 10,430 cars in the Province, Madras City had 3,685. It is satisfactory to note that new buses increased considerably from 170 to 490, the largest number being in Tinnevelly, Madras and Coimbatore. A number of chassis were released to operators under the Used Motor Vehicles Control Order, but owing to the prior claims of goods transport these were not as many as were required. The marked increase in goods vehicles was due to the release of controlled vehicles for the carriage of essential commodities such as foodgrains, estate produce, firewood, timber, skins and hides. The number of buses on road during the year was not equal to the demand, which increased greatly on account of the curtailment of train services and the people of this Province had their fair share of discomfort and inconvenience in this respect. It is hoped that the improvement in supply of controlled chassis will be kept up in future. The number of operators with larger fleets of vehicles shows an increase. This is satisfactory in view of the fact that they are able to provide better facilities for the public. The tendency for bus-fares to rise, which became marked in 1943–44 was checked by fixing the maximum rates.

The total number of tyres allotted to this Province by the Government of India was 5,288 car tyres and 24,497 giant tyres. This number was not sufficient to meet the demands of all essential transport, and so permits for purchase of tyres were issued after careful scrutiny. Retreading was encouraged by liberal issue of permits. The system of offering rewards for the collection of bullock shoes was continued and the total amount spent as rewards

was Rs. 14,569. There was no change in the general policy in regard to petrol rationing. The total consumption for the year rose to 59·79 lakhs of gallons. This was due to a larger number of transport vehicles being employed on defence and strategic road works and on the transport of civil supplies. The fitment of producer gas plants to transport vehicles was enforced except in the case of vehicles operating in hilly tracts or on defence construction works. There were 3,424 (3,137) buses and 984 (459) lorries fitted with producer gas units.

Offences

The following statement shows the convictions for traffic offences for the last three years :—

	1942.	1943.	1944.
Under the Indian Penal Code ..	100	81	82
Under the Madras Motor Vehicles Act.	21,504	6,875	6,525
Under the Madras Traffic Rules ..	67,613	82,228	89,536

Of the persons convicted under the Traffic Rules, 26,883 were pedestrians and 35,597 cart drivers.

General

The period under review was one of great difficulty. In the beginning of the year there was an acute shortage of vehicles, spare parts and tyres. The Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order, 1943, was replaced by a new Order which controlled the distribution of some spare parts and the price of all the spare parts. The supply position improved in the latter part of the year, but the demand always remained in excess.

The following statement shows figures for the average number of persons and the mileage of metalled road for each bus running in a few of the typical districts.

	Vizagapatam.	Chingleput.	Bellary.	Coimbatore.	Madura.	Nilgiris.	Madras.
Number of persons per bus (in thousands) ..	42	28	25	16	13	3	3
Miles of metalled road per bus	18	14	26	11	5	7	2

The number of persons per bus was largest in Vizagapatam and least in Madras, whereas the number of miles of metalled road per bus was highest in Bellary and the lowest in Madras. Comparatively Madras and the Nilgiris were the best off.

Criminal Investigation Department

The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department successfully investigated a number of important and difficult cases. The cases handled included cheating, frauds of various types, forgery and poisoning. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau worked in close

liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux and functioned as the central agency for dealing with widespread organized crime. Eleven Sub-Inspectors and 7 Head Constables were trained in the examination of footprints. Work in the special branch, performed under increasing pressure, continued to be of a high standard and the subversive activities of several organizations were effectively checked. Security measures were tightened up and resulted in tracing out many persons engaged in illicit immigration and smuggling of gold on a large scale.

Fingerprint Bureau

Statistics of the activities of the Fingerprint Bureau are given below :—

	1942.	1943.	1944.
Number of fingerprints left on record at the end of the year ..	342,463	366,503	390,848
Number of slips received during the year	20,046	25,378	26,108
Number of search references received	20,802	27,479	25,661
Number of references traced relating to this Province ..	5,226 (30·2%)	6,541 (27·9%)	6,326 (28·9%)
Number of cases in which expert evidence was given	192	273	272
Number of cases in which expert opinion was given	182	264	223

As usual the largest number of fingerprints' slips were received from Madras City. Three thousand eight hundred and thirty-one (4,088) search references were received from outside the Province and 725 or 18·9 per cent were traced. During the year 1,763 (1,338) slips were eliminated. Fingerprint experts visited the scene of crime in four cases to examine and develop latent fingerprint impressions.

Shorthand Bureau

The strength of the Shorthand Bureau continued to be 4 Inspectors and 37 Sub-Inspectors, but the work of the staff increased considerably. They attended 106 conferences and 989 labour and other meetings as against 73 and 552 respectively in 1943.

Railway Police

There was no change in the jurisdiction of the railway police districts. Eleven (14) attempts were made to wreck or damage trains. One of the cases ended in conviction and seven were undetected. As usual, irresponsible youths were the culprits in most of the seventeen cases of stone throwing, which occurred during 1944. They were convicted and their parents warned.

There were three cases of collision as against one in 1943. In one case the Calcutta Mail ran over a double bullock-cart at a level crossing near Nuzvid railway station, causing the death of the cartman and two bulls. The Assistant Station Master and Pointsman responsible were charged in this case. There were two cases

of derailment, one of them occurred between Nellayi and Irinjalakuda railway stations on the Shoranur-Cochin harbour line and in the other case the engine of an electric goods train went out of control and struck against a compound wall in Egmore railway station, resulting in the death of two persons and serious injuries to two others. In 1944, four hundred and eighteen (404) persons were run over by trains and killed.

Details of thefts in the two railway police districts in the last three years is given below :—

	1942.	1943.	1944.
Thefts in running passenger trains :			
(a) from passengers	113	122	89
(b) from mail and luggage vans ..	13	15	14
Thefts from platforms and passenger-sheds	301	526	544
Thefts in running goods trains ..	34	34	22
Thefts from stationary wagons, goods-sheds and yards	229	309	254
Thefts of railway materials ..	219	280	200
Other thefts	111	114	140
Total ..	1,020	1,400	1,263

The decrease in crime was due to the increased vigilance and effective action taken against potential criminals. Casual offenders were responsible in many cases and juvenile crime was rife in spite of the great deal of work done under the Madras Children's Act.

Railway thefts increased consistently till 1943. Though they decreased in 1944, the number is still far above that in the pre-war years. The war conditions were responsible for heavy goods traffic, lighting restrictions, overcrowding due to the curtailment of passenger train services and an unprecedented demand for scrap iron and other railway material. In spite of these adverse circumstances it is creditable that the Railway Police, Madras, was able to recover 53·1 per cent of the property lost.

Armed Reserve and the Presidency General Reserve

All the Reserves were kept up to the full strength and most of them were mobilized during the year. The Reserves in Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts could not perform the Agency tours owing to the pre-occupation of the officers at their headquarters. The temporary Special Emergency Forces stationed at Vizagapatam and St. Thomas' Mount continued to maintain their efficiency. One of the two platoons of the Force deputed for duty at Nellore returned to Vizagapatam in March.

The strain of duties imposed on the Reserves continued to be very heavy. A proficiency pay to head constables and constables in the Armed Reserve, the Presidency General Reserve and the Special Emergency Force was sanctioned to encourage a high standard of individual efficiency.

Malabar Special Police

There was no change in the total strength of the Force. The fourth batch of ten Indian Sergeants was trained in the Force during the year. Training cadres in all branches, including the Instructional Course in small arms, physical training and signalling for men deputed from the District Armed Reserves were, as usual, held with satisfactory results. Five non-commissioned officers attended instructional courses at various Army Training Centres. Company moves were again very frequent on account of the guarding of vulnerable points in Madras and the Nilgiris, garrisoning the former military posts at West Hill, Cannanore, and Malappuram and also due to patrol duty in connexion with the prevention of smuggling of foodgrains on Cochin, Coimbatore and Travancore borders. Detachments were deputed for bandobast duty to Madras City, the Nilgiris, Tinnevelly and Chingleput districts.

Madras City Police

Two hundred and thirty-one (288) recruits were enlisted during the year, which includes men undergoing training in the Central Recruits' School, Vellore. There was a further deterioration in the standard of men offering themselves for enlistment. Service in the Police is only on a temporary basis and suitable type of men prefer to join the army or industry where the pay and conditions of service are much more attractive. There were 688 temporary constables in the Force, of whom 301 had completed their probation. The general health of the Force continued to be satisfactory. The daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 128·6 (98·6). There were 595 (599) punishments during the year including 31 dismissals or removals and 18 censures.

The total cost of the City Police Force was Rs. 23,02,922 as against Rs. 23,09,090 in 1943. A sum of Rs. 3,416 was given as rewards to 1,332 Police officers and private persons.

During 1944, political and labour meetings and conferences increased greatly. There were 263 (161) political meetings, 357 (155) labour meetings, 7 (3) political conferences and 6 (1) labour conferences. Shorthand Sub-Inspectors attended the meetings and the proceedings were recorded.

Crime

The following figures reveal the state of crime in Madras City for the past three years :—

	1942.	1943.	1944.
Total cognizable crime	3,492	4,572	3,883
Total reported to Police	3,356	4,428	3,801
Grave crimes	2,748	3,152	3,193

Despite the unfavourable economic conditions throughout the year, the total incidence of crime has been less than that of the

previous year by 16·4 per cent. This decrease was due to the numerous avenues for employment in the various works in and around Madras, the constant vigilance and attention bestowed on checking strangers and improved control over the local bad characters. Out of 3,801 cases reported to the Police 3,236 cases were disposed of during the year. The percentage of detection was 37·5 compared to 42·79 last year. The drop was mainly due to the fact that a large number of minor thefts were reported in which the properties lost were unidentifiable such as electric bulbs, brass taps, provisions, etc. The percentage of property recovered as against the property lost reached 27·6 the highest figure so far in the City. The practice adopted during the year 1943 to prevent nuisances and remove obstructions rather than prosecution continued with good effect and the total number of nuisances and obstruction cases sharply declined to 13,870 (25,116). Under the preventive sections 913 persons were arrested during the year and 210 (124) rowdies were bound over to keep the peace. Under the Indian Penal Code nuisance sections, special and local laws, 16,103 cases of cognizable crime were prosecuted by the Police and 94 per cent of these ended in conviction. Besides the Police cases, the prosecution staff conducted cases instituted by the Commercial Taxes, Civil Supplies and other departments. Sixty-eight (61) gambling houses were successfully raided and two hundred and seventy-two cases of street gambling ended in conviction. Forty-seven (64) successful raids were conducted on bucket shops and the average fine imposed increased to Rs. 74–14–1 (Rs. 53–12–1). The campaign against brothels was continued during the year and active co-operation was received from the Military Police.

Seven cases of murder and one of attempt were reported during the year as against 10 in 1943. Of these one ended in conviction and 4 were pending. One of the cases attracted considerable public attention as the victim of the murder was C. N. Lakshmikantham, a released convict from the Andamans, who had achieved considerable notoriety by writing scurrilous and defamatory articles against prominent persons, particularly those connected with the cinema industry. After diligent investigation eight accused including some wealthy and influential cinema stars and producers were charged for conspiracy to murder. Five cases of dacoity were reported, but only two were found to be true. There were 18 (17) cases of robbery and most of them occurred on highways or lonely places. Four hundred and twenty-four (558) housebreakings were reported and 138 ended in conviction. Organized activity was noticed only in two instances and the gangs concerned were broken up. Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two (3,184) theft cases including 69 jewel thefts and 232 cycle thefts were reported during the year. Thefts by servants were slightly on the increase and in two of them the property involved was valued at over Rs. 10,000. The culprits were successfully prosecuted and

major portions of the property recovered. A number of criminal conspiracies involving criminal breach of trust, misappropriation and cheating were unearthed by the Crime Branch. In one, known as the A.R.P. Ghee case, the Chief Warden of the A.R.P. and four others conspired to supply the A.R.P. messes with adulterated ghee. They were tried for criminal conspiracy and cheating and were convicted. A gang of cheats from Benares whose *modus operandi* was to extract cheques from covers sent to the leading merchants in Benares, open accounts under false names in local banks and draw the money, were successfully charged. The Head Accountant of the Madras Taluk office along with three others conspired and committed fraud in respect of stamps to the value of Rs. 50,000. Most of the property was recovered and the case ended in conviction.

Traffic

The population of the City steadily increased and the traffic position became a serious problem. During the year tax licences issued increased slightly to 19,955 (19,530) with a corresponding increase of Rs. 3½ lakhs in tax collections. This is mainly due to a greater number of lease-lend lorries released for civilian use. The taxation staff was vigilant and detected 110 (88) foreign vehicles, which had not paid the tax. The number of pleasure cars increased from 3,574 to 3,835. Compared to the previous year, there was a larger number of buses, taxis and lorries plying in Madras City.

The Hackney carriage fees were increased by 50 per cent. The full quota of 4,000 rickshaws was registered and loitering of rickshaws in busy places which is a great nuisance to the traffic was prevented by disciplinary action.

Accidents

One thousand six hundred and eighty (1,468) accidents were recorded during the year, of which 43 (50) were fatal. As usual, in the majority of these cases pedestrians were the victims and in most of them the pedestrians were themselves to blame. Military vehicles were involved in 630 (571) cases, of which 21 (20) were fatal. The Military authorities actively co-operated with the Civil Police in investigation of cases in which Military vehicles were involved. During the year out of 230 cases in which military drivers were held to be responsible, compensation amounting to Rs. 3,834 was paid in 122 cases and the remaining cases were pending disposal. Trams were concerned in several accidents. The question of tram drivers working long hours was taken up and the Government issued a notification restricting the hours of their duty per day. In spite of the systematic propaganda conducted by the Traffic department, jay walkers paid no heed to the Traffic Rules. Prosecutions were launched and towards the end of the year there was slight improvement in the use of the footpaths by pedestrians. The accidents were noticeably high on

Mount Road and Poonamallee High Road. It is surprising to note that the highest number of accidents occurred on straight roads and the minimum number at cross roads. In 1,302 accidents the responsibility was fixed as shown below :—

	1942.	1943.	1944.
Pedestrians	224	335	405
Drivers of motor vehicles ..	487	569	622
Drivers of other vehicles ..	171	206	191
Pedal cyclists	131	125	72
Passengers	8	10	12

The majority of the accidents to motor vehicles was due to high speed, inattentive and careless driving or attempts at overtaking negligently. The peak periods of accidents were 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. when 25·8 per cent and 23·5 per cent respectively of the accidents reported occurred.

Traffic Control

Towards the end of the year the Corporation started a programme of improving the pavements in the City and propaganda was carried on to persuade the pedestrians to use the pavements. Most of the roads in the City were in bad condition having been cut up by heavy hand cart and military traffic. The running of City buses on petrol brought about a great improvement in the bus services. Lighting restrictions on motor vehicles continued to be vigorously enforced and 81 prosecutions were launched and warnings were issued to 43 first offenders. The shades of street lights were removed at the beginning of November and lighting restrictions on motor vehicles were partially relaxed.

Miscellaneous

Seven hundred and eleven stray children were returned to their parents by the Police and 337 injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or their homes or other institutions. One hundred and sixty-three (157) mentally defective persons were sent to the Mental Hospital.

Strikes and Disturbances

The year was free from communal disturbances. Labour continued to agitate regarding the conditions of service, increased rates of dearness allowance and for cheap grain facilities. There was a short strike of the conservancy staff of the Madras Corporation in May 1944.

Harbour Police

The growing importance of the harbour and the increased shipping activity kept all branches of the Harbour Police actively engaged throughout the year. A special staff of one Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors and two clerks was sanctioned to tighten up the system of issue of passes and tokens for entry into the protected area of the harbour. Pilferage was kept in good check and 159

cases of preventive arrests were made. The increase in shipping activities and the arrival of a large number of ships in convoys threw a heavy strain on the staff of the Harbour Police.

Criminal Tribes

The criminal tribes reclamation work which was under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labour until the end of 1943 was taken over by the Police department from 3rd January 1944.

The primary object of the reclamation schemes was to remove the members of such tribes from their criminal environment and lead them into a honest way of living. As in the preceding years, this problem was tackled by assistance on the following lines:—

(1) Methods of improving their economic position.

(2) Education of their children.

(3) Proper control of those who are either incorrigible or are liable to relapse into their criminal habits.

Certain members of the following tribes were, *for the first* time, brought under section 3 of the Act and subjected to the provisions of section 10 (i) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Act:—

(1) Reddicas of the East Godavari district.

(2) *Tankala Ramanna's gang and Polamuri gang* of the East Godavari district.

(3) Maravars of Tinnevelly district.

(4) Adi-Dravidas of the North Arcot district.

(5) Mundapottas of the Vizagapatam district.

Sections 11 and 16 of the Act were applied to specified members of 13 tribes and the movements of these members were restricted to certain settlements.

Details showing the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to notified tribe members other than the Piramalai Kallars, but including those in the Settlements are given below:—

Number of persons registered.		Number of persons removed from the register.		Number on the rolls at the end of the year.		Number convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.	
1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.
1,089	1,494	1,110	1,466	32,243	34,271	2,788	2,941

Two hundred and ninety persons were convicted under section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act, and 9 sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23 of the Act, as compared with 274 and 15, respectively, in 1943. The power of granting abeyance was transferred from the District Superintendent of Police to the District Magistrate. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifteen notified tribes members earned relief from the obligation under section 10 (1) (*a*) of the Act.

Kallar Reclamation

The Kallar reclamation work in Madura district continued to be carried out efficiently. In Ramnad district, it was confined to educational work in two schools.

Co-operation

There were 262 Kallar Co-operative Societies functioning with a membership of 10,065 and the registration of two credit co-operative societies and a milk-supply co-operative society were under consideration. During the year a sum of Rs. 22,540 was advanced to 25 societies in Madura North district, as short-term loans from the Government funds to enable them to grant loans to their members for the purchase of cattle. One senior and 11 junior inspectors of co-operative societies were supervising this net-work of co-operative movement. The work in South Madura district was more extensive. Two supervising unions continued to function in that district and they acted as healthy checks on the primary societies. Various non-credit activities were also continued. The Labour Co-operative Society, Limited, at Checkanurani, undertook contracts and provided labour for Kallars at good rates and the sales society established warehouses and marketed the produce brought in by Kallars.

In South Madura, the bee-keeping and jaggery-making instructor continued to work. He helped the villagers in setting up bee-hives and extracting honey. The poultry farming and soap-making industries started at Usilampatti were financed by the Kallar common fund and worked satisfactorily. Much interest was evinced by the villagers in improving these simple cottage industries.

Education

In Ramnad district there were two schools with 163 pupils on the rolls, of whom 47 were non-Kallars. In Madura district there were 247 schools for Kallar children and 9 more for Kallar girls only. All the schools, except 12, were maintained and managed by the Government and are complete elementary schools with standards I to V. The total number of Kallar pupils in the schools at the end of the year was 14,701 (14,112). It is worthy of note that more girls studied in these schools in 1944 than in the previous year. The total strength of teachers was 489 besides one Scout Instructor and a Sewing and Knitting Mistress. Boarding grants were sanctioned for 1,358 Kallar children—738 boys and 620 girls. Besides this, two Government Kallar Boarding Homes with 375 boarders were run and the entire cost was met from the funds of Labour Budget. One additional Scout Instructor was sanctioned and attached to the Uthamapalayam Boarding Home. One hundred and seventy-two (166) Kallar pupils were granted scholarships, of which 5 were residential. The Government also sanctioned a residential scholarship of Rs. 350 per year for a period of two years to a Kallar boy to prosecute his post-graduate study.

Fifteen Kallar girls and 7 boys were given boarding grants and trained in various vocational institutions. Cottage industries were also taught to the children in schools.

The scout movement progressed on the right lines and has gained great popularity in Kallarnad. At the end of the year there were 192 cub-packs, 13 scout troops, 4 Rover Crews, 1 Blue Bird Flock and 2 Girl Guide companies in Madura and Ramnad districts.

Criminal Tribes Work

The registration of Kallars was restricted to those who showed marked criminal propensities. Cases of all criminal tribes' members who reported regularly were carefully reviewed and concessions granted in deserving cases. The outstanding feature during the year was the scheme to reduce the number of registered Kallars by selecting those of extreme old age and continuous good conduct for removal from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. Exemptions from operation of the Act were also granted to those with sufficient means of livelihood and who had not committed any offence since registration. It is expected that by this process the good and bad Kallars could be sifted in the course of a few years and only the really bad characters will remain on the register. The following statement shows that a larger number of Kallars were removed for good conduct and also the number on roll decreased during the year :—

	1943.	1944.
Number of registered Kallars up to the end of the previous year	27,468	27,608
Number registered during the year ..	180	163
Number received from other districts ..	147	272
Number removed on account of good conduct	187	844
Number remaining on roll at the end of the year	27,608	27,199

The system of issuing half-yearly 'G' passes to Kallar cartmen, traders and business men worked satisfactorily. This has, to a great extent, weaned them from absenting without a pass. The checking of criminal tribes members in their villages and surprise night visits to bad Kallar villages were conducted in a systematic manner by the local Police with the help of Reserve Parties where necessary. The obligations of the registered Kallars were tempered by the Abeyance System as before. Abeyance from the operations of sections 10 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Criminal Tribes Act was freely and promptly granted in deserving cases. Consequently, out of a total of 8,329 (7,426) Kallars under the obligation of section 10 (1) (*a*) of the Criminal Tribes Act, 7,743 (5,190) were under abeyance at the end of the year and the remaining 586 (2,236) were reporting twice nightly.

Kallar crime

A statement comparing Kallar crimes with the total crime in Madura district is given below :—

	1943.	1944.
Total crime	2,493	3,673
Kallar crime	384	586
Percentage	15·40	15·95

The increase in Kallar crimes is due to the economic causes as is evident from the heavy general rise in non-Kallar crimes also.

Panchayats

At the end of the year 1943, 613 Kallar panchayats were functioning. During the year 24 panchayats were suspended or cancelled and 38 restored.

Members of the Kallar panchayats were jointly and severally responsible for the good behaviour of the Kallars in the village. The Kallar homes in the village were divided into five or more sections and each was placed in charge of a panchayatdar. If criminals break out from a section, the panchayatdar is liable to be suspended and the whole section brought under the "collective responsibility of reporting." Similarly each panchayat member is responsible for the regular school attendance of children from his area. If a gang operated from a village, the whole village was held collectively responsible and the entire panchayat suspended and reporting enforced. This new system of joint responsibility worked satisfactorily and helped to secure better control. The number of prosecutions against Kallars under the Criminal Tribes Act decreased from 614 to 419. Panchayatdars and individual Kallars who did good work in detection of cases were given money awards in 65 instances.

In Ramnad district only a beginning was made in the formation of similar panchayats.

General

The Budget allotment for 1944–45 for Kallar reclamation work was Rs. 3,99,776. Besides this, an appropriation of Rs. 52,200 was also sanctioned for the grant of loans to Kallar co-operative societies. In South Madura, Rs. 2·59 lakhs or 79 per cent of the total expenditure in this district was on Education alone.

Koravars

Reclamation among the Koravars in Salem district was restricted to the educational side. Two schools maintained by the Government continued to function and there were 84 (117) pupils at the end of the year.

Yenadi Reclamation in Chittoor District

There were 115 Yenadi colonies as in the previous year, but the population further decreased to 7,313. The fall was on account of several families moving away from the colonies where no adequate means of livelihood existed. Further, due to war conditions very attractive wages were offered outside.

Out of the 2,000 acres of land made fit for cultivation, 972 (920) acres were brought under the plough. A sum of Rs. 1,973 was disbursed as agricultural advances to the colonists. The main

industry in the colonies was charcoal-making and an adult Yenadi could earn as much as Rs. 75 per month if he shed his hereditary laziness. Wherever possible the exploitation by middlemen was eliminated. Charcoal from Jayanti Yenadis was marketed by the District Police Co-operative Stores and that from Manandur was supplied to the National War Front through their own co-operative society. Collection of minor forest produce continued to be the monopoly of the Yenadis. Till the end of the year about 30 families worked as herdsmen under military employment in their cattle depot at Nagapatla releasing military personnel for more martial duties.

The ten schools meant for Yenadi and Sugali children had 370 pupils on their rolls. Besides this, 114 Yenadi children attended other schools. All these children were given free midday meals and clothing.

Criminal Tribes Settlements

Five settlements for criminal tribes were managed by the Government and one at Stuartpuram by the Salvation Army. There were 976 settlers who were members of the settlements. In addition, there were 126 persons registered under sections 10 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the *Criminal* Tribes Act and 3,363 exempted and unregistered members. The incorrigibles and absconders of the ordinary settlements were sent to the Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement to ensure stricter control.

Employment

Agriculture continued to be the main occupation with weaving, carpentry and sandal-making as subsidiary occupations. Out of the 6,047 acres of land available, 2,752 acres were cultivated. In Chintaladevi Settlement the manufacture of matches was tried as a cottage industry. The majority of the settlers in Stuartpuram work in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Chirala, and their total earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 1·18 lakhs.

Agricultural advances to the extent of Rs. 3,242 were given to settlers for the purchase of manure, seeds, bulls, etc. The Co-operative Stores in Aziznagar and Chintaladevi Settlements, the Co-operative Society in Stuartpuram Settlement and the provision shop in Bitragunta Settlement worked satisfactorily.

Education

A school was maintained at each settlement and attendance was compulsory for children of school-going age. There was a separate school for girls in Aziznagar Settlement. The total number of children attending the schools was 1,161 (1,048). Except at the Stuartpuram Settlement, free midday meals were given to the children reading in all the other settlement schools.

Pupils reading in schools outside the settlement were given boarding grants, scholarships, grant of books, etc. Free clothing was provided for the school children after a lapse of several years. Scouting was a feature of most of the schools.

General

Criminal Tribes Reclamation work advanced considerably during the year. The settlement staff was augmented and there was intensive supervision of the work of settlement managers. The educational side received particular attention and free clothing and midday meals were given to the children. The co-operative movement progressed and a number of societies were run by members of the criminal tribes themselves. The policy during the year was to cut down doles, eradicate laziness among the settlers, teach them industries and make them earn honest livelihoods.

Criminal Justice (1944)

Introductory

In the year 1944, the following judicial officers were partly or wholly engaged in the work of the Criminal Courts :—

Fourteen permanent and 2 additional High Court Judges; 32 Sessions Judges; 3 Agency Sessions Judges and 3 Additional Agency Sessions Judges; 3 temporary Additional Sessions Judges for different periods in the year; 36 Assistant Sessions Judges including 2 temporary Assistant Sessions Judges; 3 temporary Assistant Sessions Judges for portions of the year; 46 District Magistrates including 22 Additional District Magistrates; 5 Presidency Magistrates including 2 temporary posts; 1 temporary Presidency Magistrate for a portion of the year; 94 Subdivisional Magistrates; 1 City First-class Magistrate, Madura; 597 Subordinate Magistrates; 56 Special Magistrates; and 44 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.

There were also 220 (220) Benches of Magistrates constituted from among 1,633 (1,635) Honorary Magistrates; 741 (642) Village Magistrates' Courts and 3,096 (3,396) panchayat courts for the trial of criminal cases.

Original Cases

Table No. 4 (page 99) indicates the original work done by the Criminal Courts this year as compared with 1943 and 1939.

Village Magistrates and Panchayat Courts.—Since 1939 the number of Courts has not changed much, but there has been a steady and substantial decline in the business of these Courts.

Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal.—The total number of cases instituted in these Courts was 505,953 (495,295) and at the end of the year only 14,060 (13,777) were pending. The work in the District Magistrates' Courts has increased substantially, but

the average duration of the cases has been reduced from 67 days in 1939 to 30 days. Excepting the stipendiary Special Magistrates' Courts all the other courts have kept pace with the pressure of work. This is clearly reflected by the fact that pendency and the average duration of cases in 1944 compare very favourably with those in 1939 and 1943. On an average, the Subdivisional Magistrates have disposed of cases in 29 (26) days and Sub-Magistrates in 10 (9) days.

Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.—There was a fall in the number of cases instituted from 51,354 to 37,512. The work of the stipendiary Magistrates has been almost doubled, yet, the average duration was reduced to 8 days. It is seen from Table No. 4 (page 99) that the work of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and Benches of Magistrates is only a fraction of what it was in 1939 and is steadily falling.

Mufassal Sessions Courts.—The total number of cases for trial was 2,137 (2,287), of which 1,905 (2,081) were disposed of. Out of 2,150 (2,171) persons tried for murder, 391 (373) were sentenced to death, 564 (497) to other punishments and the remaining 1,195 (1,301) discharged or acquitted.

The High Court Criminal Sessions.—Twenty-six cases were disposed of and no case was pending at the end of the year.

Appeals

Table No. 5 (page 100) shows the work connected with appeals done by the various Courts.

Compared with the figures of 1939 appeals in Sessions Courts have increased considerably, but the number in Magistrate's Courts has fallen. This is probably due to the large number of prosecutions launched under the Defence of India Rules and other war-time Acts which are triable only by First-class Magistrates. It is noticed that the percentage of successful appeals and the average duration in days is almost the same as in pre-war days.

Table No. 6 (page 100) shows the result of the appeals decided. It is seen that sentences were confirmed on approximately half the number of appellants in the Courts of Magistrates and Sessions and on about one-third in the High Court.

The High Court.—Of the 875 appeals decided, 323 were by persons concerned in referred trials, and 491 by 972 persons convicted in lower courts. The Government filed 61 (35) appeals concerning 164 (70) persons against acquittals. In respect of 70 (21) persons the orders of acquittal were confirmed and set aside in respect of 54 (12) persons. The lower courts' sentences or orders were modified in the case of 32 persons.

Revision and References

The work under revision has slightly decreased in all the courts as indicated in the statement below :—

	District and Sub-divisional Magistrates' Courts.			Mufassal Sessions Courts.			High Court.		
	1939.	1943.	1944.	1939.	1942.	1944.	1939	1943.	1944.
Number of revision petitions presented, taken up *suo motu* and reported ..	824	735	706	520	548	542	1,110	1,142	1,027

In the High Court 1,055 (900) petitions were disposed of and 183 (211) remained pending. In the Sessions Courts 530 cases in respect of 2,420 persons and in the Courts of Magistrates 681 cases in respect of 1,167 persons were decided. Of these, orders regarding 1,801 and 819 persons, respectively, were not interfered with.

References.—Under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 259 (269) references for confirmation of death sentences were made to the High Court. Two hundred and fifty-four (264) cases involving 359 (346) accused were decided. Sentences of death were confirmed in cases of 263 (268) persons and reduced to other punishments in the case of 48 (29) persons. Forty-eight (49) persons were acquitted.

Under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 8 cases were disposed of and the High Court upheld the verdict of the Jury in the case of 18 persons and set it aside in the case of 19 persons.

Miscellaneous

Detention of witnesses.—In the mufassal Sessions and Magistrates' Courts and in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, a total number of 340,057 (344,625) witnesses were examined, of whom only 2,299 (2,864) were required to attend courts on more than three days, i.e., less than 7 witnesses in a thousand.

Finance.—In the mufassal Sessions Courts Rs. 67,101 were paid, as travelling allowance and batta to witnesses and Rs. 32,891 as travelling allowance and batta of Jurors and Assessors. The amount paid as fees to pleaders engaged in Sessions Courts to defend poor persons, accused of murder was Rs. 17,113.

Juveniles.—The following statement reveals that the number of juvenile offenders is steadily increasing. The rise from 4,718 last year to 6,593 this year is particularly sharp. During the course of the war the number has nearly doubled. Two thousand eight hundred and ninety children were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code and 3,703 under special and local laws :—

Year.	Convicts.		Year.	Convicts.	
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
1921	2,247	678	1939	3,797	346
1937	2,927	348	1943	4,353	365
1938	3,074	366	1944	6,201	192

Punishments

The sentences and orders passed by the Courts, other than village and panchayat courts, on persons convicted are shown in Table No. 7 (page 100). Sentences of rigorous imprisonment have fallen, but those of simple imprisonment have gone up. There is not much variation in the number of sentences of fine, but the amount imposed is Rs. 34,32,968 compared to Rs. 24,48,476 of last year. This substantial increase is probably due to the heavy fines levied in cases under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance and other war-time regulations. Of the fines levied, Rs. 31,30,027 (Rs. 21,38,339) were realized.

First offenders.—Three thousand and ten (4,240) first offenders were released on probation of good conduct under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Probation of Offenders' Act, 1937.

Short-term imprisonments.—The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for periods of 15 days and less is shown below :—

	1939.	1943.	1944.
Number of persons ..	**4,879**	**6,018**	**6,961**

State of Crime

The number of offences under the Indian Penal Code reported in the year was 117,267 (116,895). The more important variations were these :—

Increase in the number of offences affecting Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals (Chapter XIV),* offences relating to Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance (Chapter XXII), offences affecting the human body, particularly causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, the exposure of infants and the concealment of births (Chapter XVI) and contempt of the lawful authority of public servants (Chapter X).

Decrease in the number of offences against property, particularly theft and criminal trespass (Chapter XVII), offences relating to weights and measures (Chapter XIII) and offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks (Chapter XVIII).

As regards offences under Special and Local Laws, there was a further fall of 965 cases from 489,932 to 488,967. The decrease was noticeable in the number of cases under the Madras City Police Act, the District Municipalities Act, the Prohibition Act, the Registration of Births and Deaths Act and the Forest Act. The number of cases under the Defence of India Act, the Local Boards Act, the Towns Nuisances Act, the Motor Vehicles Act and the Railways Act, however, showed a marked increase.

General

Trial by jury and with assessors.—One thousand three hundred and eighty persons were tried by jury in the mufassal Sessions

* Chapters relating to the Indian Penal Code.

Courts and the verdict was accepted in the case of 1,341 persons. With regard to 39 persons, the verdict was not accepted and of these West Godavari alone contributed 26. In most districts the acceptance was 100 per cent. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 3,525 and judges agreed with all the assessors in the cases of 1,547 accused and differed from all of them in the cases of 577 accused.

Miscellaneous cases.—There were 10,147 cases involving 22,515 persons before the Courts during the year. Of these 10,024 persons were discharged and 8,950 convicted. Two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight persons were involved in maintenance cases of whom 687 were ordered to pay maintenance. Compared with the pre-war days there is a decrease in these cases.

Number of cases and appeals.—There was a fall in the number of cases instituted from 563,944 to 556,921. This was mainly due to a decrease of 13,842 cases in Madras City. This is attributed to a fall in the number of cases relating to offences against property and cases under the Madras Police Act. In the mufassal there was a rise of 6,819 cases and the increase was more than 2,000 cases in each of the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, East Godavari, Nellore and Vizagapatam. There was a marked decrease of 3,359 cases in South Arcot district and of 4,187 cases in Salem district.

The number of appeals preferred fell to 8,756 (9,086), but is still high compared to 8,252, which is the average for the quinquennium ending with 1943.

Table No. 8 (page 101) shows the number of cases and appeals and also the grave crime in each district.

The population of Madura is only 5 per cent of the population of the Province, but it has contributed 10·8 per cent of the cases, i.e., more than double the normal. Similarly Madras City with only 1·6 per cent of the population has given 6·6 per cent of the total number of cases. On the other hand, the population of Malabar is 8 per cent, but the number of cases is only 3·4 per cent of the total. On the whole, crime is distinctly less in the districts of the West Coast than in other places.

One hundred and seventeen and 102 appeals were filed in the High Court from Tinnevelly and Coimbatore districts, respectively, which is very much higher than the average. The appeals to Magistrates' and Sessions Courts were comparatively high in East Godavari, Guntur, North Arcot, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore and West Godavari districts. The percentage of cases appealed against to higher courts is the highest in West Godavari district.

Honorary Magistrates.—The work in the mufassal courts of Bench Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly has increased, but that in the village magistrates' courts, panchayat

courts and courts of Honorary Presidency Magistrates is steadily declining.

The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in the various courts :—

Name of the court.	Year. 1939.	1943.	1944.
Village Magistrates and Panchayat Courts ..	39,309	18,803	14,303
Honorary Presidency Magistrates (sitting on benches and singly)	128,996	42,708	26,741
Total ..	168,305	61,511	41,044
Mufassal—			
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and on benches	182,386	194,171	199,877
Total ..	350,691	255,682	240,921
Total number of cases disposed of in the Presidency in all the courts	598,259	567,892	565,802
Percentage of cases disposed of by Honorary Magistrates	58·6	45·0	42·4

It is seen that the contribution of Honorary Magistrates to the total disposals is gradually decreasing.

Prisons (1944)

There were, as in the previous year, ten Central Jails, five District and Special Jails, one Borstal school and 291 Sub-jails in the Province. The Special Jail, Tanjore, functioned till 20th December 1944 when it was closed.

Prisoners

The following statement gives the daily average for the total number of prisoners and the different classes of prisoners in the last five years :—

Year.	Daily average of Prisoners.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Security prisoners.	Con-victs.
1940	15,903	3,679	89	19	12,134
1941	18,786	3,860	95	149	14,682
1942	20,970	4,885	95	236	15,698
1943	24,331	5,745	52	881	17,554
1944	21,012	4,863	51	331	15,683

There was a steady increase in the number admitted in jails and the daily average population since 1938, but in the year under report there was a fall under both the items. The number of detenus admitted during the year fell to 553 from 1,267 in the previous year. The number of persons convicted under the Defence of India Rules and the Prohibition Act, only a few

sections of which were in force during the year, was considerably less as is seen from the figures below :—

Year.	Number of persons convicted under Prohibition Act.	Defence of India Rules.
1941	4,426	2,985
1942	5,940	1,478
1943	5,063	2,122
1944	104	1,113

The following statement gives the total number of prisoners and particulars of the various categories :—

	At the beginning of the year.	Admitted.	Released.	Balance at the end of the year.
Total number of prisoners ..	22,553	166,457	168,735	20,275
Total number of convicts—Males.	17,167	74,200 }	80,541	15,453
Do. Females.	465	4,162 }		
Total number of undertrials ..	4,248	87,061	86,773	4,536
Total number of Civil prisoners.	68	480	471	77
Security prisoners detained under Defence of India Rules.	520	553	948	125
Star-class prisoners	172	93	79	186

Convicts

Two thousand eight hundred and eleven (3,325) or 6 (6·10) per cent of the convicts directly committed had been previously convicted. This includes 132 convicts imprisoned for the first time in default of furnishing security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habituals. Of the remaining number, 1,761 had one previous conviction, 602 had two previous convictions and 316 had more than two previous convictions.

There was a slight *increase* from 18·37 to 19·49 in the percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment, but excluding 1943 the figure was the lowest since 1935. Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty prisoners were sentenced to simple imprisonment and of these 5,225 underwent sentence in default of payment of fine or failure to furnish security.

Thirty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-six convicts were received by transfer. Of the number disposed of, 33,596 were by inter-transfer between the jails, 3,477 were released on appeal, 22,868 on the expiry of sentence, 19,044 under remission rules, 858 by order of the Government, 64 transferred to the Mental Jail, Cuddalore, 11 escaped and remained at large, 249 were executed and 249 died. Twenty-nine Borstal inmates were discharged under the licence scheme, and 78 inmates sent on leave.

Undertrials

Forty thousand three hundred and eighty-four (40,795) undertrials or 70·55 (66·31) per cent of the total were released and 16,811 (20,686) or 29·37 (33·08) per cent were convicted and sentenced. There was one escape from the Mental Jail, Cuddalore,

and 15 escapes from the subsidiary jails. The average period of detention in jails of the prisoners whose cases were pending before the Sessions Courts was 37·14 (26·72) days, while that before the Magistrates was 17·24 (19·68) days. The figure in respect of the Magistrates' Courts is the lowest during the last five years.

Habitual Offenders

There were 2,615 habituals at the commencement of the year against 2,498 in 1943. Two thousand six hundred and three were received by direct committal, 1,215 by transfer from jails in and out of the province, making a total of 6,433 against 6,880 in 1943. Habituals formed 13·43 per cent of the convict population, viz., 47,875, against 12·22 per cent in 1943 and were awarded 31·67 per cent of the total punishments inflicted by the Superintendents against 29·48 in the previous year.

Youthful Offenders

No youthful offender under the age of 14 or between 14–15 years was admitted during the year, compared to 4 and 56 respectively in 1943. This was due to the existence of adequate arrangements for dealing with juvenile delinquency.

Lepers

There were 161 (125) lepers at the beginning of the year in the Leper Annexes in the Central Jails at Trichinopoly and Salem. One hundred and forty-eight (249) were admitted and 207 (213) were discharged, leaving 102 (161) at the end of the year. The daily average of leper prisoners was 125·95 (142·75).

Tubercular Convicts

The number of convicts suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis at the end of the year in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, was 71 and 79 were admitted by transfer from other jails for treatment. Twenty-four died and 60 were discharged from the Sanatorium Jail, leaving 66 at the end of the year. The daily average was 70·06 against 64·62 in the previous year.

Lunatics

Eighty-five civil lunatics of the Mental Hospital, Madras (64 males and 21 females) were in the Mental Jail, Cuddalore, at the commencement of the year. One was admitted during the year, and two died in the jail, leaving 63 male and 21 female prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average was 8,438 against 9,912 in the previous year.

Special Classification

There were 3 'A' Class and 150 'B' Class prisoners at the beginning of the year. During the year 8 were admitted as 'A' Class and 128 as 'B' Class prisoners. At the end of the year

only 5 and 85 respectively of these prisoners were left, the rest having been released.

Escapes and Recaptures

The number of escapes increased considerably and was 34 (19) during the year—11 from intramural and 23 from extramural custody. Twenty-seven convicts including four who escaped during the previous year were recaptured.

Health

The total number of admissions to hospitals and the number of deaths decreased from 6,549 and 354 in the previous year to 5,197 and 313 during the year under report. Six deaths were due to suicide and one convict of Alipuram Jail, Bellary, died accidentally due to having come in contact with live electric wires. The statement below compares the average number of persons sick daily and the death-rate for the last five years :—

Year.	Daily sick rate		Deaths	
	No.	Ratio per mille.	No.	Ratio per mille.
1940 ..	164	10·31	128	8·04
1941 ..	197	10·48	168	8·94
1942 ..	251	11·97	198	9·44
1943 ..	323	13·49	354	14·55
1944 ..	266	12·19	313	14·90

The sick rate shows a decrease, while the death-rate is about the same as last year. The number of admissions to hospitals increased in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam and particularly in Alipuram Jail, Bellary, where it was double the number in 1943. On the whole 60·92 (57·76) per cent of the convicts released had gained weight during their stay in the jails, 6·31 (5·17) per cent had lost weight and 32·77 (37·07) per cent remained stationary.

Miscellaneous

Age of Convicts

The age of convicts admitted is shown in the table below :—

	1943.	1944.
Convicts under 16 years of age	27	15
„ between 16—18 years of age	1,310	1,140
„ „ 19—21 „	3,883	3,140
„ „ 22—30 „	22,982	19,361
„ „ 31—40 „	15,276	13,038
„ „ 41—60 „	9,902	8,165
„ above 60 years of age	1,113	1,077

Education of Convicts

Of the convicts admitted during the year only 14·23 (17·66) per cent were literates. There was no change in the system of education imparted to the convicts. The jails had libraries which were stocked with educational and useful books numbering 12,075. One thousand one hundred and twenty-three lectures on moral and religious subjects were delivered to the prisoners by

honorary lecturers and members of the teaching staff. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine convicts and Borstal inmates were on the rolls at the beginning of the year and 2,768 were admitted in the course of the year. Three thousand and eighty-seven were discharged, of whom 60·84 per cent were illiterates on admission, but on discharge only 27·63 per cent were illiterates. Training in ambulance and first-aid was continued and 485 were trained, of whom 84 obtained certificates.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society

Out of 46,247 prisoners and inmates discharged during the year, 2,488 were helped by branches of this society and 804 probation officers were appointed for them. A separate committee was formed for the Ramnad district.

Visits and Inspection

Six hundred and five visits were paid by official and non-official visitors to the jails and the Borstal School. Attention continued to be paid to the work on religious and moral instruction and for this purpose a good many visits were paid to the jails by non-official visitors to deliver lectures. The total number of inspections and visits by official and non-official visitors was 3,212 (2,947). The number of inspections of sub-jails by District and Subdivisional Magistrates was 868 (557) and by medical and sanitary officers 100 (162).

Remissions

During the year under report, 18,546 (19,380) prisoners were released under the remission rules from the Central, District and Special Jails and 498 from the three Special Jails. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-four (2,354) prisoners were awarded good conduct remission of 15 days each and 4,494 (5,629) extraordinary remission for special services rendered. Among those released, 1,599 convicts earned a gratuity of Rs. 801–5–3, but in lieu of this amount they preferred remission of 6,599 days. The remission system worked satisfactorily and the prisoners greatly appreciated this concession.

Advisory Boards

The Standing Advisory Boards appointed for revision of the sentences of prisoners met 44 (50) times and reviewed 1,825 (1,463) cases which became eligible for premature release. The cases of 538 prisoners were submitted to the Government who released 423 prisoners including six from the previous year.

Employment of Convicts

On an average, 15,157 (16,976) convicts under sentence of labour were employed on working days. Of these, 5,249 were employed on the manufactures, 1,592 in gardening, 801 in preparation of articles for use or consumption in the jails, 990 as prison officers and 1,425 as prison servants.

Grow More Food Campaign

Particular efforts were made to intensify the cultivation of vegetables in jails, with the result that most of the jails did not purchase outside vegetables and were able to meet their entire requirements from their own gardens. The total value of garden produce amounted to Rs. 1,34,808 against Rs. 73,131 in 1943.

Expenditure

The net cost of all the jails was Rs. 44,48,026. This excludes certain items such as the outlay on jail buildings by the Public Works Department, charges in England, charges on general supervision, etc. Out of this expenditure Rs. 26·32 lakhs were spent on dietary charges and Rs. 9·56 lakhs on the establishment. The statement below indicates the changes in the total expenditure, per capita rate and the value of jail manufactures in the last five years :—

	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943	1944.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure in jails (excluding repair charges to buildings, etc.) in lakhs of rupees	18·93	23·06	26·24	45·27	44·48
Cost per head of the prisoner.	119	123	125	186	211
Cost per head under dietary charges	46	49	59	117	126
Cost per head under hospital charges	2–11–5	3–1–10	3–11–6	6–1–10	8–11–2
Total value of articles manufactured in jails in lakhs of rupees	10·14	12·59	13·69	16·50	16·58

There has been a further rise in the total value of articles manufactured in jails and of supplies made to the consuming departments. Although the total expenditure on jails in 1944 is less than that in 1943, the cost per prisoner is greater. This is attributed to the comparatively low jail population on which the average is worked out. The above figures reveal that this year more money was spent on the food of an average prisoner and on the medical relief given to him.

Borstal Schools (1944)

The only Borstal School in the Province is at Palamcottah. The year opened with 521 inmates, 504 were admitted and 395 discharged, leaving 630 inmates at the end of the year. The daily average increased to 556·44 (520·15), but there was no overcrowding as the revised accommodation of the school was 647.

Education

The system of educational and industrial training was the same as that followed in previous years. The House system and Court of Honour worked satisfactorily. One hundred and forty-one inmates were enrolled in the army. The chief industries taught

in the school were weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy and agriculture and a binding workshop was newly constructed. The ratio percent of inmates employed on manufactures was 41·82 and the gross outturn on manufactures was Rs. 16,019 (15,791). Out of the 395 inmates, who were discharged, 164 were illiterate at the time of their admission, but at the time of discharge all were literate.

Health

The general health of the inmates was excellent. The number of admissions to the hospital and the daily average number of sick decreased from 106 and 4·76 in 1943 to 52 and 1·26 respectively in 1944. The fortnightly weighments and check-weighments were carried out regularly. Of the 267 inmates released during the year 262 had gained in weight and only 5 had lost weight.

Finance

The total expenditure and the cost per head of the inmates for the last three years were as follows :—

	1942.	1943.	1944.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Expenditure ..	95,982	1,22,430	1,35,135
Cost per head ..	179–8–4	264–8–0	238–9–1

Decrease in the cost per head is mainly due to an increase in the school population on which the average was struck.

Certified Schools

There were three Government Certified Schools and three private Certified Schools as in the previous year. The total strength of the schools and the admissions are given below :—

	1943.	1944.
Number at the commencement of the year ..	1,684 (1,498 boys and 186 girls)	2,243 (2,038 boys and 205 girls)
Admissions ..	1,708	1,536
Discharges ..	1,149	1,139
Balance at the close of the year ..	2,243 (2,038 boys and 205 girls)	2,640 (2,424 boys and 216 girls)
Daily average ..	2,120	2,495

Education

The children in these schools were given the normal education and also some vocational training. Of the 568 pupils discharged during the year, 419 were illiterates on admission, whereas all were literate on discharge. Pupils who showed good progress and special aptitude for vocational training were given intensive coaching and sent up for technical examinations. Carpentry, weaving, tailoring, blacksmithy, metal work, masonry and band music were some of the branches in which instructions were given. Pupils

of the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, were employed in dehydration and fuel stacking, and a sum of Rs. 9,630 was received as remuneration. The Government sanctioned two annual scholarships up to a value of Rs. 180 each for deserving pupils of the Junior Certified School, Bellary, to enable them to pursue higher or vocational studies. A systematic programme of physical education besides band drill was followed. Training in first-aid and scouting continued to be good.

Period of detention

Of the 1,044 pupils received by direct committals, 294 (214) were ordered to be detained for periods not exceeding two years, 268 (370) were for over two years and not exceeding three years, 209 (237) above three years and not exceeding four years, 135 (191) above four years and not exceeding five years, 134 (120) above five years and not exceeding 10 years and 4 (10) above 10 years. Of the new admissions, 684 children were unemployed, 179 were labourers and coolies and 95 beggars and wanderers.

Offences

Twenty-seven (38) children escaped from custody, but 16 pupils including those escaped in the previous years were recaptured and admitted into the respective schools. Forty-two (79) school offences were reported during the year and of these almost half were breaches of discipline. It is satisfactory to note that there is a marked fall in the number of offences in spite of the increased numbers in the schools.

Health

The number of admissions to hospitals in the three Government Certified Schools increased from 666 to 901, while the daily average sick decreased from 29·31 in 1943 to 25·03. The increase in number was mainly due to a chicken-pox epidemic in the Junior Certified School, Ranipet. The number of admissions to hospitals in the private Certified Schools decreased from 112 to 68. but the daily average sick increased from 10·2 to 11·6. Of the pupils discharged 99·3 (97·3) per cent gained in weight and the weight statistics for 1944 are decidedly better than those for 1943.

Expenditure

The total expenditure excluding charges on account of jail manufactures in respect of the certified schools was as follows :—

	1942.	1943.	1944.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government Certified Schools ..	1,87,150	3,46,109	4,41,533
Private Certified Schools	70,247	88,592	1,21,278

The average cost per head per annum was Rs. 203–8–8 in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, Rs. 197–8–8 in the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, and Rs. 200–0–3 in the Junior Certified School

Bellary. The increase in expenditure on the Government Certified Schools was mainly noticeable under the head "dietary charges" and was due to the rise in school population and the increased cost of rationed articles.

Aftercare

Two hundred and sixty-four out of the 568 pupils discharged during the year were employed and reported to be behaving satisfactorily. Ninety-one were in the care of their parents and 25 had joined schools.

General

Government sanctioned the scheme for starting a Home for mentally backward boys under the supervision of the Madras Children's Aid Society. The Junior Certified Schools at Ranipet and Bellary were each provided with an additional staff of headmaster's assistant, senior teacher, upper division clerk, physical instructor, drawing master and a band master. The various honorary officers, secretaries, committee members and religious and moral lecturers of the schools continued to pay attention to the reformation of the juvenile offenders.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences

Arms Act

The total number of import, export or transport licences granted or in force and the total number of dealers' licences and licences for the possession of arms for the last three years is shown below :—

	1942.	1943.	1944.
Import, Export or Transport licences ..	150	186	20
Dealers' licences and licences for possession of arms	52,342	49,504	50,021

Of the licences issued, 37,794 (37,113) licences were for self-protection, sport or display and 11,395 (11,587) for crop and cattle protection. During the year 1,660 licences for rifles, 1,770 for revolvers and pistols and 42,582 for smooth bore guns were in force. The quantity of ammunition supplied to the public during the year increased considerably. In 1939, the first year of the war there were 64,118 licences for rifles, revolvers, pistols and smooth bore guns compared with 48,877 in 1943 and 46,012 in 1944. The corresponding figures for the quantity of ammunitions supplied to the public were 464,786, 67,796 and 95,526 rounds, respectively. Four hundred and sixty-three cases under the Indian Arms Act were disposed of during the year and 412 persons were convicted.

Explosives

The number of licences in force under the Indian Explosives Act for import and transport of explosives was 31 and those for dealers and possession 1,805. Of the latter, 169 licences were

for fire-works and possession of gun powder in quantities not exceeding 200 lb. Fourteen cases under the Indian Explosives Act involving 16 persons were disposed of during the year, and 14 persons were convicted.

Sulphur

The amount of sulphur sold during the last three years was as follows :—

1942	754 tons
1943	821 ,,
1944	4,045 ,,

In 1944, Madras City alone accounted for the sale of 3,879 tons of sulphur. Sulphur was sold generally as in the previous years, for the manufacture of matches, gun powder and fire-works and for medicinal, sanitary, agricultural and industrial purposes, but the sale was restricted to certain classes of persons only.

Chemical Examiner's Department

The Chemical Examiner's Department dealt with a wide range of subjects and included numerous interesting analyses. The number of articles examined slightly decreased to 7,825 (8,704). Investigation in cases of human poisoning decreased slightly to 394 (400), whereas those of animal poisoning increased from 24 to 32. Nine hundred and forty-one (1,060) stain cases for blood, etc., were investigated.

Medico-legal examinations were carried out as usual for the Central Government Departments and for the Pudukottai State. During the year under report work on the following items of research was conducted :—

(1) Attempts to isolate the poisonous principle of madar juice.

(2) Electrolytic method of the determination of copper in viscera.

(3) Determination of copper in vegetables.

(4) Estimation of vetin, cereberin and norin in the oleanders.

Civil Justice (1944)

Courts

The permanent Civil Judicial Officers employed in the Province on 31st December 1944 were—

14 High Court Judges; 1 Chief Judge and 2 Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Madras; 1 Principal Judge and 1 Additional Judge of the City Civil Court; 26 District Judges (including one additional); 3 Agents to the Provincial Government in the Agency Tracts; 35 Subordinate Judges (including one additional); 7 Special Assistant Agents in the Agency Tracts; 1 Revenue Officer

(Deputy Collector, Cochin) exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge; 140 District Munsifs (including 6 additional); 12 Agency Munsifs; and 4 Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs.

In the High Court two temporary Additional Judges continued to sit throughout the year. There is no change in the number of these appointments as compared with the year 1943. Two additional District and Sessions Judges one in Salem and the other in East Godavari were sanctioned for different portions of the year.

In addition, 79 (76) Revenue Officers tried revenue suits and 6,728 (6,386) Village Munsifs and 3,819 (3,842) Panchayat Courts tried civil suits.

The following statement shows the additional posts sanctioned either for the whole year or for various odd periods in the year compared with two pre-war years :—

	1938.	1939.	1943.	1944.
Subordinate Judges ..	13	9	18	19
District Munsifs ..	11	7	19	23

The districts of East and West Godavari, Guntur and Nellore were prominent with 7 additional Subordinate Judges and 10 additional District Munsifs.

Litigation

Number and Nature of Suits

The total number of suits instituted fell from 284,291 to 239,321, i.e., one suit for every 206 (174) persons in the Province, 114 (107) in the Presidency town and 208 (175) in the mufassal. All the 25 districts showed a fall in institution. This was most noticeable in North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, South Malabar and Chittoor. The following table gives the comparative figures of suits instituted and their nature :—

	1939.	1943.	1944.
Suits for money or movable property ..	359,549 (88·5%)	191,623 (77·5%)	157,447 (74·9%)
Suits for immovable property	16,145	28,170	30,510
Suits for specific relief ..	3,105	4,562	4,504
Suits on mortgages ..	25,623	20,466	15,209
Suits in Revenue Courts	54,348	37,073	29,205

The number of suits for money or movable property and on mortgages have consistently declined, whereas those for immovable property increased considerably. This is no doubt due to the

unprecedented rise in the prices of immovable property. The statement on page 93 shows the number of persons responsible per suit for the years 1932–44. This shows a remarkable increase and indicates the decreasing tendency in litigation.

Value of Suits

The total value of suits excluding those in Revenue, Village and Panchayat Courts was Rs. 8,29,31,972 (7,46,45,065). The suits fell into the following categories :—

Value of suits in rupees.	1938.	1939.	1943.	1944.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Not exceeding Rs. 20	30·31	31·53	23·66	20·14
Between Rs. 21 and 50	30·49	29·80	24·82	24·02
Between Rs. 51 and 500	33·98	33·71	43·04	45·61
Above Rs. 500 ..	5·08	4·85	8·29	9·99

In 498 suits the value could not be estimated in money. The above statement clearly shows that suits of value not exceeding Rs. 50 have decreased, whereas those of a value exceeding Rs. 50 have steadily gone up. Graph No. 9 (page 92) indicates changes in the total number and value of suits.

Original Jurisdiction

Statistics of suits instituted and disposed of in different Courts in *1939*, *1943* and 1944 are given in Table No. 9 (page 102).

The number of cases instituted shows a significant decrease in the Village Munsif, Village Panchayat and Revenue Courts and the Court of Small Causes, Madras. This is partly due to the rise in cost of bullion, land and almost every article during the last five years. Except for the districts of Nellore, Ramnad and Vizagapatam all other districts showed a fall in institution of original suits in District Munsifs' Courts and this was most noticeable in North and South Malabar. District Judges were able to devote 124 (122) days on the average to civil work.

The High Court disposed of 179 (186) suits after full trial. The Master disposed of 41 (34) suits and settled issues in 210 (246) suits. Two thousand five hundred and forty-six interlocutory applications were disposed of, of which 1,440 were by the Master. No reference was made during the year under section 66 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, but of the two references pending from the previous year, one was disposed of. There were 26 (11) petitions under the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act for disposal and 17 (6) were disposed of.

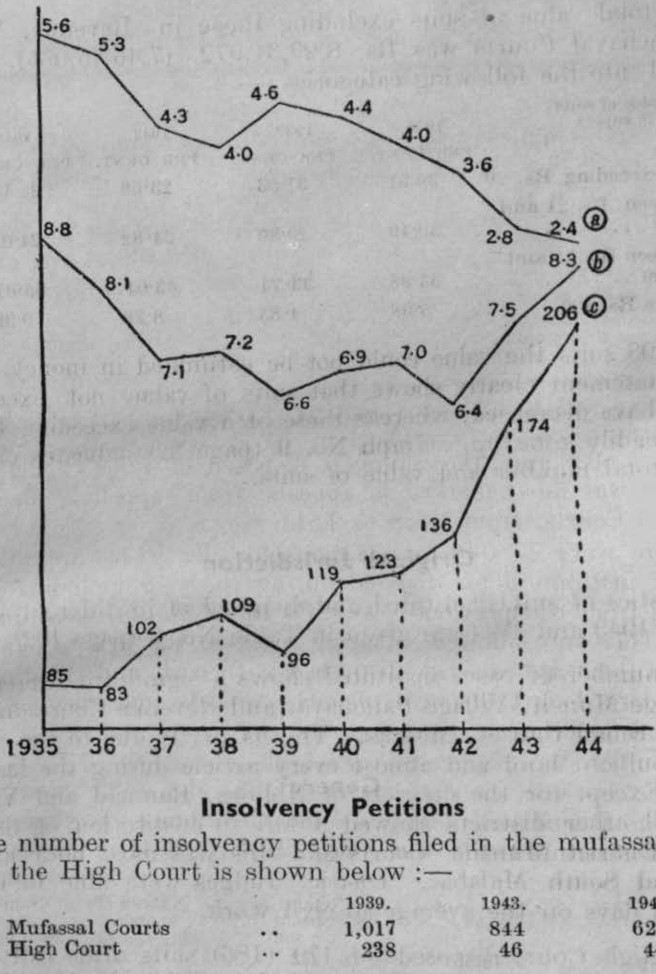
GRAPH NO. 9

SHOWING

(*a*) TOTAL NUMBER OF SUITS IN LAKHS

(*b*) TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS IN CRORES OF RUPEES

(*c*) AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SUIT FILED



Insolvency Petitions

The number of insolvency petitions filed in the mufassal Courts and in the High Court is shown below :—

		1939.	1943.	1944.
Mufassal Courts	..	1,017	844	621
High Court	..	238	46	44

The amounts of creditors' claim admitted in the mufassal and the High Courts were Rs. 45,33,668 and Rs. 3,08,859, respectively, of which Rs. 9,88,146 and Rs. 2,12,812 respectively, were paid as dividends.

Appellate Courts

Forty (28) regular and miscellaneous appeals were filed in the Agency Courts and 24 (30) were disposed of, leaving 12 (11) pending at the close of the year.

A statement showing the appellate work done in the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts is given below :—

	1939.	194'.	1944.
Number of regular appeals filed	10,088	11,875	12,867
Number of appeals disposed of	8,842	13,495	13,428
Number of appeals pending	11,951	9,772	9,417
Number of miscellaneous appeals filed ..	1,822	2,055	1,991
Number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of ..	1,828	2,063	2,169

The total number of suits has fallen, but compared to 1939 the number of regular appeals filed shows an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The following figures prove that the average duration of appeals other than those not prosecuted or dismissed for default and the number of appeals pending for more than six months have decreased considerably :—

	1939.	1943.	1944.
Number of appeals pending for more than six months	6,678	3,581	2,828
Average duration in days in District Judges' Courts	301	279	242
Average duration in days in Subordinate Judges' Courts	317	257	214

The total number of appeals instituted in the High Court was 4,432 (3,803) and the number disposed of 4,069 (3,434). The increase was most marked in appeals from appellate decrees of mufassal Courts, from 1,888 to 2,511.

There were 77 (69) applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council for disposal during the year including 14 (29) pending from the previous year. Of these 31 (38) were dismissed and 27 (17) were allowed. During the year the Privy Council disposed of 9 (8) appeals (six dismissed with costs and three allowed) and Federal Court disposed of 3 (1) appeals (one dismissed with costs, one modified and one remanded).

General

The total number of appeals and the number per thousand of the suits instituted for the years 1932 to 1944 is shown in the statement below :—

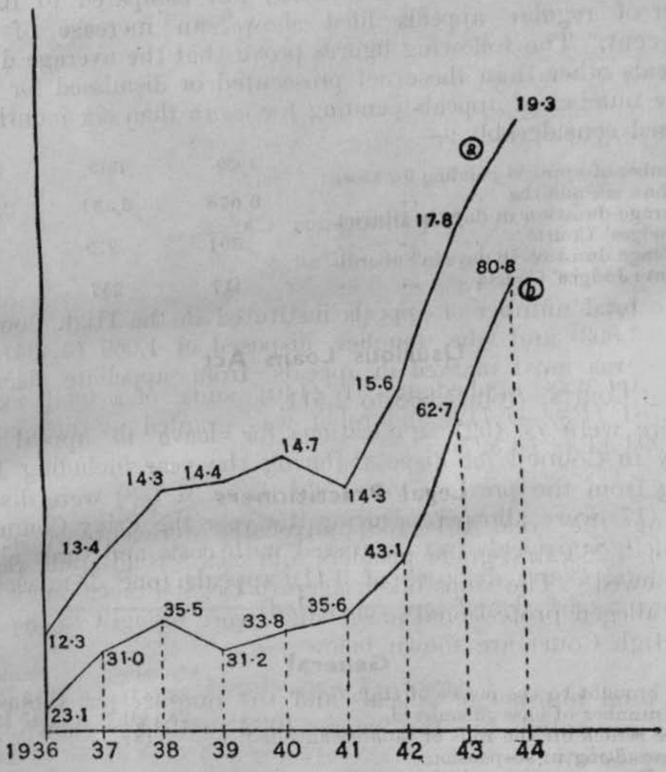
Year.	Number of suits.	Number of persons per suit.	Number of appeals.	Number of appeals per 1,000 suits.
1932 ..	646,561	72	12,253	19·0
1933 ..	632,964	74	11,664	18·4
1934 ..	578,170	81	12,403	21·5
1935 ..	561,144	85	12,958	23·1
1936 ..	532,457	83	12,698	23·9
1937 ..	430,913	102	13,318	30·9
1938 ..	402,923	109	14,210	35·3
1939 ..	461,465	96	14,354	31·1
1940 ..	435,046	119	14,726	33·8
1941 ..	401,814	123	14,274	35·6
1942 ..	362,335	136	15,595	43·1
1943 ..	284,291	174	17,761	62·7
1944 ..	239,321	206	19,330	80·8

It is clear that the number of appeals per thousand suits is more than five times the corresponding figure for 1932. This tendency is shown in Graph No. 10 below :—

GRAPH NO. 10

SHOWING VARIATION IN

(a) NUMBER OF APPEALS IN THOUSANDS
(b) NUMBER OF APPEALS PER THOUSAND SUITS



Reference and Revision

During the year 29 (28) references were received including six references under the Indian Divorce Act and 20 under the Income-Tax Act. Twenty-one (19) references were disposed of and 26 (18) were pending. The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,867 (1,867), of which 628 (612) were under section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Acts. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (2,127) petitions were disposed of, 81 (80) per cent by dismissal.

Execution Proceedings

The work done under this head is shown below :—

	1939.	1943.	1944.
Courts in the Presidency Towns—			
Number of applications received ..	14,172	9,141	7,828
Number of applications disposed of ..	13,924	9,041	8,054
Mufassal Courts except Village and Panchyat Courts—			
Number of applications received ..	262,805	237,277	201,621
Number of applications disposed of ..	253,764	253,706	213,308

Statistics for the results of the execution proceedings show that the percentage of full satisfaction has almost doubled since 1939 in the mufassal Courts :—

	1939.	1943.	1944.
Full satisfaction	11·48%	21·67%	22·36%
Part satisfaction	11·25%	12·03%	11·45%
Number of debtors imprisoned ..	579	468	405

In the Courts in the Presidency Town full satisfaction was obtained in 9·76 per cent and part satisfaction in 4·82 per cent of the cases. Six (2) judgment-debtors were imprisoned.

Miscellaneous Cases

Under this head in all the Courts except the High Court 552,008 (591,745) cases were filed, 557,195 (600,375) were disposed of and 51,274 (55,216) were pending.

Usurious Loans Act

The Act was applied in 91 (140) suits of a total value of Rs. 49,781 (Rs. 47,712) and relief was granted to the extent of Rs. 13,994 (Rs. 13,527).

Legal Practitioners

During the year 167 (158) advocates were enrolled and the sanads of 3,263 first-grade pleaders and 212 second-grade pleaders were renewed. The steps taken against Legal Practitioners where cases of alleged professional misconduct were brought to the notice of the High Court are shown below :—

	Advocates.	Pleaders.
Cases brought to the notice of High Court ..	23 (42)	62 (53)
Total number of cases dismissed	28 (46)	33 (21)
Names struck off the rolls or sanads cancelled.	3 (3)	2 (8)
Cases resulting in suspension	..	1 (3)
Do. award of censure	..	1

Registration (1944)

The number of district charges and the District Registrars remained 23 and 25 respectively. The number of sub-registry offices and the number of permanent Sub-Registrars rose from 566 and 611 to 567 and 613 respectively. There were five temporary Sub-Registrars. The continuance of the temporary sub-registry offices at Pennadam (Chidambaram district), Veeravasaram (West Godavari-Kistna district) and Podili (Nellore district) was sanctioned as a permanent measure.

Registrations

The number of documents registered decreased sharply by 18·38 per cent. The fall was noticeable in all districts except Madras where there was a slight increase :—

	1938.	1939.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Number of documents registered (in lakhs).	12·19	12·53	17·21	19·15	15·63
The aggregate value. (in crores of rupees.)	45·38	45·21	66·91	84·44	73·27
Average value of documents ..	Rs. 375	Rs. 364	Rs. 392	Rs. 444	Rs. 473

Compulsory registration fell by 18·43 per cent. There was a decrease by 18·84 per cent in all the important classes of documents except "wills" under the optional class. As a result of the enhancement of registration fees, the average registration fees rose from Rs. 3–1–0 to Rs. 3–7–4.

The number of documents presented by or on behalf of the co-operative societies and land mortgage banks fell from 27,500 to 26,059 and the searches also decreased slightly to 15,738. On account of enhancement of registration fees, the amount of fees foregone rose to Rs. 1,62,177.

Societies' Registration Act

During the year 1944, 283 societies were registered, 31 societies were either dissolved or treated as defunct and two societies were restored. At the close of the year, 2,158 societies were actually working.

Finance

A comparative statement of income and expenditure is given below :—

	1938.	1939.	1942.	1943.	1944.
		(In lakhs of rupees).			
Total income	32·93	32·91	46·51	71·96	66·83
Expenditure	30·82	30·44	30·72	33·53	35·93

The expenditure rose mainly on account of the grant of war and dearness allowances. The number of documents registered steadily increased till the end of 1943, but after that the sudden and sharp decline in 1944 may be due to the following reasons :—

(i) People have come to realize that investment of money in immovable property will not be very advantageous, as the prices may go down in the period following the close of hostilities.

(ii) Diversion of surplus money to an increasing extent on War Bonds, National Savings Certificates, etc., as the public realized the enhanced security afforded thereby.

Notaries Public (1944–45)

The number of officers of the Registration Department who exercised functions of a Notary Public and the number of stations at which they were empowered to function remained the same as

in the previous year, viz., 79. The number of Bills of Exchange dealt with increased from 15 to 19 whereas under Promissory Notes no work was done as against three in the previous year. The operations were confined to nine districts in the Province. There was a corresponding fall in the aggregate value of the transactions from Rs. 52,377-5-6 in 1943-44 to Rs. 50,034-2-0 in 1944-45. A sum of Rs. 293-8-0 was realized as fees. As usual the majority of these documents were attested by the Notaries Public of Ramnad district and almost all the powers were executed, in British India. War conditions had practically closed all foreign markets and for want of commercial facilities, transactions fell a great deal compared with those of the previous years.

Military--Auxiliary and Territorial Forces

Auxiliary Forces, India

The Madras Guards were raised to a full battalion and embodied in 1941. Early in 1942, the battalion was fully equipped and took part in the defence of Madras Harbour and the beaches. In 1942 and 1943 almost continuously the battalion was in battle positions each night in view of the threat of invasion. The Madras Signals became a major Signals Unit in July 1945 with a strength of 43 officers, 762 other ranks and 400 members of the WAC (I). The strength of the Madras Coast Battery was increased in 1943 from 123 to 419 and for want of men, WAC(I)s were recruited to man telephones and the Fire Direction Table. The roll of the Battery included counter bombardment (by day, range 24,000 yards), close defence (by night, range 6,000 yards), anti-aircraft, landward firing, light A.A. and examination service for all merchant shipping. This year the war establishment was reduced to 352.

The Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles Unit was organized with Headquarters and two platoons at Madras and detachments at various places in the Province and in Travancore State. The East Coast Battalion, embodied in May 1945, was given the task of defending Vizagapatam Port. The Battalion manned the harbour entrance and carried out mine watching and other garrison duties. In 1944-45, the Battalion reverted to its former roll of internal defence. The Nilgiri-Malabar Battalion was mobilized in 1941 and posted to Willingdon Island for the defence of Cochin Harbour and surrounding places. Coast Watching Platoons went out periodically marching along the coast to Calicut and Quilon in search of 'fifth-columnists' who had been landed by Japanese submarines.

Early in 1942 when the war situation in Far East became serious and the threat of invasion to India developed, the War

Department of the Government of India introduced measures for the maintenance of essential transport services in areas which were likely to become theatres of war. One of the measures introduced was the militarization of railways serving the long coast line on the East of India. The South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were thus militarized. The militarization scheme authorized the raising of Railway Military Units from volunteers amongst the serving railway personnel under the Army Act and the Indian Army Act. The Defence of India Corps (Railways) of the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways consisted of 15 and 43 Units respectively. The war establishment of the former was 194 officers and 19,982 other ranks, and of the latter 179 officers, 156 V.C.Os. and 13,558 other ranks. The most important problems which were tackled immediately after recruitment, were the training of the men and supply of Military clothing and equipment. Ex-army men in railway service and suitable members of the A.F. (I) were enrolled in the Defence of India Units and selected as Instructors. Practically the whole of the First Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles and the South Indian Railway *Battalion A.F. (I) were enrolled in the Defence of India Corps* Units. These trained men were formed into 'Armed Personnel' for use in protecting the most vulnerable areas of the Militarized Zones. The Defence of India Corps Units were disbanded on 30th November 1945. The question of re-commissioning the officers and re-enrolment of the other personnel into the Railway Battalions is under consideration. The Second Battalion of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Rifles with Headquarters at Hubli continued activity on a limited scale.

Indian Territorial Force

The authorized strength of the First Madras Battalion U.O.T.C. was 974 including 34 officers. Four hundred and twenty-five candidates appeared for the War Certificate Examinations held in 1945, of whom 286 were successful.

The Second Madras Battalion U.O.T.C. with headquarters in Trichinopoly raised only three years ago, has expanded quickly due to the war time opportunities. It was proposed to attach colleges in Madura and Tinnevelly to this Battalion. The introduction of war certificate examinations and of an attractive syllabus of instruction in field craft, minor tactics, infantry weapons and the provision of Courses for U.O.T.C. officers at Army Schools of Instruction improved their standard of efficiency. During the war 84 candidates from this Unit obtained Emergency Commissions.

The Eleventh and Fifteenth Madras Battalions and Twelfth Malabar Battalion were re-designated as First, Fourth and Second Battalions of the Third Madras Regiment. These Battalions of

the Territorial Force did useful service by undertaking railway security duties and acting as training Units for other Madras Units. The First Battalion was completely equipped and moved to Manipur to carry out patrol duties in the Forward Area. In 1943 two Companies of the Fourth Battalion moved to forward positions in the Imphal area and one distinguished itself in the advance through heavy jungle to Rangoon.

The Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, which existed in peace-time and were mobilized for the defence of India under the threat of invasion, did excellent work not only by active co-operation with the regular Army, but in guarding vulnerable points, manning essential services and other aspects of defence which involves liaison between the Civil and Military authorities.

TABLE No. 4.

Name of the Court.	Number of cases. Disposed of			Pending		
	1939.	1943.	1944.	1939.	1943.	1944.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Courts of the Presidency Magistrates—						
Stipendiary Magistrates	4,691	8,630	10,720	205	224	275
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	18,572	11,199	8,229	342	47	49
Benches of Magistrates	110,424	31,509	18,512	41	39	30
Total ..	133,687	51,338	37,461	568	310	354
Mufassal Sessions Courts	1,631	2,081	1,905	216	206	232
High Court Criminal Sessions..	28	52	26	3	3	Nil.
Grand total ..	598,259	567,892	565,802	..	..	..

TABLE No. 5.

Class of Courts.	Number of cases					
	Disposed of			Pending		
	1939.	1943.	1944.	1939.	1943.	1944.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Magistrates' Courts..	5,078	4,452	4,394	307	338	353
Sessions Courts ..	1,933	3,374	3,116	127	200	240
High Court ..	777	936	875	118	194	198

TABLE No. 6.

Court.	Number of appellants.	Confirmed.	Reduced or otherwise modified.	Reversed or proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.
Courts of Magistrates ..	8,370	4,098	1,087	3,027	158
Courts of Sessions ..	5,611	2,997	1,174	1,314	125
High Court (appeals from conviction)	972	333	180	117	22

TABLE No. 7.

	1943.	1944.
Death confirmed or imposed by the High Court	273	263
Transportation	342	306
Penal servitude	Nil.	Nil.
Rigorous imprisonment	38,940	32,734
Simple imprisonment	2,735	4,057
Forfeiture of property—		
In addition to other punishment ..	303	555
Without other punishment	21	38
Fine—		
In addition to other punishment ..	241	5
In lieu of other punishment	41	10
Security to keep the peace—		
In addition to other punishment ..	585	801
Without other punishment	1,238	1,534
Security for good behaviour	2,158	2,581
Imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour	1,293	1,414

TABLE NO. 8.

Districts.	Total grave crime.	Total number of cases.	Number of appeals: To Magistrates' and Sessions Courts.	Number of appeals: To High Court.	Percentage of cases and appeals to the total.	Percentage of grave crime.	Percentage of population.
Madras ..	3,206	37,512	..	89	6·6	7·4	1·6
Madura—							
North ..	2,131 }	60,532	367	43	10·8	8·5	5·0
South ..	1,542 }						
Arcot, South..	4,267	35,951	354	46	6·5	9·8	5·3
Tanjore ..	2,711	35,744	395	32	6·4	6·2	5·2
Vizagapatam..	1,414	28,961	492	34	5·2	3·3	7·8
Trichinopoly..	2,549	28,812	334	30	5·1	5·9	4·5
Coimbatore ..	2,807	28,406	486	102	5·1	6·5	5·7
Godavari, East	1,140	27,354	430	23	4·9	2·6	4·4
Salem ..	1,955	27,217	390	54	4·9	4·5	5·8
Guntur ..	1,307	25,089	503	23	4·5	3·2	4·6
Ramnad ..	2,380	23,680	321	51	4·2	5·5	4·0
Arcot, North	1,562	22,446	513	11	4·1	3·6	5·2
Malabar ..	1,150	19,052	334	36	3·4	2·6	8·0
Chittoor ..	615	17,890	219	12	3·2	1·4	3·3
Chingleput ..	2,076	16,906	230	18	3·0	4·8	3·7
Bellary ..	628	16,803	212	10	3·0	1·4	2·1
Kistna ..	1,186	15,517	348	9	2·8	2·7	2·9
Tinnevelly ..	2,856	14,129	272	117	2·6	6·6	4·5
Anantapur ..	698	14,110	283	25	2·6	1·6	2·4
Nellore ..	738	14,026	185	17	2·5	1·7	3·3
Godavari, West.	777	11,831	408	25	2·2	1·8	2·8
Kurnool ..	592	11,416	281	32	2·1	1·4	2·3
Cuddapah ..	677	10,494	248	26	1·9	1·6	2·1
Kanara, South.	634	8,888	253	14	1·6	1·5	3·1
Nilgiris ..	438	4,155	19	..	·8	1·0	·4
	43,333 (includes 1,297 cases on railways).	556,921	7,877	879	100·0	100·0 (includes 2·9 on railways).	100·0

TABLE NO. 9.

Court.	Number instituted.			Number disposed of			Duration in days of suits disposed of after full trial 1944.	Number pending at the close of the year 1944.
	1939.	1943.	1944.	1939.	1943.	1944.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Village Munsifs' Courts	58,522	24,290	17,906	58,226	25,726	18,528	..	3,444 (4,043)
Village Panchayat Courts	152,211	63,788	48,133	152,375	71,434	50,457	..	19,800 (22,830)
Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	54,348	37,073	29,205	42,674	44,041	35,823	412 (498)	10,302 (15,376)
Agency Courts	1,079	377	394	657	431	412	481 (489)	249 (354)
District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—								
(*a*) Original Suits	65,098	70,934	66,695	67,683	73,090	71,896	322 (350)	42,329 (43,565)
(*b*) Small Cause Suits	103,173	72,594	63,342	101,195	76,478	65,350	127 (141)	11,472 (12,816)
Subordinate Judges' Courts—								
(*a*) Original Suits	2,120	2,720	3,134	2,613	2,857	3,109	419 (510)	3,320 (2,846)
(*b*) Small Cause Suits	7,711	4,827	4,109	7,995	5,143	4,311	166 (197)	1,193 (1,317)
District Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	390	406	464	311	315	326	421 (427)	522 (470)
Madras City Civil Court	3,892	882	867	3,451	969	1,055	666 (547)	644 (791)
Court of Small Causes, Madras ..	12,507	6,073	4,718	12,477	6,706	4,986	102 (111)	724 (865)
High Court Original Side	307	327	354	355	325	336	256 (333)	236 (206)

CHAPTER VI—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The improvement in the financial position of local boards, municipal councils and the Madras Corporation is reflected in the figures collected over a period of ten years in the statement below and Graph No. 11 (page 104). The incidence of taxation in municipalities has gone up from Rs. 2–7–4 to Rs. 3–9–4 per head and that in the Madras Corporation from Rs. 7–4–2 to Rs. 8–9–6 per head. The striking increase in expenditure on Education and a lesser increase on Public Health and Medical Relief are worthy of notice. It is obvious that the expansion in Revenue is not comparable to the enormous rise in the price of almost every article. Consequently it was almost impossible for the local bodies to maintain the same standard of efficiency in view of these financial limitations. Whenever possible the Government came to their rescue by way of grants, enhancement of land-cess, etc.

Year.	District boards.				Madras Corporation.				Municipalities.			
	Total receipts.	Government grant.	Expenditure on education.	Expenditure on public health and medical relief.	Total receipts including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation.			Total receipts.	Incidence of taxation.		
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS.	A.	P.
1935–36 ..	468	133	142	33	200	7	4	2	208	2	7	4
1936–37 ..	453	147	138	32	199	7	6	2	221	2	12	7
1937–38 ..	440	134	144	32	212	7	12	3	251	2	14	2
1938–39 ..	478	130	149	33	252	8	6	9	270	3	0	2
1939–40 ..	466	139	150	34	249	8	5	0	284	3	1	1
1940–41 ..	447	134	152	34	230	7	3	7	303	2	10	6
1941–42 ..	492	139	161	37	255	7	0	0	321	2	13	1
1942–43 ..	498	127	166	37	280	6	15	11	311	2	15	6
1943–44 ..	499	125	177	36	273	7	13	3	307	3	2	8
1944–45 ..	559	142	220	40	270	8	9	6	363	3	9	4

Local Boards

District and Panchayat Boards

The number of district boards continued to be 24 and all of them were presided over by elected non-official presidents. The two district boards (Kistna and Guntur) which were in charge of Special Officers at the end of 1943–44 were reconstituted with nominated members. The sanctioned strength of the district boards was 858 and the actual strength on 31st March 1945 was 829. Out of 18 casual elections held during the year only one was contested and then only 9 per cent of the electors went to the polls.

Three hundred and twenty-four meetings were convened, of which three were adjourned for want of quorum and four for other reasons.

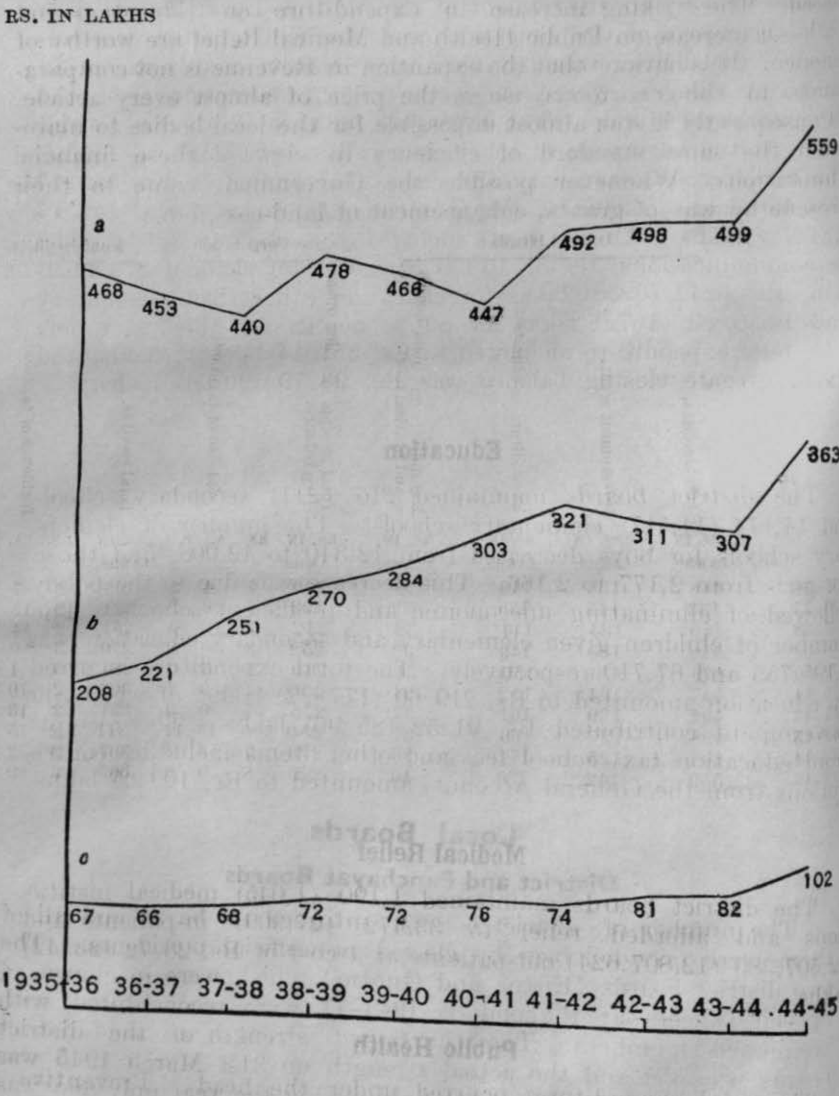
GRAPH No. 11

TOTAL RECEIPTS (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES) OF

(*a*) DISTRICT BOARDS

(*b*) MUNICIPALITIES

(*c*) MADRAS CORPORATION



There were 371 (365) major panchayats and 6,717 (6,706) minor panchayats at the end of the year.

Finance

Land cess was levied at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee on the annual rental value of the occupied lands up to 30th June 1945. With a view to augment the resources of the district boards the rate of cess was increased to two annas per rupee with effect from 1st July 1945 by an amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Exclusive of the education cess, the whole of the cess collected in the district was payable to the district board, except in panchayat villages, where one-fourth of the collections went to the panchayat funds. The aggregate balance of all the district boards at the beginning of the year was Rs. 90·67 (81·56) lakhs. The total receipts (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 559·27 (498·48) lakhs including the Government grants of Rs. 142·15 (124·71) lakhs. These grants included Rs. 48·80 (37·04) lakhs for communications, Rs. 85·10 (79·57) lakhs for elementary education, Rs. 6·42 (6·38) lakhs for education other than elementary and Rs. 1·83 (1·72) lakhs for public health and medical relief. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 551·14 (489·39) lakhs and the aggregate closing balance was Rs. 98·79 (90·66) lakhs.

Education

The district boards maintained 216 (211) secondary schools and 14,174 (14,517) elementary schools. The number of elementary schools for boys decreased from 12,340 to 12,008, and those for girls from 2,177 to 2,166. This decrease was due to the policy followed of eliminating uneconomic and inefficient schools. The number of children given elementary and secondary education was 1,195,755 and 67,710 respectively. The total expenditure incurred on education amounted to Rs. 219·60 (177·22) lakhs, of which the Government contributed Rs. 91·52 (85·96) lakhs. The receipts from education tax, school fees and other items including contributions from the General Account, amounted to Rs. 109·65 lakhs.

Medical Relief

The district boards maintained 1,190 (1,045) medical institutions and afforded relief to 33,472 (27,909) in-patients and 12,507,380 (12,807,624) out-patients at a cost of Rs. 26·72 (23·42) lakhs.

Public Health

The total expenditure incurred under the head "Preventive Medicine", including minor water-supply and drainage schemes,

amounted to Rs. 13·50 (12·50) lakhs. The number of successful primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year increased to 13·12 (10·83) lakhs.

Communications

There are about 36,670 miles of roads in the Province excluding municipal lanes and streets. About 1,400 miles consisting of ghat roads and roads in partially excluded areas were under the control of the Public Works Department. In addition, about 2,600 miles of roads of military importance were taken over by the Government for maintenance. The expenditure incurred by district boards on road maintenance amounted to Rs. 124·78 (105·33) lakhs, towards which Government contributed Rs. 36·79 (26·10) lakhs. The capital expenditure incurred under communications was Rs. 21·98 (22·19) lakhs. It should be noted that though the expenditure on roads by local bodies and Government grants for the purpose have increased, the increase was not sufficient to maintain the roads in as good a condition as they were a few years ago owing to the fact that the cost of labour, materials, etc., has gone up in a much greater proportion. In order to make good the loss sustained by local bodies on account of the abolition of tolls, the Government sanctioned additional compensation to district boards in 1944–45 subject to certain conditions. Out of the total additional compensation of Rs. 28·86 lakhs sanctioned, the district boards were able to draw only Rs. 22·36 lakhs and the balance was credited to the Provincial Road Fund.

With a view to augment the resources of district boards and municipal councils, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 74 lakhs to them towards a part of the deficiency of Rs. 296 lakhs in the maximum toll compensation payable to them under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, for the ten years from 1931–32 to 1940–41. In view of the high cost of materials and labour, a temporary increase of 50 per cent was also sanctioned in the Government grants payable to local bodies for the maintenance of trunk and important marketing roads.

Railways

Railways owned by the district boards were working in three districts of Guntur, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Their earnings are shown below :—

Lines working.	Gross earnings in lakhs of rupees.	Net earnings in lakhs of rupees.	Percentage of earnings to capital outlay.
Tenali–Repalli (21 miles) ..	4·25 (3·19)	1·98 (1·08)	12·4 (6·5)
Tinnevelly–Tiruchendur (38 miles).	4·49 (4·20)	1·42 (2·05)	5·2 (8·5)
Podanur–Pollachi (24 miles).	4·54 (3·44)	1·34 (1·84)	9·52 (12·3)

District Municipalities

There were 82 municipalities in the Province as in the previous year. The Adoni, Cocanada and Hindupur municipal councils, which were superseded in the previous year, were reconstituted with nominated members and Tirupati, Vizianagram and Tenali municipal councils were superseded for one year. The sanctioned strength of the municipal councils was 1,724 (1,816), while their actual strength on 31st March 1945 was 1,702 (1,787). Out of 56 elections held during the year, only 15 were contested and 55·8 per cent of the voters exercised their franchise. Out of a total number of 2,517 (2,680) meetings convened during the year 228 were adjourned for want of quorum. The average number of members present at a meeting to the total sanctioned strength varied from 40 per cent in Tiruvarur to 79 per cent in Rajahmundry.

Finance

The aggregate opening balance of the municipal councils for 1944–45 was Rs. 92·83 (98·51) lakhs and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 362·89 (306·62) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 131·20 (115·93) lakhs was derived from taxes and the incidence of taxation per head of the population increased from Rs. 3–2–8 to Rs. 3–9–1. Details of the Government grants are given below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Grant for elementary education	12·13 (11·06)
Grant for education other than elementary	1·99 (1·93)
Grant for communications	2·05 (1·68)
Grant for medical relief	0·20 (0·23)
Total Government grants for maintenance of the several services	17·15 (17·55)
Grant for communications (Capital works)	1·45 (1·11)
Grant for water-supply and drainage schemes	1·55 (2·35)

Loans to the extent of Rs. 2·31 lakhs were disbursed to certain councils to finance capital works and a sum of Rs. 1·31 lakhs was disbursed to cover deficits in the accounts of some municipal councils. In order to make good the loss sustained by municipal councils on account of the abolition of tolls, Government sanctioned, subject to certain conditions, additional compensation to the extent of Rs. 14·11 (10·78) lakhs, but the councils were able to draw only Rs. 10·81 (5·24) lakhs and the balance was credited to the Provincial Road Fund.

There was a further increase in the total expenditure incurred by municipal councils from Rs. 312·37 lakhs to Rs. 352·43 lakhs and the aggregate closing balance for the year was Rs. 103·29 lakhs. Expenditure incurred by the municipal councils on communications amounted to Rs. 35·49 (28·67) lakhs including Rs. 3·47 lakhs on street lighting.

Medical Relief

The municipal councils maintained 141 (131) medical institutions which afforded relief to 4,610 (5,216) in-patients and 3,768,126 (3,895,616) out-patients. A sum of Rs. 6·25 (5·55) lakhs was spent on medical relief and Rs. 53·97 (42·42) lakhs on sanitation.

Education

The municipal councils maintained 1,239 (1,247) elementary schools—846 for boys and 393 for girls, and 56 (54) secondary schools. The elementary schools provided education for 177,201 (178,586) children and the secondary schools for 35,851 (33,284) children. The cost of elementary and secondary education was Rs. 33·62 (29·47) lakhs and Rs. 17·78 (14·22) lakhs respectively, of which the Government contributed Rs. 12·13 (11·06) lakhs and Rs. 2·03) (1·93) lakhs, respectively.

City of Madras

The Corporation consisted of 65 elected Councillors including 5 Aldermen and 3 nominated officials.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 95·02 (+ 105·06) lakhs. *and including this, the total receipts were* Rs. 269·98 lakhs. The incidence of taxation and income per head of the population for the year under report were Rs. 8–9–6 (Rs. 7–13–3) and Rs. 13–5–11 (Rs. 11–12–2), respectively.

Finance

The percentage of collection to demand under all taxes and fees *improved to 89·36 (85·37). Comparative* financial statement *of the* Corporation is given below :—

	1943–44. RS. IN LAKHS.	1944–45. RS. IN LAKHS.
Revenue from all sources	81·52	101·71
Incidence of taxation per head of the population	Rs. 7–13–3	Rs. 8–9–6
Total debt at the end of the year	206·52	195·89
Sinking Fund of debenture loans	68·03	63·87
Total expenditure	177·19	174·93

The Sinking Fund consisted of Rs. 63·84 (67·71) lakhs in the shape of Government securities and municipal debentures and Rs. 2,437 (3,234) in cash. A sum of Rs. 13·50 (14·16) lakhs was paid towards repayment of principal and interest on Government loans, while similar payments in regard to debenture loans amounted to Rs. 4·40 (4·48) lakhs. Government generously made various subventions of revenue which permanently strengthened the finances of the Corporation to the extent of over Rs. 10 lakhs. Applications for loans were restricted only to urgent and essential items. A loan of Rs. 3·01 lakhs was taken during the year, of which a sum of Rs. 51,300 was intended for the Poondi Reservoir

Scheme. The unspent loan balance at the close of the year was Rs. 7·76 lakhs.

Government appointed a retired Deputy Collector as a whole-time Arbitrator to settle claims for betterment contribution and the claims were being expeditiously settled.

Communications

The total expenditure under "Communications" was nearly Rs. 14 *lakhs* and the length of metalled roads in the city at the close of the year was about 395·5 miles. Roads were re-formed to a length of nearly 14 (15·5) miles. Owing to sufficient quantities of materials and labour not being available and the reduction in the number of road-rollers and tar boilers much progress could not be made in the improvement of city roads. Transport of metal from Pallavaram also presented difficulties. Military lorries returning empty to the city were utilized for the transportation of a fair amount of metal from there. Jail labour was used for the first time for breaking into chips the boulders transported from Pallavaram. Despite these difficulties the main roads were maintained in a better condition than they were for the past five years.

Special attention was paid to the construction and improvements of footpaths. With a view to see that the footpaths were kept free of obstruction of all sorts, steps were taken to prosecute street pedlars and to press for the confiscation of their goods. Particular action was taken to remove most of the diseased beggars found near bus-stands and busy corners to the Special Home maintained by the Corporation. Parapet walls of the various bridges in the city which had been demolished by the Military authorities for defence purposes were restored to their original condition. The Stanley Viaduct was taken over by the Corporation and the Government waived the Corporation's share of expenditure on the repairs to this bridge.

Town-Planning Schemes

The town-planning work was organized on a more comprehensive basis and 13 sanctioned schemes were under execution. Two schemes were prepared and one more was published. Twenty schemes including the Mambalam revised scheme were at various stages of preparation. With a view to relieve the congestion in the city and safeguard the health of the city by bringing the adjoining villages under more effective control in regard to sanitation and public health, proposals to include about 20 square miles covering the Saidapet Municipality, Aminjikarai, and Sembium Panchayats and other contiguous areas were under consideration.

Water-supply

There was good rainfall during the year (60·65 inches) at Red Hills and water was impounded in all the three reservoirs at Red Hills, Cholavaram and Poondi to their full capacity. The

quantity of water supplied from the Red Hills lake during the year was 1,350 (1,229) million cubic feet and the quantity of water pumped into the city was 8,370 (7,582) million gallons, which is equivalent to nearly 29·50 (26·72) gallons per head per day. The total number of house service connections was 52,409. The works on the Poondi Reservoir Scheme were formally opened by His Excellency the Governor of Madras on 14th June 1944. With a view to utilize for city consumption the extra storage of water in the Poondi Reservoir plans and estimates were prepared for the construction of a second conduit from Red Hills to Kilpauk and for the installation of separate trunk mains for certain areas.

Drainage

In spite of innumerable difficulties, the length of sewers laid during the year was 3·2 miles and the length of storm-water drains constructed was 2 miles as against 0·72 mile and 1·60 miles respectively in the previous year. Sewer laying works in Thyagarayanagar could not be pushed through, but as a temporary measure a pump house was constructed and a pumping main laid. Government sanctioned the scheme relating to the drainage of Perambur and Vyasarpady.

During the year 11 public conveniences were constructed and 9 were in progress. A drive was launched against owners of houses which had no flush-out latrines. It is expected that a minimum of 250 flush-out latrines per month will be constructed in future.

The city experienced considerable flooding owing to rains in December 1944. Prompt measures were taken to mitigate the damage by removing obstructions, cutting ditch drains, opening up of the sand bar at the mouth of the river Cooum, etc. Several permanent remedial measures such as rebuilding and widening of culverts were also carried out. Preliminary works in the improvements to Cooum river were commenced.

Electricity and Street Lighting

The lighting restrictions imposed as an A.R.P. measure continued up to 2nd October 1944. On 3rd October 1944 all the street lights and the lights along the sea front were relighted and the A.R.P. shades removed from the existing lights. Complete restoration of street lighting to normal pre-war standard could not be achieved as the Government of India froze the street lighting load at 610 Kws. as against the pre-war consumption of about 900 Kws. The demand for power on the Madras Electric Supply Corporation for war purposes and the rapid increase in domestic load were responsible for this. Lighting could be kept just about the standard compatible with the safety and convenience of the citizens. A sum of Rs. 2·7 lakhs was spent on street lighting.

The 20 per cent reduction imposed by the Government on domestic consumption other than for essential services, industrial,

agricultural and street lighting purposes continued to apply during the year.

Public Health

The estimated population on the census figures for the mid-year 1944 was 8·21 lakhs, but including the large floating population the correct figure was probably nearer a million. Owing to the high cost of foodstuffs and other necessities of life, the social and economic condition of the people of the lower middle and poorer classes deteriorated considerably, resulting in lowered vitality to withstand diseases. Overcrowding among the middle and poorer classes became a common feature and this seriously affected their health. A Corporation Poor Fund was started and Rs. 2·08 lakhs were collected. A Special Home for the destitute and infirm was established and the strength of the home during the year was 175. It was also proposed to construct a work-house for able-bodied beggars and a loan was applied for from the Government. As soon as the work-house is ready, it is proposed to round up all able-bodied beggars, who habitually squat on footpaths to pester the passers-by for alms and put them to honest work.

The number of live births registered was 25,821 (25,519), of which 13,225 (15,149) were males and 12,596 (14,370) were females. The birth-rate was 31·5 (36·5) per mille of the estimated mid-year population. The number of deaths registered was 29,325 (31,334), of which 15,470 (16,485) were males and 13,855 (14,849) were females and the death-rate was 35·7 (38·8) per mile. A total of 3·19 lakhs of vaccinations were performed during the year.

The acute shortage of milk in the city at the close of the year caused considerable hardship. It was feared that scarcity of this important article of diet would increase the mortality rate especially among children and expectant and nursing mothers. Government approved a scheme for the free supply of 1,500 measures of milk at their cost to poor children under two years of age and expectant and nursing mothers through the Corporation Child Welfare Centres. The annual approximate cost to Government was estimated at Rs. 5·47 lakhs and the distribution commenced on 1st May 1945. Government paid the cost of milk and the Corporation bore the cost of distribution.

Medical Relief

During the year 16,539 (12,938) boys and 12,608 (12,475) girls underwent medical examination in the Corporation schools. Out of these 56·4 (60·7) per cent of the boys and 51·8 (45·2) per cent of the girls had ailments and received treatment at the Corporation dispensaries and Government hospitals. Arrangements were made to supply shark liver oil, calcium lactate and yeast to children suffering from diseases caused by vitamin deficiencies. The Madras Corporation Skin Diseases and Leprosy Clinics registered 127,159 (115,514) new skin cases inclusive of 408 (451) new leprosy

cases. Government decided to take over the management of Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in-Hospital which has been managed by the Corporation since 1907 thereby giving relief to the Corporation to the extent of about Rs. 50,000.

At the end of 1944 there were 16 child welfare centres and 7 maternity wards. The maternal mortality rate for the year 1944 was 2·5 per mille, which is the lowest on record ever since the inauguration of the child welfare scheme. The infantile mortality rate also decreased to 140·6 (150·9). Since 1st February 1945 general ailments of women and children were treated for one hour from 4 to 5 p.m. in all the child welfare centres.

The expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 3·89 lakhs and that on preventive medicine Rs. 24·76 lakhs. Besides, a sum of Rs. 16·74 lakhs was spent on sanitation and conservancy. The maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and child welfare centres cost the Corporation Rs. 6·77 (5·56) lakhs. Government waived payment of the Corporation contribution of Rs. 28,820 annually—for the maintenance of Government hospitals in the city.

Education

The Corporation maintained 155 (143) schools and the total cost under this head was Rs. 13·86 lakhs. Four new schools were opened during the year and 8 branch schools were converted into independent schools. The number of pupils attending these schools increased from 39,331 to 41,441 and the percentage of attendance from 73·5 to 77·4. The number of pupils belonging to scheduled classes was 6,586 (6,582). Special attention was paid to handicrafts and in some schools instruction was given in carpentry, tailoring, printing, embroidery, etc. A regular programme of visual education was drawn up and 85 schools were given the benefit of instruction through cinema shows. Midday meals were supplied to 6,250 poor pupils in 108 Corporation schools at a total cost of Rs. 1·26 (1·18) lakhs. The Corporation maintained 40 reading rooms and in addition paid contribution towards the maintenance of 43 other reading rooms.

Town-Planning

The year 1944–45 was marked by extension of the scope of the activities of the Town-Planning Department. Some of the important activities are detailed below :—

(1) In response to a questionnaire from the Government of India, information was collected on the subject of housing and town-planning in this Province.

(2) Proposals for Post-war Reconstruction schemes for town-planning, housing and elimination of slums were provisionally approved by the Post-war Reconstruction Public Health Sub-Committee and General Committee and it was resolved that

minimum standards should be fixed for an ordinary dwelling house in urban and rural areas.

(3) In pursuance of the proposals of Government for resettlement and colonization of ex-service men, layout plans for the following schemes were prepared :—

(i) Pullampet (Cuddapah district).
(ii) Settigunta (Cuddapah district).
(iii) Zinkal Kadramupati (Salem district).
(iv) Dharapuram Municipality (Coimbatore district).

(4) Detailed plans and designs were prepared for a modern market in Ootacamund and a cloth market in Bezwada and for remodelling of the Tuticorin Victoria market. A layout for the Krishna Pushkaram festival area in Guntur District was furnished to the District Board, Guntur.

The Town-Planning Act was in force in 83 (83) municipalities including the Madras Corporation and 80 (77) panchayats. There were 381 (371) detailed town-planning schemes in different stages of preparation, publication, submission, sanction and execution. During the year the Department furnished 179 (170) layout plans and maps including town-planning scheme maps, interim development layouts, layouts for municipal and Government lands and designs for markets, road junctions and building schemes. Thirteen detailed schemes were scrutinized by the Department and seven draft town-planning schemes were suggested or furnished to local bodies. The Government sanctioned ten detailed town-planning schemes making a total of 104 sanctioned schemes up to the end of the year.

Detailed and comprehensive instructions were issued to all municipalities so that uniform procedure could be adopted for all town-planning schemes. A permanent staff for town-planning was sanctioned by the Inspector of Municipal Councils for most of the municipalities in the Province. The Town-Planning Rules were amended suspending the levy of betterment tax, when collection exceeded one-half of the maximum increase in the values of properties in the town-planning areas. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 34,383 (Rs. 29,595).

Hindu Religious Endowments Board

(*Fasli* 1354—1*st July* 1944 *to* 30*th June* 1945).

The territorial jurisdiction of the President and the three Commissioners was altered with effect from 15th July 1944. Consequent on the abolition of temple committees some amendments were made to the existing rules and certain fresh rules were framed. Eleven Assistant Commissioners were appointed and their

work was organized. The jurisdiction of each Assistant Commissioner was defined and a list of temples in each district not coming under his jurisdiction was published.

The Board held 28 (25) meetings and disposed of 325 (538) items of business out of 350 items on the agenda. In addition there were 1,322 (1,669) sittings of the committees of Commissioners for the disposal of enquiries. Enquiries were made by individual members of the Board in Madras and in the mufassal stations in 1,339 (1,745) cases. The difficulties of the local public in having to go to the office of the Board at Madras were considerably reduced by the opening of their offices in the districts. The Assistant Commissioners thus proved to be a useful link in the administrative machinery of the Board. They were able to get into direct touch with the trustees and exercise closer supervision over the religious endowments. Their work under the various sections of the Act included appointment and removal of trustees, inspections and enquiries, scrutiny of budgets and audit reports and leasing of lands.

Jurisdiction

The number of major institutions coming under the Act was 12,173—162 maths, 11,634 temples and 377 kattalais or specific endowments attached to maths and temples—as against 12,133 in the previous fasli. The number of minor institutions was 15,613—117 maths and 15,496 temples. As in the previous fasli maths having an annual income of less than Rs. 400 and temples and specific endowments having an annual income of less than Rs. 200 were exempted from the operation of section 69 of the Act. Re-examination of the exemptions already granted resulted in seven cancellations. During the fasli 148 (125) institutions submitted registers of properties under section 38 of the Act, 25 (17) maths and 489 (559) excepted temples submitted their budgets with the statement of accounts in accordance with the provision of section 61 of the Act and 474 (893) budgets of non-excepted temples and 10 budgets of kattalais were sanctioned.

Administration

The Board settled schemes for 64 (51) institutions, 39 of them being under section 57 of the Act. In addition to the appointment of trustees for 179 institutions under section 51 of the Act, the Board appointed interim trustees for 19 institutions under sections 18 and 42 of the Act. For 36 excepted temples non-hereditary trustees were appointed. The Board made special arrangements to supervise the hundial collections in respect of 12 institutions and as usual a special staff was deputed to supervise the collections during the Mahasivarathri festival at Kottappakonda and the Adi Krithigai festival at Tiruttani.

Finance

The number of major institutions assessable to contribution was 12,173 (12,133). The total demand for the fasli was Rs. 12·22 (10·42) lakhs and the collections amounted to Rs. 7·47 (5·08) lakhs. Including miscellaneous sources of income the outstanding balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 4·62 lakhs. The total expenditure was Rs. '8·09 lakhs and the closing cash balance Rs. 1·68 (1·89) lakhs. Out of surplus funds of the Board, a sum of Rs. 3·35 lakhs was invested during the fasli in National Savings certificates and as fixed deposits in banks.

General

The intensive drive undertaken by the Board with regard to the "Grow More Food" Campaign and investment of surplus funds in Defence Savings was kept up. During the fasli 2,371 acres of uncultivated land were newly brought under cultivation, 2,681 acres of dry land were converted into wet land, 2,032 acres of single crop wet land were brought under double crop cultivation and a sum of Rs. 10·9 lakhs was invested in Defence Savings bringing the total of such investments to more than Rs. 32·7 lakhs.

The temple emergency committees were particularly helpful during festivals when they afforded all facilities to the pilgrims for peaceful worship in temples and to secure good foodstuffs at reasonable prices. On the religious side of the administration, the Board continued its policy of infusing a religious atmosphere in the minds of the public. In the year under report 30 guide books were published and five "sthalapuranams" and 29 "kumbabhishekams" were performed. One thousand one hundred and ten religious lectures delivered besides encouraging the employment of Odhuvars and the recitation of Thevarams, etc. The Board employed a qualified consulting architect to deal with matters relating to the preservation and renovation of temples.

CHAPTER VII—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Vital Statistics (1944)

The estimated population of the Province for the mid-year 1944, according to the arithmetical progression method was 50·83 (50·54) millions. Registration of births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Province except in some backward tracts and was extended to certain villages of the East and West Godavari Agencies during the year. The Health staff detected 25,742 (34,512) unregistered births and 15,315 (14,515) unregistered deaths and 3,633 defaulters were prosecuted.

The following are the salient features of the recorded vital statistics of the Province for 1944 as compared with 1943 :—

(*a*) A decrease in the birth-rate from 31·12 to 29·39 per mille.

(*b*) A small increase in the death-rate from 25·25 to 25·40 per mille.

(*c*) Increase in the infantile mortality rate from 172·29 to 192·44 and in the maternal mortality rate from 8·49 to 9·58 and a small decrease in the still-birth rate from 13·69 to 13·09 per 1,000 live births.

Births

The number of births recorded during the year was 1,494,134 (1,565,644), of which 249,696, were in urban areas. There were 105 male births to every 100 female births which proportion has remained practically constant for many years past. The birth-rate in the province has been on the downward trend during the last five years, the fall being more pronounced since 1942—it was 35·1 in 1940, 33·81 in 1942 and 29·39 per mille in 1944. The fall is attributed to the following causes :—

(i) Recruitment to the fighting forces of men in the reproductive age groups.

(ii) Rise in the cost of living resulting in postponement of marriages and lowering the general standard of health.

(iii) General slackening on the part of village headmen and revenue staff in registration of births and deaths, due to the pressure of war work.

The birth-rate in urban areas was slightly higher than that in the rural areas. Classified according to the chief communities, the birth-rate was 29·47 (34·19) among Hindus, 28·21 (30·42) among Muslims and 29·08 (31·89) among Christians. Compared with 1943, birth-rates decreased in all districts, except Malabar and East Godavari (plains), where the rates increased from 26·05 to 28·22 and from 29·73 to 30·78 respectively. The increase in Malabar was due to its freedom in 1944 from any widespread epidemic unlike

the preceding year. The birth-rates were in excess of the death-rates in all districts except Madras, South Arcot, Chittoor, Chingleput and Tanjore, where the death-rates exceeded birth-rates by 4·4, 3·19, 2·89, 0·94, 0·76 per mille, respectively. The birth-rate in municipalities fell to 33·54 (38·97), while in rural towns it increased to 26·49 (24·89) per mille. The highest rates recorded in the two categories were 47·56 per mille in Nellore and 57·25 per mille in Rameswaram.

Deaths

The death-rate increased to 27·47 (27·09) in urban areas and to 25·00 (24·91) in the rural areas. Mortality per mille was 26·09 (26·03) among Hindus, 22·45 (28·27) among Muslims and 20·11 (21·31) among Christians. Fifteen districts registered an increase in the death-rate which ranged from 24·40 in Salem district to 37·89 in Madras City. The largest number of deaths were registered in the fourth quarter of the year and the lowest number in the second quarter. The sex mortality rate was almost even with 101 males to every 100 females.

The vital index, viz., the ratio of births to deaths expressed as a percentage was 115·7 (123). There was thus a fall in the vital index, although births continued to exceed deaths and was partly due to the repercussions of war conditions on the health of the population.

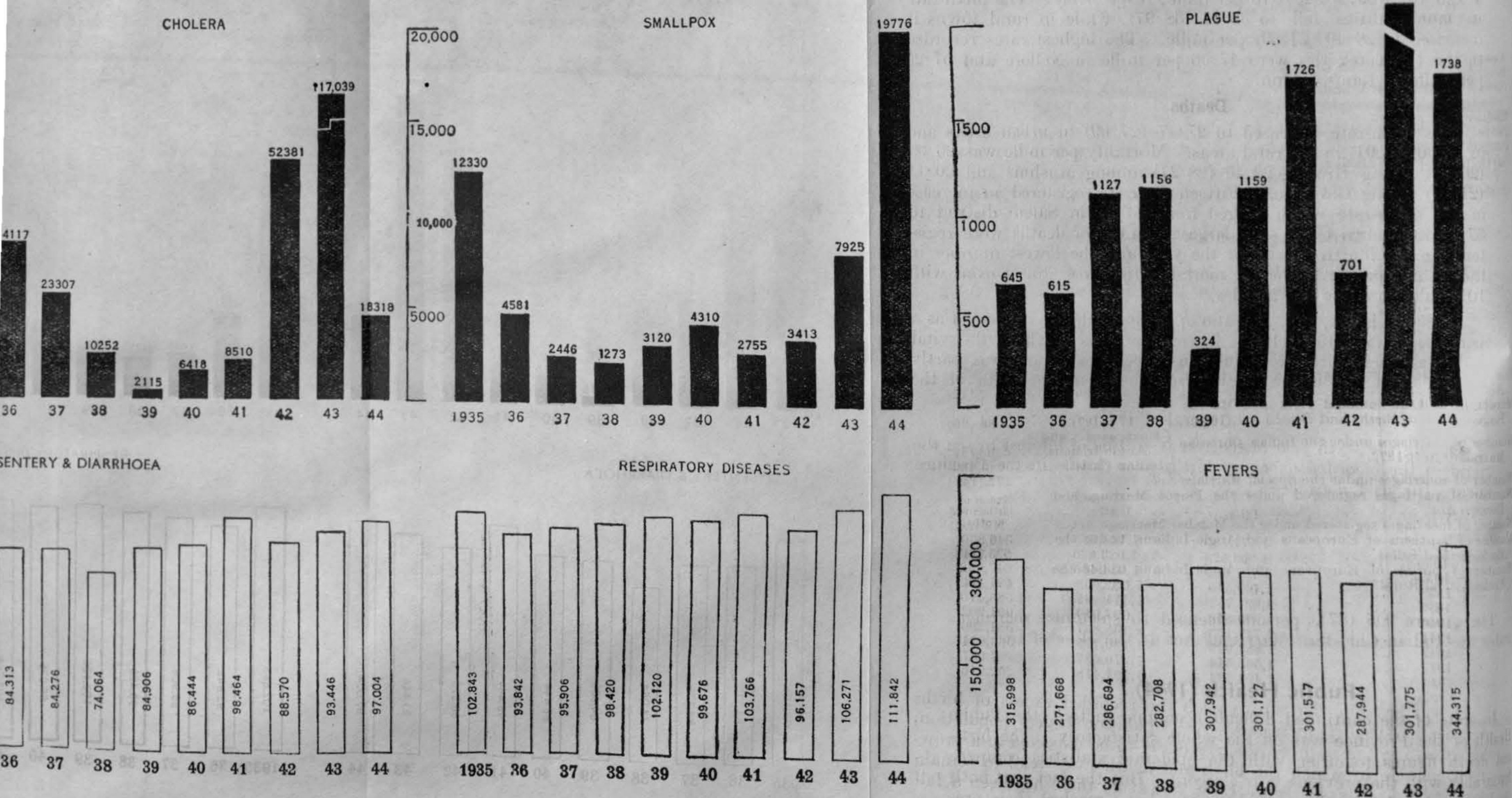
General

During the sixth year of the war it will be of interest to see the trend in the recorded excess of births over deaths in the Province during the past decade—

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
1935	1,671,186	1,124,336	546,850
1936	1,659,625	1,023,839	635,786
1937	1,701,662	1,054,430	647,232
1938	1,709,545	1,032,052	677,493
1939	1,694,751	1,111,281	583,470
1940	1,699,842	1,097,940	601,902
1941	1,717,133	1,135,837	581,296
1942	1,684,023	1,120,129	563,894
1943	1,565,644	1,270,687	294,957
1944	1,494,134	1,291,418	202,716

It will be seen that up to 1938 the recorded excess of births over deaths steadily increased. As population begets population, this growth in the number of survivors is to be expected in a growing population in which the birth and death rates tend to remain more or less constant. Since 1939, however, there has been a fall in the recorded number of survivors, until in 1944, the survivors are only about a third of the pre-war figures. These figures illustrate in a striking manner, the extent to which the growth in the population of the Province has been retarded especially in the years 1943 and 1944. Nevertheless, the population of the Province still continues to increase, though more slowly than in the pre-war years.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (1935–44)



The following table shows the comparative position of this Province, from the point of view of vital statistics, among some of the other Provinces of India :—

Province.	Birth-rate as per estimated population.	Death-rate as per estimated population.	Survival rate.	Infantile mortality rate.
Assam	16·77	16·87	−0·10	161·95
Bombay	33·93	25·47	+ 8·46	166·09
Central Provinces and Berar	37·98	30·12	+ 7·86	221·38
Madras	29·39	25·40	+ 3·99	192·44
Bengal	16·14	29·12	− 12·98	207·90
Punjab	36·78	25·26	+ 11·52	173·15
North-West Frontier Province	17·17	13·97	+ 3·20	128·56
Orissa	25·24	30·36	− 5·12	208·26

Other Registrations (1944–45)

The following table shows the registrations under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 and other allied Acts :—

	European and European British Subjects. Births.	Deaths.
The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886	13 (26)	7 (12)
Municipal and Cantonment Acts and Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899 ..	171 (197)	86 (96)
Number of marriages under the Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872. — Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		620 (721)
Number of marriages under the Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872. — Indian Christians.		8,750 (5,639)
Number of marriages under the Special Marriage Act		172 (148)
Number of marriages registered under the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act		2 (6)
Number of marriages registered under the Malabar Marriage Act ..		Nil (nil)
Number of baptisms of Europeans and Anglo-Indians under the Ecclesiastical Rules		523 (443)
Number of burials of Europeans and Anglo-Indians under the Ecclesiastical Rules		481 (441)

There were 905 (871) persons licensed to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriages Act at the close of the year.

Public Health (1944)

In spite of the continued difficult economic factors, the Public Health of the Province was on the whole satisfactory. The birth and death figures together with the epidemic statistics compare favourably with the previous year's record. But the fact that both the maternal and infantile mortality rates have reached their present proportion is only another reminder of the urgent necessity to tackle these problems with greater vigour in the post-war period. Statistics relating to diseases of bowel origin indicated the vital necessity for greater and more urgent activities in the sphere of general sanitation, protected water-supplies and environmental hygiene.

The following statement gives comparative statistics of deaths from the principal causes in 1943 and 1944 :—

Causes of deaths.	Deaths in 1943.	Deaths in 1944.	Difference.
Cholera	117,039	18,318	— 98,721
Smallpox	7,925	19,776	+ 11,851
Plague	4,885	1,738	— 3,147
Fevers	301,775	344,315	+ 42,540
Dysentery and diarrhœa.	93,446	97,004	+ 3,558
Respiratory diseases ..	106,271	111,842	+ 5,571
Maternal causes	13,467	15,112	+ 1,645
Other causes	625,879	683,313	+ 57,434
	1,270,687	1,291,418	+ 20,731

Diagram on page 118 shows the number of deaths from these principal causes over a period of ten years. The mortality due to cholera decreased, but that due to smallpox shot up. During the war period plague continued unabated except for a lull in 1942 and indicates the urgency of anti-plague measures. Table No. 10 (page 138) compares the mortality rates for 1944 in each district according to the chief causes with the mean average for the previous five years, that is the war period. This reveals that the mortality rate for smallpox during the year was much above the normal for the previous five years. Compared to 1943 there was a welcome decline in the death-rate due to cholera, but that due to smallpox shows a sudden rise.

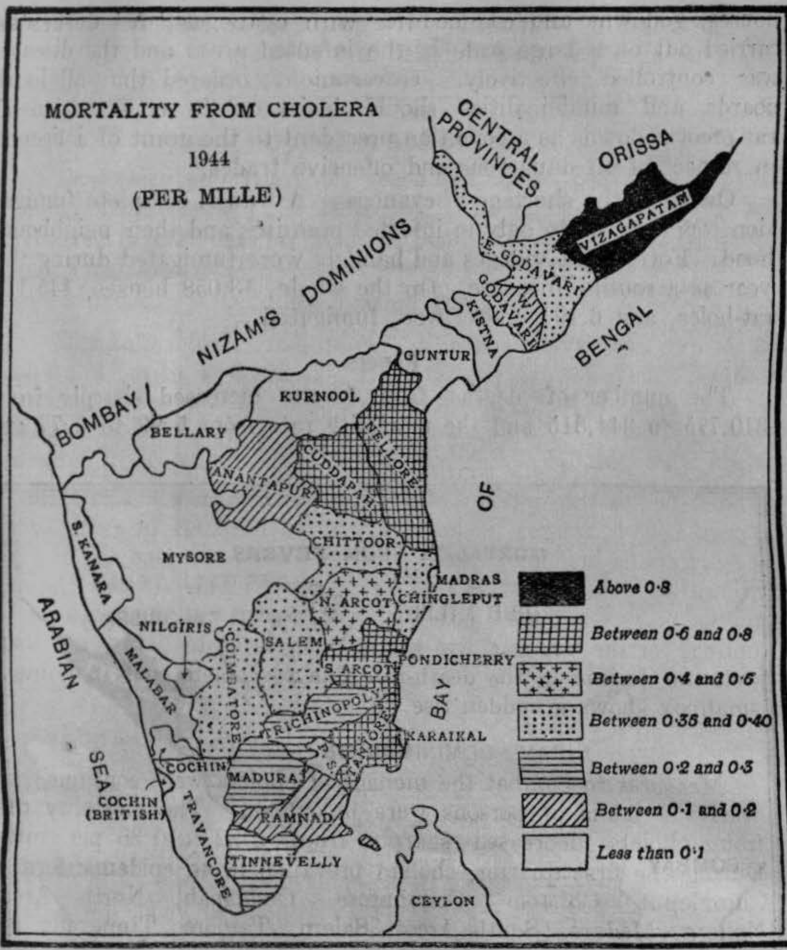
Cholera

Measures to combat the menace of cholera were continued and nearly 15 lakhs of persons were inoculated. The mortality rate from cholera decreased sharply from 2·32 to 0·36 per mille. During the first quarter, cholera prevailed in an epidemic form in Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Nellore, Madura, South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly districts and was particularly severe in the last three districts. During the rest of the year Vizagapatam and South Arcot were the most affected districts.

Smallpox

The number of deaths from smallpox increased considerably from 7,925 to 19,776 and the corresponding death-rate from 0·16 to 0·39 per 1,000. The disease was prevalent in all districts, the most affected districts being South Arcot, North Arcot, Vizagapatam, Guntur, East Godavari (Plains) and Tanjore. The mortality was highest in the second quarter followed by the first, third and fourth quarters.

The total number of vaccinations done during the year was 8·03 (4·64) millions which was a record number, showing an increase of over three millions under re-vaccinations and represents 14·1 (10·1) per cent of the population of the Province. Due to the constant prevalence of smallpox, mass vaccinations were



conducted throughout the year. In every thousand of the rural population 123 persons were vaccinated during the year against 91 in 1943. The number of successful vaccinations was 93·8 per cent in the case of primary vaccination and 26·6 per cent in the case of re-vaccinations. The expenditure incurred on vaccinations was Rs. 8·29 (7·11) lakhs and 914 vaccinators were employed.

Plague

The mortality rate due to plague was 0·10 (0·03) per thousand of the population. Coimbatore district was the most affected with 1,184 deaths, of which as many as 928 occurred during the first quarter, the infection being the continuation of the previous year's epidemic.

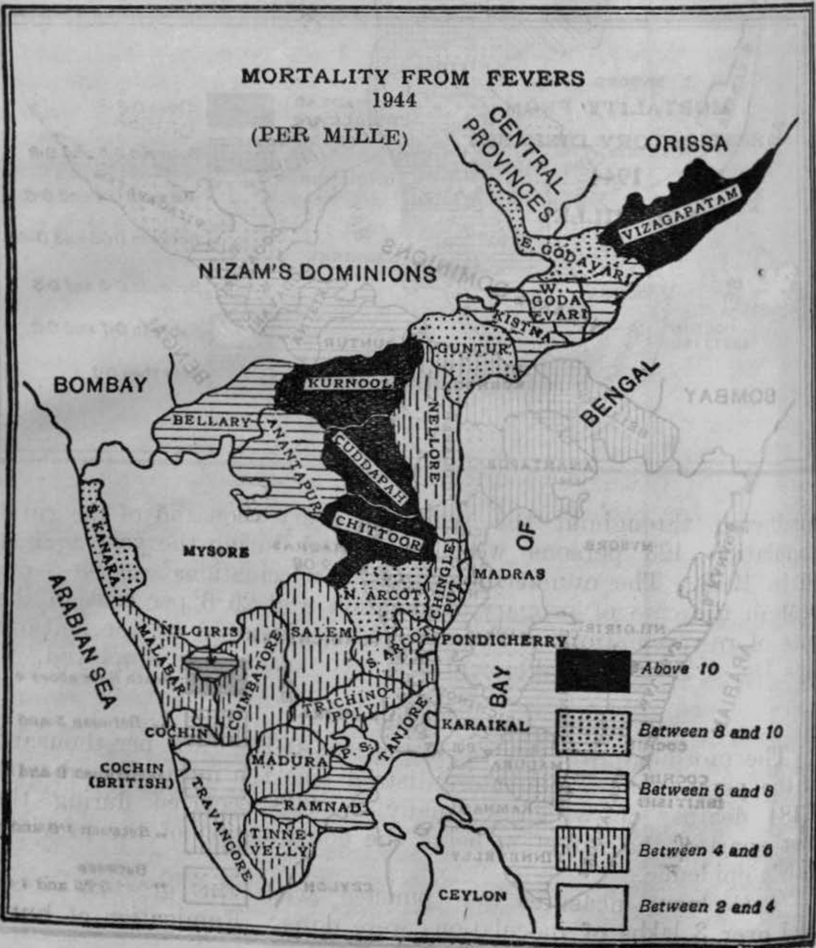
Anti-plague measures were pursued with the greatest vigour and over 3 lakhs of inoculations were done. Fumigation of huts,

houses, godowns and commodities with cyanogas 'A' dust was carried out on a large scale in the infected areas and the disease was controlled effectively. Government ordered that all local boards and municipalities should insist on the construction of rat-proof godowns as a condition precedent to the grant of a licence in respect of all dangerous and offensive trades.

Owing to the shortage of cyanogas 'A' dust, complete fumigation was resorted to only in infected premises and their neighbourhood. Forty-eight villages and hamlets were fumigated during the year as a routine measure. On the whole, 13,058 houses, 145,113 rat-holes, and 6,191 cracks were fumigated.

Fevers

The number of deaths from fevers increased sharply from 310,775 to 344,315 and the mortality rate from 5·99 to 6·77 per



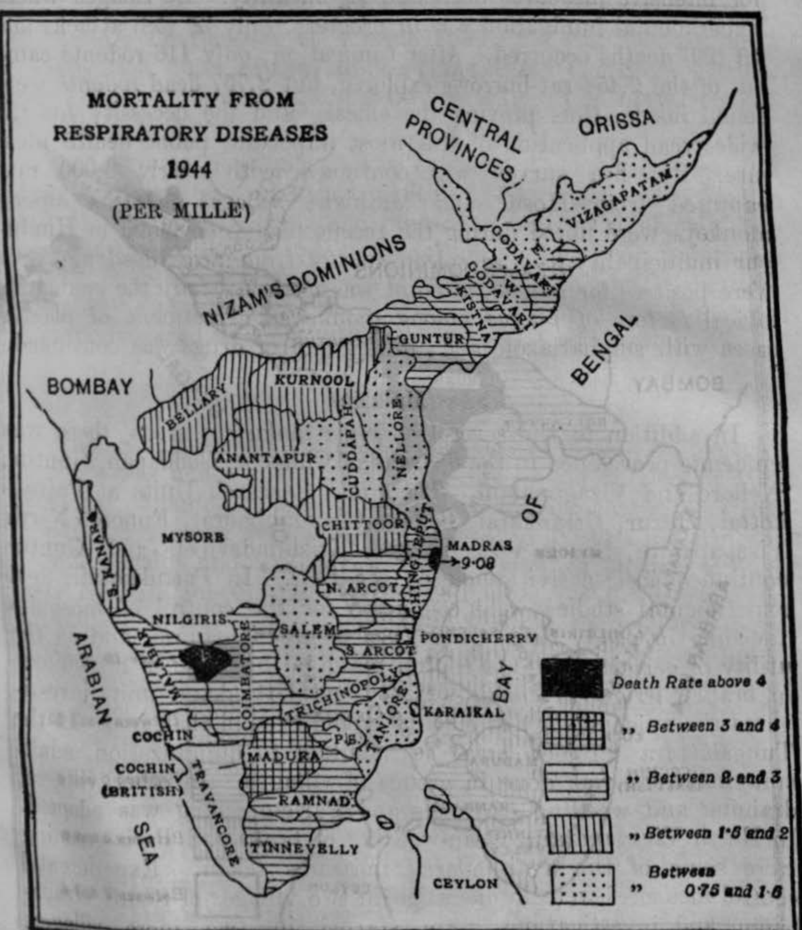
1,000. The proportional mortality from fevers to the total deaths was 26·7 per cent. High death-rates were recorded in Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Chittoor, South Kanara, East Godavari and North Arcot.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea

Dysentery and Diarrhœa accounted for 97,004 (93,446) deaths giving a death-rate of 1·91 (1·86). The highest death-rates were recorded in the Nilgiris, Madras, South Arcot, Guntur, Chingleput and Vizagapatam.

Respiratory Diseases

Mortality from respiratory diseases increased to 111,842 (106,271) with a death-rate of 2·20 (2·11). The death-rate in municipalities was 5·80 (5·86) and was highest in Palni (10·09), Kodaikanal (9·73) and Ootacamund (9·37). The figures for deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were available only for the



municipalities and 7,246 (4,113) deaths were recorded in municipal towns, representing a mortality rate of 1·55 (0·89).

Typhoid

During 1944, 1,868 (950) deaths were registered from typhoid, in municipal towns giving a death-rate of 0·40 (0·21).

Other Causes of Death

52·91 (49·25) per cent of the total mortality was registered under this head. This very high proportion is probably due to the fact that diagnosis rests largely with the village munsifs whose inferences may not always be correct.

Research Activities

The Plague Research Station at Hosur continued to do good work and the number of attacks and deaths in this area selected for intensive measures decreased significantly. In villages where experimental fumigation was in progress, only 38 (58) attacks and 10 (29) deaths occurred. After fumigation, only 116 rodents came out of the 2,454 rat-burrows explored, but 2,757 dead rodents were found inside, thus proving the efficacy and the necessity for the widespread application of this most important public health measure. Rat flea survey was continued with nearly 3,000 rats captured from Hosur and Mathigiri villages. Deaths among monkeys were noted during the recent plague epidemic in Hindupur municipality and as spleen smears from three dead monkeys were positive for plague, attempt was made to study the epidemiological factors of plague among monkeys. Treatment of plague cases with sulphatiazole and allied group of drugs was continued.

Malaria

In addition to the several endemic malarious areas, there was epidemic prevalence in the districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Nellore and Vizagapatam. The Field Research Units at Pattukkottai, Harur, Uttankarai, Bellary (Tungabhadra), Ennore, North Vizagapatam, South Vizagapatam, Krishnadevipeta and Guntur continued their activities during the year. In Pattukkottai, field experimental studies were conducted for the control of mosquito breeding in paddy fields by the use of green manure, and on the utility of certain plants to control marginal breading of mosquitoes in branch irrigation canals. Harur and Uttankarai units investigated the epidemiology of malaria in and around that area. In the Tungabhadra Project area, in addition to quininization, adult-spraying work was done in groups of villages. In other villages, draining and weeding of canals and Paris-greening was adopted. In North Vizagapatam, clean-weeding of tanks and Paris-greening were some of the anti-malarial measures taken. Experimental control measures were in operation in two villages of South Vizagapatam and investigations were started in two more villages.

Bi-weekly spraying of adult-mosquitoes with pyrethrum extract was carried out during the transmission season. The work in Krishnadevipeta was amplified by the addition of four sub-stations and control measures were carried out in 17 villages. These included Paris-green dusting, stocking wells with larvicidal fish and canalising of small streams. Construction of a permanent laboratory for this unit was commenced and that of a fish hatchery was sanctioned.

One unit was working to investigate the anti-malarial measures to be adopted in the Wynaad Colonization Scheme. In connexion with the land development and colonization scheme in Araku Valley, the main station at Araku with two sub-stations was formed. Bi-weekly spraying with pyrethrum and Paris-greening of water-logged areas were the chief measures of control. A scheme for the control of malaria in coastal villages of Nellore district was started in October 1944 and Paris-greening of irrigation sources, casuarina pits and other breeding places was carried out, besides distribution of quinine and triple sulphate mixture. Investigation units worked in East and West Godavari districts and collected useful information regarding the prevalence of malaria in that area.

Free quinine distribution was extended to several areas and about 300,000 persons had the benefit in 5,800 villages. The Health staff distributed quinacrine and mepacrine besides cinchona febrifuge and the efficacy of spraying adult-mosquitoes with pyrethrum extract in epidemic malaria was demonstrated in several districts. Training classes for public health personnel in anti-malarial operations were held in Krishnadevipeta and Pattukkottai.

Guineaworm

The scheme for the control of Guineaworm disease by biological methods was under trial with good results in the districts of West Godavari, Anantapur, Cuddapah and in the panchayat of Uravakonda. A nursery was formed and stocked with 2,197 Ambassis gymnocephalus and 2,600 of Ambassis ranga which proved to be very effective for the control of this disease. Laboratory studies on indigenous and other small fish to find out their relative utility were in progress. It was observed accidentally that when a guineaworm patient was injected with 1 c.c. of cholera vaccine, the worm was either expelled from the body of the host in two or three days or absorbed. This was tried and encouraging results were reported.

Fairs and Festivals

The "Godavari Pushkaram," a bathing festival which occurs once in 12 years, took place during the year and over 300,000 pilgrims attended. The sanitary arrangements were quite satisfactory and the festival passed off without any epidemic outbreak

in its wake. Generally, all the festivals which were celebrated during the year under report, passed off without any untoward incident.

Rural Sanitation

Health Officers in all districts started propaganda in sanitation work. The rural Sanitation Unit in Malabar district was temporarily abolished, but the one at Salem continued. All local boards were asked to push on with the construction of septic latrines and 320 were constructed in 37 villages of eight districts. In Salem district, soil sanitation work showed very good progress. Borehole latrines were constructed in East Godavari, Kistna and Madura districts.

Poonamallee Health Unit

This Health Unit continued to function as a rural public health demonstration centre, and afforded facilities for the training of workers in public health administration.

Health Propaganda

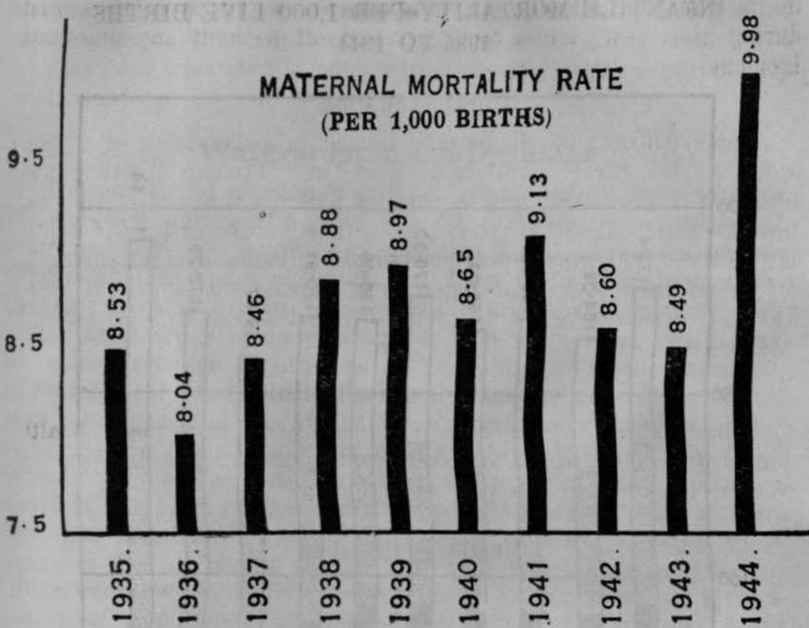
Health propaganda consisted of mass education on health subjects with lectures, talks, demonstrations, exhibitions, lantern slides, cinema films and distribution of leaflets and posters. Health films on 25 subjects and lantern slides on 17 subjects were issued to various districts. About 160,000 leaflets, posters, etc., were also issued to local bodies. A talkie film on malaria was purchased and the demand for films on malaria, food and nutrition was unusually large. In July 1944 a health exhibition was organized at Rajahmundry during the Godavari Pushkaram festival and a nutrition exhibition at Arni (North Arcot) along with the health week celebrations there in December 1944. All-India Radio Stations at Madras and Trichinopoly broadcast 127 talks on various health subjects.

Compost Manufacture

Measures were taken to increase the production of " compost " from town wastes to make cheap manure available for ryots as a substitute for chemical manure. Thirty-eight sanitary inspectors were trained in the process of making compost. In twenty-two local boards compost was made regularly.

Maternity and Child Welfare

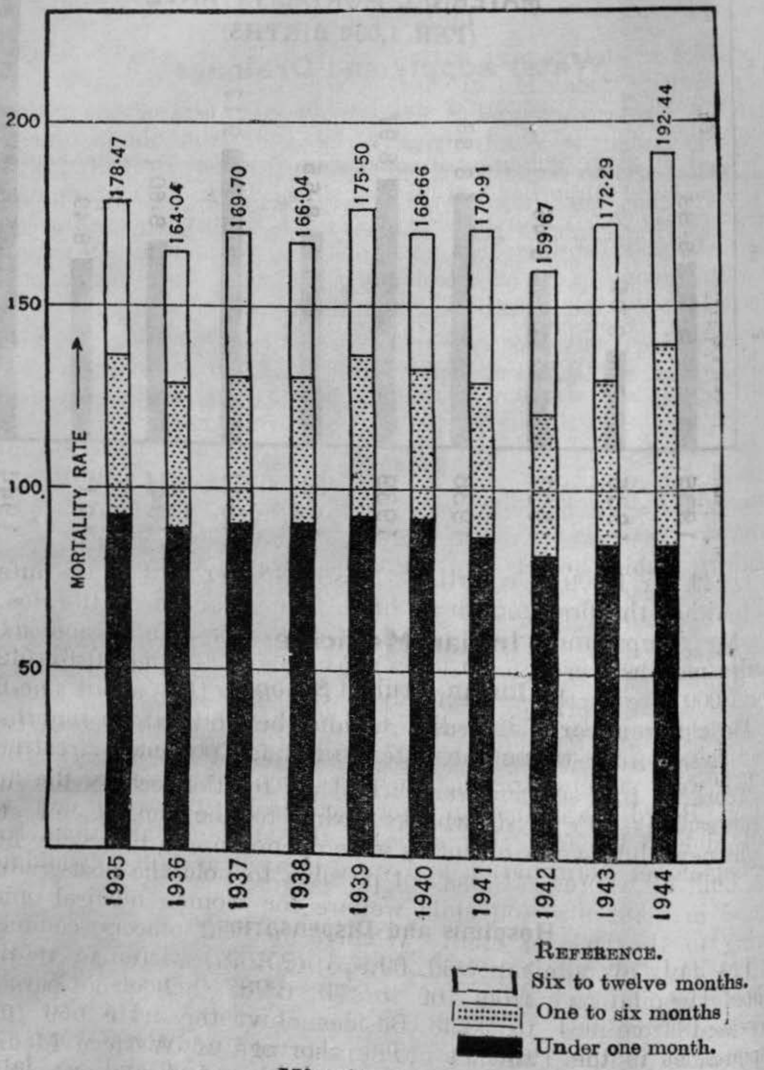
The total number of maternal deaths was 15,112—12,035 in the rural circles and 3,077 in towns giving a mortality rate of 9·88 per thousand births—9·58 in rural and 11·93 in town circles. The infant mortality rate also showed a marked increase and was partly the result of many factors inimical to public health, present in the sixth year of the World War. There were 287,542 (269,744) registered infantile deaths representing a mortality rate



of 192·44 per 1,000 live births. Nearly 45 per cent of the infants died within the first month of life. The infantile death-rates for the age groups under one month, one to six months and six to twelve months were 85·20 (85·7), 51·68 (44·2) and 50·61 (42·4) per 1,000 live births respectively. The fact that about one-fifth of the children born alive died within the first twelve months of their lives demonstrates the urgent need for post-natal treatment.

Work in this section was carried on by the local bodies with keenness, in spite of drawbacks owing to the shortage of staff. Eight new child welfare centres were opened and a maternity home was built at Ellore. It was not possible to hold the post-graduate course in maternity and child welfare for women medical officers owing to the lack of staff. Women medical officers conducted 11,175 (12,476) clinics, paid 69,896 (85,697) visits to mothers and gave health talks in 1,286 (998) schools. Seventy-five health visitors paid 243,633 home visits and 5 new posts of health visitors and 14 new posts of midwives were sanctioned during the year. Sixty-eight thousand and six labour cases were conducted by 597 (540) midwives employed in the child welfare schemes under local bodies. The total number of ante-natal and post-natal visits paid by them was 12·34 (10·40) lakhs. Extension of midwifery services under local bodies were to a certain extent restricted owing to the lack of trained women to take charge of the schemes. A sum of Rs. 7·16 (3·92) lakhs was spent by district boards and municipal councils on maternity and child welfare schemes. Rs. 1·04 (0·84) lakhs were sanctioned by Government as grants to local bodies in aid of these schemes.

INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS
1935 TO 1944



Miscellaneous

During the year, the nutrition section comprising a Nutrition Officer with the requisite staff was sanctioned and the construction of a Nutrition Laboratory and Museum was also approved. The duties of the Nutrition Officer included investigation into the repercussions on health consequent on the war-time food problems and instituting rapid diet and nutrition surveys in deficit areas.

The Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was extended to 26 more panchayats thus bringing the total number of local bodies

working the Act to 193. Scrutiny of the results of analysis of samples shows that adulteration in ghee went down from 24 to 15·2 per cent whereas the adulteration of other articles, particularly milk, went up.

Water-supply and Drainage

The number of municipal and panchayat water-supply schemes in operation during the year was 60 (59) and the number of municipal drainage schemes in operation 7 (6). Protected water-supply schemes under execution rose from 19 to 21 in municipalities and from 2 to 3 in panchayats. Six drainage schemes were under execution and no drainage scheme was either functioning or under execution in any panchayat. Progress in the execution of water-supply and drainage schemes was slow on account of the war conditions and the difficulty of getting necessary materials. A plan for a twenty-year programme of post-war development of water-supply and drainage schemes, and in particular a plan for the first five years of the post-war period was under consideration. To serve as a basis for these plans, a compendium of water-supply schemes for all places in the Province having a population of 10,000 and over and of drainage schemes for those having a population of 5,000 and over, arranged in an order of priority determined by public health considerations, was prepared.

Indian Medicine

Indian Medical School

There was a slight increase in the strength of the school from 367 (including 46 women) to 407 (including 54 women) of whom 55 (73) were stipendiaries. The percentage of passes in the final L.I.M. Board Examination decreased from 23 to 19 and was partly due to the fact that some of the students abstained from the September examination and were treated as failed candidates.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

The daily average number of in-patients in the Indian Medical School Hospital rose from 166 to 170, while that of out-patients decreased from 964 to 932. Besides this, there are 559 (528) dispensaries in the Province. The shortage of Western Medical Practitioners continued and a number of rural dispensaries were converted into those of Indian medicine.

Medical Relief—Modern System of Medicine

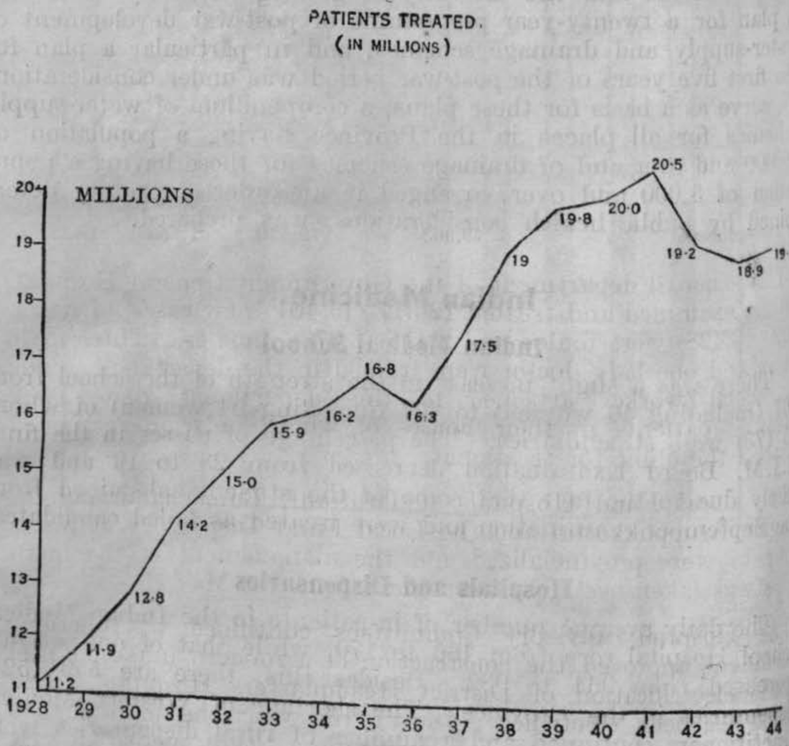
The total number of medical institutions working during the year is shown below :—

Number of medical institutions of all classes ..	1,199 (1,248)
Number of medical institutions in rural areas ..	923 (972)
Number of medical institutions in urban areas.	276 (276)

Number of State public institutions	183	(176)
Number of special institutions	26	(22)
Number of local boards or municipal institutions.	470	(479)
Number of private aided institutions	67	(65)
Number of non-aided institutions	79	(78)
Number of railway institutions	53	(51)
Number of subsidized rural dispensaries ..	321	(377)

The total number of patients treated in all classes of medical institutions rose from 18·87 millions to 19·06 millions. The number of indoor patients was 410,251 (402,659), of whom 278,648 were cured, 71,362 relieved, 31,380 otherwise discharged and 20,907 (22,860) patients died, the death-rate being 5·08 as against 5·67 in 1943.

GRAPH No. 12



Among the various diseases treated, the following accounted for the largest number of cases :—

	LAKHS.
Scabies	18·34
Malaria	18·01
Ulcerative inflammation	15·18
Diseases of the respiratory system other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis . ..	14·01

	LAKHS.
Diseases of the ear	11·40
Other diseases of the digestive system, excluding diarrhœa, dysentery and tumours ..	11·26
Other diseases of the skin and nails excluding tumours	10·48
Pyrexia of uncertain origin and other diseases due to infection	10·36
Injuries—General and local	10·34

Accommodation for in-patients in the hospitals was increased by 410 and the total rose to 15,186 (8,295 for males and 6,891 for females). The total number of operations performed fell from 617,594 to 588,063 and the percentage of deaths was 0·33 (0·32). There were 122,400 (127,912) labour cases with 922 (1,032) deaths. Statistics of other patients and the disease for which they were treated are given below :—

	Patients.		Deaths.	
	1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.
Malaria	1,460,915	1,800,963	609	790
Enteric fever ..	22,068	24,986	1,014	918
Dysentery	414,677	385,283	1,081	890
Tuberculosis ..	79,903	79,619	1,353	1,431

The venereal department of the Government General Hospital, Madras, examined and treated 12,317 (15,401) new cases, of which 9,902 (12,428) were males and 2,415 (2,973) females. Three male doctors and one lady doctor were trained in the department. The lady social worker attached to this department visited 589 defaulting patients in their houses, of whom only 58 responded to attend the clinic for treatment.

The Local Fund Hospitals at Tiruttani, Ramachandrapuram, Kotagiri, Aruppukkottai and the Local Fund Dispensary at Narasannapeta were provincialized and the management of the institutions was taken over by Government from 1st May 1944.

The Hospital Advisory Committees continued to function. Government approved the construction of a modern nurses' hostel and the electrification of District Headquarters Hospitals which has not yet been electrified. During the war, the maintenance grants of some private medical institutions were increased. In view of the rise in cost of food articles, the permissible cost of substituted diets of the general ward patients was raised from as 12 to one rupee.

Barnard Institute of Radiology, General Hospital, Madras

Training in Radiology for various courses was continued in this Institute. A school of massage was conducted under the auspices of the Military authorities and three nurses were trained.

During the year sanction was accorded for the purchase of a 400 K.V. outfit at a total cost of Rs. 84,000. Three pantostats were added to the stock and the 500 M.A. unit was improved.

The number of sittings increased considerably from 31,775 to 102,417 (electrical treatment 42,428, X-Ray Therapy 30,666, Skiagrams, 29,114 and Fluroscopy, 209). Besides this Institute, there were facilities for X-Ray treatment in 18 hospitals in the Province and the total number of sittings in them was 159,926 (140,778).

Leprosy

Investigation and Treatment

The anti-leprosy campaign was continued during the year 1944 in the form of investigation, research and publicity as detailed below :—

Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic, Saidapet.

Rural Leprosy Investigation Centre, Madurantakam.

Urban Leprosy Investigation Centre, Madras.

Children's Leprosy Sanatorium, Yethapur.

Survey Units.

Publicity.

Research at Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium.

Miscellaneous.

At the Saidapet Clinic, epidemiological studies and a systematic re-examination of cases were conducted. The centre at Madurantakam is situated in the centre of a group of villages where leprosy is serious and endemic. A segregation unit was developed and those infected with the disease were persuaded to segregate themselves voluntarily during the night and stay in the five cottages built for them. Most of the persons were agriculturists and it was believed that night segregation by itself might be an adequate method of prevention against spread of the infection. The Urban Leprosy Investigation Centre at Madras conducted intestive investigation among school children in the City, where 15,710 children from 91 schools were examined. The Children's Leprosy Centre continued to expand and a large number of children were admitted.

Research

Experimental therapy with different kinds of drugs was continued at the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput. Experiments were undertaken on the possibility of transmission of the disease to animals such as pigs and monkeys. Research work was also done in the Leprosy department of the General Hospital, Madras, with a view to obtain reliable co-ordination of results in

anti-leprosy work. Survey units working in North Arcot district proved that leprosy was endemic in and around the villages of Hasnampet and Palalakuppam and similar field investigation was conducted in South Arcot district. It was shown by these surveys that marriage relationships and family gatherings are responsible for heavy infection, though actual marital relationship itself is not a potent factor in the spread of the disease.

General

During the year under review Government accepted the post-war reconstruction scheme for this branch and appointed an Honorary Director for the Leprosy Campaign. The publicity department functioned under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. The work of propaganda was done by a Honorary Publicity Secretary whose pamphlet on "Truth about Leprosy" had a wide circulation.

Staff

There was no regular recruitment to the cadre of Civil Assistant Surgeons and vacancies were filled on a temporary basis. There was dearth of qualified and experienced officers for appointment in important teaching and non-teaching hospitals and this partly accounted for the postponement of the consideration of some of the proposals put up by special committees for the improvement of medical institutions. The Honorary Medical Officers who were holding duty posts of Civil Assistant Surgeons at Prodattur, Virudhunagar and Tiruvarur were replaced by paid officers. The number of posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and other subordinate staff in the year 1944 is shown below :—

Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Men)	311 permanent
	97 temporary
Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Women)	83 permanent
	56 temporary
House Surgeons and House Physicians ..	94
Nursing staff	649
Nursing pupils	518

During the year six temporary posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons for men and 2 for women were sanctioned. Thirteen Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Men) were posted exclusively for malaria, famine and epidemic duties in Vizagapatam. Twenty retired Sub-Assistant Surgeons and twenty-two Women Sub-Assistant Surgeons were appointed to fill up all the sanctioned posts in the men's branch.

The temporary posts of paid House Surgeons in the District Headquarters hospitals at Tanjore and Coimbatore were retained

permanently during the year. The remaining posts were for the hospitals in the City of Madras and the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam. Owing to the dearth of qualified men volunteering for appointment, five posts of paid House Surgeons in the Government Royapetta Hospital were replaced by two posts of temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Among the nursing staff the appointments in the category of Ward Sisters were increased and two nurses were selected for Sister Tutor study at Delhi. The post-graduate course for the Diploma of Nursing was started on 1st July 1944 in the Government General Hospital, Madras, and four candidates were trained as Sister Tutors and five as Administrative Sisters. During the year a large number of candidates were trained under the Auxiliary Nursing Service revised scheme and deputed for military service.

Finance

The expenditure of the Medical Department rose from Rs. 127 lakhs to Rs. 149 lakhs in the current year. The increase was chiefly due to the rise in the cost of foodstuffs, medicines, drugs, etc., employment of additional staff and the grant of enhanced war and other allowances. The receipts were Rs. 15·18 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 2·45 lakhs.

Medical Education

There continued to be three Medical Colleges in the Province, viz., the Madras Medical College, the Stanley Medical College, Madras, and the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam. During the year, Government sanctioned schemes for the expansion of the Andhra Medical College to provide admission for 100 students in the pre-registration class and of the King George Hospital to provide accommodation for 1,000 patients. This involved extensions to buildings and the construction of additional accommodation, besides providing a gas plant, sterilizer unit, etc. The admission of students into the colleges was made on communal and linguistic basis in accordance with the rules laid down. The number of applications for M.B.B.S. courses increased considerably and 242 students were admitted for the M.B.B.S. course in 1944–45 as against 231 and 238 in the previous two years, respectively.

Madras Medical College

Ninety-eight (78) men and 27 (31) women were admitted to the M.B.B.S. course, and 176 students for other courses including 142 for Sanitary Inspectors' class, 12 for B.Sc. (Pharmacy) Degree class, 13 for Tuberculosis Diseases Diploma class and 7 women L.M.Ps. qualifying for M.B.B.S.

The percentage of passes in all the University Medical Examinations was 52·4 (52·9), but in the final M.B.B.S. examination

it increased to 53·5 (48·2). A special batch of fifty A.R.P. men was trained in the Sanitary Inspectors' class to meet the increasing demand for qualified Sanitary Inspectors. The net cost to Government on account of the College was Rs. 3·8 (3·3) lakhs.

Stanley Medical College

Seventy-two (72) students including 13 (16) women were admitted for the regular M.B.B.S. course and ten licentiates for the shortened M.B.B.S. course. The average percentage of passes was 64·17 (67·5), but in the final M.B.B.S. examination it was 81·2 (74·1). The last batch of licentiates who were undergoing the D.M.A.S. course finally passed out during the year. The net cost to Government on account of this institution was Rs. 1·41 (1·66) lakhs.

The Commission appointed by the University for recognition of this college and its hospital for higher degrees and for certain diploma courses, recommended that the college be recognized for Branch I—M.D. course and Branch II of the M.S. course. Steps were being taken to complete the construction of an additional block to provide for the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, etc., and thus implement the recommendations of the Commission.

Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam

The number of admissions into the Pre-Registration Class was increased to 55 (50), of which 12 (3) seats were reserved for women. During the year 38 students graduated from this College. The average percentage of passes was 64 (61) and that in the final M.B.B.S. was 55 (60). The Blood Bank established in this college continued to function satisfactorily, and 11,205 c.cs. of plasma were preserved. The expenditure on account of this college was Rs. 3·07 (3·00) lakhs.

King Institute, Guindy

The outstanding feature in the working of this institute was the enormous increase in the outturn of biological products and injectable solutions. Appreciable help was also rendered to the military authorities by meeting their demands for prophylactic vaccines and vaccine lymph. Medical officers from the Province were given training in Blood Transfusion and Resuscitation. Work in connexion with fixing of informative bacteriological standards for milk produced under varying conditions was in progress.

Vaccine lymph and vaccination

Besides meeting the demand of the Province in full, one millio doses of vaccine lymph were sent to Bengal and an appreciabl

quantity to the military department in full compliance of their demands. 2,188,510 (3,002,557) vaccinations were done, of which 27·4 per cent were primary and 72·6 were re-vaccinations and 56,880 (65,145) doses of stock vaccine and 2,018 (2,524) doses of Autogenous vaccine were prepared. There was a marked demand for filarial vaccines besides the other vaccines. The Autogenous Vaccine Section also dealt with the maintenance of bacterial cultures and the preparation of diagnostic sera. 4·84 million doses of anti-cholera vaccine were manufactured as against the normal average of 3·5 million doses per year. Demand for this vaccine was particularly heavy during the latter part of the year. The production and supply of T.A.B. vaccine reached 140,711 doses. 289,468 doses of anti-plague vaccine were obtained from the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, and distributed to the Public Health authorities.

Blood Bank Section

1,790 (1,701) blood donations were accepted and 219,300 (229,450) c.cs. of plasma were prepared, of which 118,575 c.cs. were issued for transfusion purposes. 50,575 c.cs. of reconstituted blood and 7,550 c.cs. of whole blood for emergency cases were supplied to the city hospitals and blood grouping sera were prepared and issued to Blood Banks in the mufassal. Transfusion reports received from various hospitals were very encouraging.

Public Health Section

Samples of water from all protected water-supplies in the Province were examined three times during the year. In connexion with the Mahamaham festival at Kumbakonam special control measures were adopted to keep the Mahamaham tank water clean and safe during the festival. In June 1944 a Mobile Bacteriological Unit was sent to Rajahmundry in connexion with the Pushkaram festival.

Other Branches

Various medical institutions were supplied with 105,384 (64,000) ampoules of sterile solutions and in the Diagnostic Section over 8,000 microscopical and bacteriological tests and 120 Histopathological examinations were conducted.

Media solutions and apparatus were prepared and supplied in large quantities. The Department of Anti-toxins started in 1943 continued the manufacture and standardization of certain biological products such as Tetanus Anti-toxins, Tetanus Toxoid, Anti-gas Gangrene Serum and Anti-scorpion Serum.

Mental Hospitals

In the three Mental Hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair, there were 2,639 (1,917 males and 722 females) patients as against

2,549 (1,872 males and 677 females) during the previous year and the daily average number was 1,905 (1,905). Of the total number of patients treated during the year, 191 cases were cured, 175 improved, 29 did not improve, 117 were otherwise discharged and 240 died. The percentage of deaths to the daily average strength was 12·6 (9·9).

The chief causes of insanity were previous attacks, mental stress, moral, domestic and business worry, epilepsy, etc. The school for mentally defective boys attached to the Madras Mental Hospital worked satisfactorily. Ediswan Electric shock apparatus installed in the Madras Mental Hospital gave good results in some cases in the initial stages. The total expenditure on the three mental hospitals amounted to Rs. 9·88 (8·45) lakhs and the receipts to Rs. 0·86 (0·89) lakh.

Government Analyst

The Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was extended to 26 more panchayats bringing the total number of local bodies working the Act to 193. The total number of samples analysed was 15,132 (13,402), of which 6,340 (5,318) or 41·8 (40·0) per cent were adultered. Of the 7,755 milk samples analysed 65·2 per cent were adulterated which shows an increase of 4·2 per cent over the previous year. The percentage of adulterated butter samples increased from 22·1 to 28·4 per cent.

Emigration

With effect from 1st October 1944, Government of India resumed all functions relating to emigration which were previously entrusted to the Provincial Government.

Table No. 10.

Mortality in districts according to the chief causes.

Districts.	Cholera.		Small pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Respiratory diseases.	
	Rate.	Mean rate.	Rate.	Mean rate.	Rate.	Mean rate.	Rate.	Mean rate.	Rate.	Mean rate.	Rate.	Mean rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Anantapur ..	0·17	0·87	0·28	0·11	0·16	0·035	6·44	7·77	1·81	1·97	1·69	2·16
Bellary ..	0·002	1·40	0·08	0·11	..	0·51	7·65	9·24	1·48	1·93	1·97	2·57
Chingleput ..	0·38	0·57	0·28	0·11	0·0005	0·0003	4·48	5·09	2·17	2·03	2·50	2·74
Chittoor ..	0·35	0·50	0·27	0·07	0·022	0·004	10·59	5·21	2·69	2·52	1·87	1·93
Coimbatore ..	0·36	0·71	0·14	0·10	0·40	0·317	4·34	4·53	2·16	2·17	2·82	3·92
Cuddapah ..	0·68	0·82	0·18	0·09	..	..	10·91	12·24	1·18	1·23	1·02	1·35
Godavari, East—Plains.	0·37	0·47	0·54	0·06	..	..	7·58	8·75	1·66	1·60	2·16	2·50
Agency	0·35	0·18	0·23	0·02	..	..	8·58	13·23	1·19	1·38	0·75	2·68
Godavari, West.	0·16	0·52	0·21	0·15	..	0.0002	7·88	8·66	1·89	1·96	2·53	3·04
Guntur	0·02	0·28	0·64	0·08	..	0·0004	8·96	8·69	2·26	2·15	2·15	2·70
Kistna	0·09	0·36	0·37	0·15	..	0·0002	7·42	6·97	1·94	1·85	2·27	2·83
Kurnool ..	0·02	1·08	0·61	0·12	..	0·04	12·69	15·24	1·33	1·45	1.55	1·80
Madras ..	0·06	1·16	0·18	0·10	..	0·0002	3·49	3·22	4·26	4·78	9·08	12·45
Madura ..	0·27	0·82	0·17	0·05	0·003	0·009	4·04	3·91	1·62	1·84	3·58	4·50
Malabar ..	0·03	1·42	0·22	0·09	0·02	0·045	4·88	4·93	1·98	2·36	2·11	2·74
Nellore	0·72	0·47	0·44	0·08	..	..	5·61	6·37	1·82	2·39	1·34	1·57
Nilgiris, The ..	0·08	0·98	0·34	0·03	0·13	0·12	6·04	7·84	2·93	3·23	4·42	5·66
North Arcot ..	0·51	1·08	0·64	0·12	0·006	0·003	8·54	5·27	2·78	2·47	2·33	2·53
Ramnad ..	0·12	0·51	0·14	0·02	0·0005	..	6·89	6·79	1·44	1·78	2·87	3·19
Salem	0·36	0·41	0·39	0·06	0·05	0·06	5·86	5·82	0·86	1·09	1·22	1·69
South Arcot ..	0·69	1·27	1·10	0·16	..	0·004	5·78	4·21	2·73	2·02	2·34	2·15
South Kanara ..	0·04	0·64	0·17	0·04	0·02	0·006	8·64	7·46	1·95	1·47	1·82	1·99
Tanjore ..	0·67	1·08	0·72	0·10	..	0·00006	2·53	2·12	1·48	1·08	1·36	1·36
Tinnevelly ..	0·25	1·11	0·25	0·02	..	0·0001	4·59	4·83	1·54	2·28	2·02	2·44
Trichinopoly ..	0·28	0·61	0·16	0·03	0·0004	..	4·96	4·45	1·79	1·99	2·23	2·56
Vizagapatam (Plains only).	1·09	0·63	0·55	0·13	0·0003	0·0004	12·19	9·84	2·06	1·71	1·47	1·55
Total, for Madras Province.	0·36	0·76	0·39	0·09	0·03	0·04	6·77	6·49	1·91	1·95	2·20	2·63

Rate = Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of estimated mid-year population. Mean rate = Mean ratio per 1,000 of population for previous five years.

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION

Education

During the year, there was a further decrease in the number of public institutions from 37,839 to 37,500, while their strength increased from 3,367,140 to 3,450,212. The decrease was solely due to the closure of a large number of elementary schools for boys, while the increase in enrolment was marked in Arts Colleges and in the secondary schools. The number of private unrecognized schools increased from 204 to 259 and their strength from 6,981 to 9,611.

Progress in the campaign to eradicate illiteracy is analysed in Tables Nos. 11 and 12 (page 140) and Graph No. 13 (page 144). The most noticeable feature was the great expansion in women's education. Compared to the position 10 years ago, the increases were 193 per cent in women collegiates and 134 per cent and 29 per cent in the number of girls attending secondary and elementary schools respectively. The corresponding increases for men in colleges and boys in secondary schools were 109 and 71 per cent, whereas the boys' attendance in elementary schools actually decreased slightly. Incidentally it is interesting to note that the number of women and girls attending men's and boys' institutions has steadily gone up.

The considerable fall in the number of public institutions since 1935–36 is almost wholly contributed by a reduction in the number of elementary schools. To avoid wastage and stagnation in elementary schools, single teacher schools and other schools which were uneconomic, inefficient or superfluous were eliminated. This was done by prescribing a minimum average attendance of 20 pupils for eligibility for recognition and aid. There has, however, been an appreciable increase in the number of pupils despite the reduction in the number of schools.

University and Collegiate Education

The number of Arts Colleges for men and women increased from 43 to 44. The Municipal College, Salem, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam, and V.R. College, Nellore, were raised to the status of first-grade colleges and an Honours class in Islamic History and Culture was opened in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras. On account of these changes there were 10 Honours, 22 first-grade and 12 second-grade colleges in the Province. The total strength in all these colleges was 24,998 (21,537), of whom 262 (194) students were taking post-graduate courses and 1,378 (1,366) were in the Honours classes. There were 16 (15) Professional colleges with a total strength of 3,393 (3,066). Of these, 1,642 (1,510) students were in Medical colleges, 372 (407) in Training colleges, 500 (423) in the Law colleges, 466 (448) in the Engineering colleges, 182 (122) in the Agricultural colleges,

166 (118) in the Veterinary college, 41 (38) in the Technological college at Waltair and 24 in the newly opened Technological college at Guindy.

Table No. 11

Year.		Public Institutions.		Strength in Arts Colleges.	Strength in Professional colleges.	Secondary schools for Boys. Number.	Secondary schools for Boys. Strength in thousands.	Secondary schools for Girls. Number.	Secondary schools for Girls. Strength in thousands.	Elementary schools for Boys. Number.	Elementary schools for Boys. Strength in thousands.	Elementary schools for Girls. Number.	Elementary schools for Girls. Strength in thousands.
1935–36	..	50,116	3·13	11,627	2,388	540	182	79	21	43,665	2,485	5,083	383
1936–37	..	47,316	3·15	12,168	2,530	521	185	82	23	41,128	2,493	4,807	381
1937–38	..	45.512	3·16	12,633	2,642	521	196	88	25	39,398	2,489	4,720	385
1938–39	..	43,369	3·20	13,467	2,657	533	205	89	26	37,355	2.513	4,598	392
1939–40	..	42,261	3·31	14,961	2,662	530	210	93	27	36,222	2,586	4,478	411
1940–41	..	41,164	3·33	16,756	2,725	543	224	98	29	35,326	2,588	4,360	415
1941–42	..	39,422	3·46	18,367	2,812	558	234	103	30	33,689	2,688	4,275	430
1942–43	..	38,621	3·91	19,962	2,795	559	246	119	31	32,801	2,618	4,245	424
1943–44		37,839	3·37	21,537	3,066	570	275	131	37	32,218	2,567	41,81	414
1944–45	..	37,500	3·45	24,998	3,394	599	304	146	43	31,841	2,598	4,179	428

Table No. 12

Year.		Strength in College of Men.	Strength in College of Women.	Women attending Men's colleges.	Secondary schools (in thousands). Boys.	Secondary schools (in thousands). Girls.	Secondary schools (in thousands). Number of girls attending boys' schools.	Elementary schools (in thousands). Boys.	Elementary schools (in thousands). Girls.	Elementary schools (in thousands). Number of girls attending boys' schools.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1935–36	..	10,714	913	313	164	29	7·7	1,991	876	494
1936–37	..	11,144	1,024	403	175	33	10·3	1,963	911	530
1937–38	..	11,547	1,086	431	183	37	12·1	1,948	925	541
1938–39	..	12,171	1,296	585	191	40	13·9	1,953	952	560
1939–40	..	13,473	1.488	704	196	41	14·4	1,979	1,019	608
1940–41	..	15,167	1,589	736	209	44	15·2	1,942	1,061	646
1941–42	..	16,606	1,761	871	218	46	16·5	1,968	1,151	771
1942–43	..	18,033	1,929	976	227	40	18·7	1,864	1,178	754
1943–44	..	19,321	2,216	1,135	253	59	21·8	1,821	1,160	746
1944–45	..	22,313	2,683	1,413	280	68	24·6	1,897	1,129	700

Madras University

The following are some of the noteworthy events which took place in the working of this University :—

(1) starting of the University College of Technology (Alagappa Chettiyar College), Guindy, giving instruction in the B.Sc. (Tech.) Degree course;

(2) revision of the courses in "Engineering" making provision for the study of Highway and Aeronautical Engineering;

(3) reorganization of the higher research degree courses with a view to provide for the Ph.D. Degree as an intermediary research degree;

(4) reorganization of Post-Graduate courses in Medicine and the institution of a Post-Graduate Council of Medical Education;

(5) institution of B.Sc. Degree in Nursing and Forestry;

(6) institution of a department of Anthropology;

(7) provision of a course in Military Science consequent on the reorganization of the courses conducted by the U.O.T.C. for certificates A and B;

(8) opening of a B.Ed. course in training colleges with the co-operation of the University Department of Philosophy;

(9) revision of the "Sangitha Siromani" course and the opening of this course in a new institution, called Kalakshetra, Adyar; and

(10) revision of courses under the Faculty of Oriental Learning (Vidwan, Siromani, Afzal-i-Ulema, etc.) and institution of the Bachelor of Oriental Learning degree in Pass and Honours standards.

The University Students Information Bureau was reconstituted in September 1944. Under the Indian Air Training Corps Scheme two more batches were trained.

Andhra University

During the year under report, this University granted affiliation with effect from 1945–46 to two second-grade colleges, viz., the Sir C. R. Reddi Municipal College, Ellore, and the West Godavari Bhimavaram College, Bhimavaram, and also agreed to the proposal of the Madras Government to open an Agricultural College at Bapatla with effect from July 1945. Further, sanction was accorded to the institution of a Law College and courses of study in Law leading to the Law Preliminary, F.L. and B.L. Degree examinations with effect from 1945–46. The B.A. (Hons.) course of study in English Language and Literature and B.Sc. Pass course with Botany main and Geology and Chemistry as subsidiary subjects were introduced in the year under report. To partly satisfy the great demand for seats in Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam, the number of admissions permitted was raised from 55 to 100.

Government reviewed the question of opening a Marine and Aeronautical Engineering College and decided that the college should be opened at Waltair and be maintained as a Government institution affiliated to the University. It was decided that this new college should also provide courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Government sanctioned a maximum recurring grant of a lakh of rupees per annum towards the extra cost incurred on revision of the scales of pay of the teaching staff employed in the University colleges. During the year under report, Government of India sanctioned the establishment of an Indian Air Training Corps Unit at the University for a year in the first instance.

Annamalai University

The Academic Council approved of a scheme presented by the Special Committee appointed to consider the reorganization of the courses of study and examinations for the Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. degrees. The chief feature of the scheme was the association of a Science subject with Arts subjects constituting the optional part of the course for B.A. Degree examination. The University decided to institute with effect from July 1945 courses of study and examination leading to the award of B.O.L. degrees. Proposals to institute (1) a Post-Sangitha Bhushana course on the lines of the Post-Siromani course and (2) a certificate course in Tamil Music were approved by the University authorities in the year under report.

Government conveyed their approval of the scheme for starting Engineering courses (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) at the University, promising grants of Rs. 10 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs. 2 lakhs (recurring) as also the scheme for organization of courses in Technology under the "Rm. Alagappa Chettiyar Foundations for Technology." Arrangements were made to implement these schemes so that the courses might be started from July 1945. Government suggested the desirability of starting courses for training "Road Construction Overseers" and "Minor Irrigatain Overseers" as a subsidiary activity to the main scheme. The Syndicate accepted this suggestion for starting suitable Diploma courses from July 1945 and thereby the University would make an effective contribution towards the post-war reconstruction programme.

An Employment and Information Bureau was constituted for the benefit of the University students. A board to advise students who desire to go abroad for higher studies was also formed. Arrangements were made during the year to start training in accordance with the scheme for establishment of an Indian Air Training Corps Unit for the University.

Secondary Education

The total number of public secondary schools for boys increased to 599 (570) and the total strength in them to 304,347 (275,041). Four (2) high schools and 26 (9) middle schools were opened and one middle school closed during the year. The number of candidates who took their S.S.L.Cs. was 30,735 (27,857 boys and 2,878 girls). 412 (420) schools used the local language of the Province as the medium of instruction in some of the non-language subjects in higher forms. The total direct expenditure on secondary education for boys was Rs. 126 (110) lakhs of which public funds contributed 30 (27) per cent, fees 60 (63) per cent and other sources 10 (10) per cent. The number of secondary schools for girls increased from 131 to 146 and the total strength from 37,103 to 42,919.

Elementary Education

The number of public elementary schools for boys and girls decreased from 32,218 and 4,181 to 31,841 and 4,179 respectively. But the strength in both the boys' and girls' schools showed increases from 2,566,791 and 413,952 to 2,597,472 and 428,441 respectively. The number of pupils in standard V of the boys' schools was 312,101 (307,991) and in standard V of the girls' schools 46,723 (45,099). The noticeable increase in the number of pupils at the standard V stage, i.e., the literacy point, both in the boys' and girls' schools is an encouraging feature. In the E.S.L.C. examination 7,625 boys and 3,038 girls were successful, out of 16,702 boys and 7,400 girls who appeared for the examination. The number of single-teacher schools further decreased to 6,704 (7,240). This decrease is particularly noteworthy when compared with the corresponding figures of 17,224 and 11,712 in the years 1936–37 and 1940–41, respectively. The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys was 89,428 and in the schools for girls 15,517.

Special and Technical Education

During the year under report, a new training school for women called " St. Theresa's Training School " was opened at Tranquebar and a secondary training class for women was started in the St. Anthony's Secondary School, Coonoor. The Viscountess Goschen Government Training School for Women at Trichinopoly was kept in abeyance and consequently, the number of training schools for men and women at the end of the year was 72 and 69 compared with 71 and 69, respectively, last year. The total strength in the respective training schools was 7,790 (8,037) and 4,328 (4,208). One thousand two hundred and thirty-one candidates for secondary grades and 7,670 for the elementary grades were examined according to the revised scheme for training schools out of whom 782 and 4,614, respectively, were declared to have passed.

There were 81 industrial schools for boys and girls under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. The total number of pupils in these schools exceeded 4,400 (*vide* Graph No. 13 on page 144).

Women's Education

A new college for women called the " Lady Hope Municipal College " was opened at Guntur during the year and consequently the number of Arts colleges exclusively for women increased to 6 (5). The total strength in these colleges was 1,272 (1,081). In addition, 1,413 (1,135) women were reading in the Arts colleges for men. The number of women in the Post-Graduate and Honours classes was 61 (50) and 135 (111) respectively. In the four Professional colleges for women there were 186 (159) pupils, but in addition, 368 (319) women attended the Professional colleges for

GRAPH No. 13

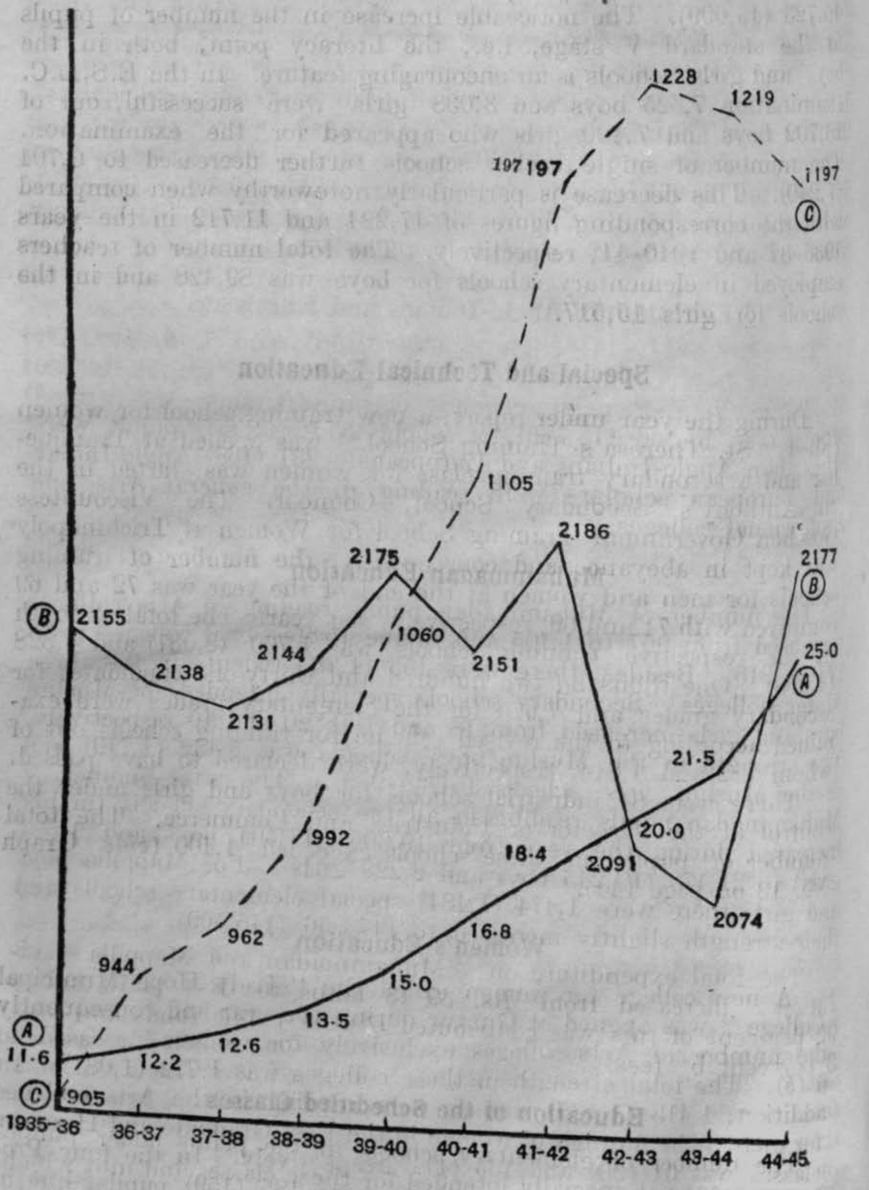
EDUCATION

(IN THOUSANDS)

A STRENGTH IN COLLEGES ——

B NUMBER OF BOYS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS ——

C NUMBER OF GIRLS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS - - - -



men and 53 (43) women attended the Sanskrit colleges. The following statement shows the position of women's education :—

	Institutions for women.	Institutions for men.
Number of Arts colleges	6	38
Strength of Arts colleges	1,272	22,313 men and 1,413 women.
Strength of Secondary schools ..	42,919	279,734 boys and 24,613 girls.
Strength of Elementary schools ..	428,441	1,897,364 boys and 700,108 girls.

It is seen that 2,685 women were reading in Arts colleges as against 22,313 men. Similarly about 68,000 girls were reading in secondary schools and 1,129,000 in elementary schools as against 280,000 and 1,897,000 boys, respectively. Thus about 36 per cent of the total number of pupils in secondary and elementary schools were girls as compared to 33 per cent ten years ago.

Education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans

There were 14 (14) High, 8 (10) Middle and 8 (8) Primary schools for boys, while for girls there were 20 (20) High, 13 (13) Middle and 7 (5) Primary schools. The total strength in all these schools was 13,500 (13,186), of whom 2,712 (2,534) pupils were other than Anglo-Indians and Europeans. 231 (168) Anglo-Indian and European scholars were reading in the general Arts and Professional colleges.

Muhammadan Education

The number of Muhammadan pupils reading in Arts colleges increased from 967 to 1,105 and in the Professional colleges from 174 to 213. Besides, there were 155 (129) students in the three Arabic colleges. Secondary schools specially intended for Muslim boys and girls increased from 18 and 7 to 20 and 10 respectively. The strength in the Muslim boys' schools was 5,432 (4,719) and in the Muslim girls' schools 1,674 (939). The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all the secondary schools further increased during the year from 19,305 (17,504 boys and 1,801 girls) to 21,473 (19,245 boys and 2,228 girls). For Mappilla boys and girls there were 1,474 (1,484) special elementary schools and their strength slightly increased to 147,856 (146,509).

The total expenditure on "Muhammadan and Mappilla Education" increased from Rs. 39·13 lakhs to Rs. 43·70 lakhs. 92 per cent of this was contributed by the public funds and only 3 per cent by fees.

Education of the Scheduled Classes

The number of elementary schools in the plains under public management not specially intended for these classes and into which pupils of these classes were freely admitted further decreased to

12,133 (12,411), but their strength increased from 82,998 to 88,489. The number of teachers belonging to the Scheduled Classes employed in these schools decreased to 1,366 (1,481).

The total number of pupils of these classes reading in the Arts and Oriental colleges was 274 (248 boys and 26 girls) compared to 326 (288 boys and 38 girls) last year, while in the general secondary schools, there were 9,276 boys and 2,089 girls as against 9,507 boys and 1,864 girls last year. In the Professional colleges, the number of these pupils was 28 (21) men and 1 (1) woman. In all the other elementary schools there were 222,060 (220,081) boys and 105,020 (102,886) girls of these classes and in standard V of all elementary schools there were 24,568 Scheduled Class boys and 6,633 Scheduled Class girls compared to 26,037 and 5,502, respectively in the previous year.

Education of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes

Boys' elementary schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency Tracts decreased from 197 to 184 and their strength from 6,919 to 6,698. In Kurnool district the number of schools intended for Chenchu children was 20 (23) as three of the schools were temporarily closed in the year under report. The strength in all these schools decreased to 634 (727). In the Nigiris district, the number of schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes was 75 as against 73 last year, but the number of pupils increased from 5,169 to 5,318. In addition to these, there were other schools which worked specially for the benefit of the children belonging to these tribes in various districts.

Education of defective children

The total number of schools specially intended for physically defective children was 14, the same as last year. The strength in these schools was 667 (377 boys and 290 girls) compared to 597 (332 boys and 265 girls) in the previous year.

Finance

The total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 722·53 lakhs to Rs. 831·61 lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds was 64 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively, as against 61 per cent and 39 per cent last year.

Government Examinations

In the year 1944–45, 13 examinations were held at 1,278 centres and of the 82,161 (83,508) candidates registered 78,600 (79,649) were examined. There was a fall also in the number of candidates registered and examined for the T.S.L.C. and School of Indian Medicine examinations. In the latter case, the examination during the September session was not attended by candidates owing to a strike.

The following statement gives particulars of the examinations conducted by the Government :—

Name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
S.S.L.C. Public Examination ..	31,964	30,844	433
T.S.L.C. Examination	9,217	8,901	116
Government Technical Examinations :			
Part I	11,759	10,623	263
Part II	37	23	1
Sanskrit Entrance Examination ..	314	297	19
Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination	263	236	21
European School Examination ..	856	851	19
Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Physical Education (for Men) ..	59	59	1
Examination for the award of Diploma, etc., in Physical Education (for women)	31	31	1
Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Indian Music	19	19	1
Examination for Nursery School Teachers' Certificates	13	13	1
Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind and deaf-mute) children	6	5	1
Public Examination at the end of the VIII Standard in Higher Elementary Schools	27,400	26,487	399
Examinations of the School of Indian Medicine, Madras	223	221	2
	82,161	78,600	1,278

S.S.L.C. Examination

30,735 candidates (27,857 boys and 2,878 girls) obtained their certificates. The number of successful candidates increased by 1,159 as compared to the previous year, the increase in the number of girls being 185 (318).

The following figures indicate the number of candidates declared eligible for admission to the University courses :—

	Madras University		Andhra University.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Number of candidates examined ..	21,846	20,570	8,998	9,101
Number of candidates taking subjects qualifying for eligibility for University course of studies..	20,515	19,263	8,603	8,777
Number of candidates declared eligible	12,363	12,207	3,837	3,487
Percentage	60	63	45	40

Seventeen (41) children of ex-army men of the Great War and 1,230 (729) children and dependants of persons serving in the present war were admitted without payment of fees.

T.S.L.C. Examination

The number of candidates examined and passed and the percentage of the latter to the former for both secondary and elementary grades of the revised system were as follows :—

	1945.			1944.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Secondary Grade ..	1,231	782	64	1,067	728	68
Elementary Grade..	7,670	4,614	60	7,568	4,480	59

Forty-eight candidates who were children or dependants of persons in the Defence Services were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

General

The Commissioner for Government Examinations also arranged for the conduct of five examinations on behalf of the Federal Public Service Commission. The examinations in Indian music, lower and higher grades, according to the revised syllabuses, were held for the first time in November 1944. English was introduced as an optional subject of the 8th standard public examination and this was partly responsible for the increase in the number of candidates for this examination.

Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School

On 31st March 1945, there were 505 (509) boarders in the school and 85 (80) boys evacuated from English Public and Preparatory schools were in the special Emergency Department. In addition, there were 28 day-scholars (21 boys and 7 girls). Out of 64 (49) candidates presented for the Cambridge School and Junior Certificate examinations held in 1944, 58 (42) passed.

Government Museum

The notable additions to the Museum during the year were a cast of Maitreya Bodhisattva from Ramnagar representing Kushan sculptural work, metal images of Vishnu, Bhudevi and a dancing Balakrishna and a set of five copper-plates strung on a ring with a seal of the Eastern Chalukyan King, Rajaraja. Among the coins collected during the year was a large number of mediæval Chinese coins. Experiments were conducted on coins for conservation by chemical methods.

Museum demonstrations in Botany, Archæology, Anthropology and Zoology were given to teachers with the help of special exhibits. Students from colleges and schools in the city and the mufassal attended the museum and members of the staff gave talks to them on various subjects.

The Museum lent objects of historical interest for the exhibition organized in connection with the Session of Indian Historical Congress at Madras and for the Mahamaham Exhibition at Kumbakonam. The Superintendent and the Curators of the various

departments paid visits to pre-historic sites in Kollegal, Udamalpet, Arikamedu and Pallavaram and other places of importance. The Superintendent was deputed during the year to undergo training in Archæology at the Archæological Training School, Taxila. There was considerable improvement in the number of visitors during the year, 137,071 (99,416).

The Museum Theatre was used on 137 (40) occasions exclusive of rehearsals. Of these, thirteen were in connection with War Fund and 58 with entertainments for troops.

Connemara Public Library

The Connemara Public Library continued to be appreciated by the public. On account of the war, the supply of books and periodicals from outside India was irregular. Apart from periodicals, 604 (593) books were added to the library during the year and 240 institutions sent their journals in exchange for Museum Bulletins. 436 (482) books were bought from the grant for Standard Works. The expenditure on the library was Rs. 29,787 and the receipts were Rs. 153-8-0.

Oriental Manuscripts Library

A Marathi Pandit was appointed to the library staff. 3,370 (2,895) persons visited the library and consulted some 5,724 (4,723) works. Many manuscripts were issued on loan to several scholars and institutions interested in Oriental Studies. Several injured and old manuscripts were mended. Chemicals recommended by the Keeper of the Research Laboratory of the British Museum for preservation of manuscripts were purchased and oaplied to the manuscripts and printed books. A book of very rare value was purchased and 27 manuscripts were presented to the library.

Other Libraries

There were 175 (169) libraries under private management and 1,397 (1,340) public libraries, of which 8 (7) were specially intended for women. 962,675 (891,389) journals and books were available for use in these libraries. The number of persons who made use of the libraries was nearly 3·5 (2·4) millions and the enormous increase indicates that the libraries are becoming more popular.

A sum of Rs. 75,000 (55,000) was sanctioned by the Government for distribution as grants to 707 (528) libraries under various managements.

Astronomy

The routine work of the Kodaikanal Observatory was carried on during the year. An additional Observer was appointed for the extra work involved in sending hourly current weather reports to

the Naval Meteorological Office, Coimbatore. The Kodaikanal Observatory Bulletin containing the summary of Prominence Observations for the year 1944 was kept ready for publication. In addition to the routine observations, other investigations were carried out. Twenty-nine enquiries on scientific matters were answered. The Seismic data with relevant seismograms for each month was collected. Samples of gelatin were tested for their suitability for preparing photographic emulsions. The work on the intensity and contours of Franhofer Lines was continued. Taking advantage of the minimum period of solar activity, high dispersion spectrograms of the sun's chromosphere, outside the eclipse, were obtained for spectrophotometry of the Chromosphere. A photometric study in absorption and emission of particular wavelengths was taken up to determine the excitation temperature in the sun. Lists of Character figures of Solar Activity and the Chromospheric bright eruptions were prepared for publication in the international quarterly bulletin on solar activity.

Zoological Gardens

There were 418 animals in the Zoo at the commencement of the year and 48 were added during the year. The newcomers included 25 mamals, 18 birds and 5 reptiles. Three mammals were captured, 5 mammals presented and 5 reptiles purchased.

The number of visitors to the Zoo during 1944–45 increased to 178,234 (77,599) resulting in a large increase in the amount of entrance fees to Rs. 11,127 (4,900). Elementary school children were admitted at concessional rates. The right of collecting fees for operating pleasure boats in the Zoo lake was terminated and the work was done departmentally. A boat-house was constructed and new boats put on the lake. Among the other improvements a new garden with lawns was laid on the Island. Notable among the births was that of a Zebra. The Honorary visitor to the Zoo was deputed to visit Travancore to arrange for the purchase of wild animals. Six animals died of old age and natural disease. 12 monkeys were given to the King Institute, Guindy, as a gift and 16 were despatched to freedom in the Vandalur forest. The Royal Swimming Bath in the Zoo continued to be popular and yielded an income of Rs. 9,647.

Madras Record Office

The main office continued to be located at Chittoor. 18,100 (16,687) requisitions for records were received during the year and 38,385 (38,159) documents were sent out. 445 of the requisitions involved prolonged searches. 77 (50) volumes and 217 (140) bundles consisting of 127,037 (102,644) sheets were mended and reconditioned. 573 (387) volumes were bound in addition to the 46 volumes bound for the Government Oriental Manuscript Library. 82

bundles corresponding to 23,382 pages of volumes in the Military Department were weeded out. The office examined and weeded out valueless documents in the inventories of the Persian and Hindustani records in Kurnool Collectorate and in other inventories from Tanjore and Madura districts. As usual several enquiries on archival matters were received. Facilities were afforded to four research students to examine the records. On account of the scarcity of paper, publication was restricted mostly to typing, editing and printing such of the volumes as had already been set in type. The number of publications issued was therefore limited to 2 volumes of Manilha Consultations and two volumes of departmental indices. Eight volumes of the records of Fort St. George and one volume of the departmental index were in the proof stage and 18 volumes of records were typed.

An attempt was made to furnish information on some topics connected with industrial development. Information on the mineral resources of this Province was collected and a note was drawn up by the Curator on the possibilities of establishing copper, lead, silver, coal and lignite industries. Some other researches relating to land revenue administration and to an important boundary dispute were made. Besides searches of administrative importance some interesting historical investigations were also conducted. A paper on the " Life and Career of E. Yale ", who was the Governor of Madras in 1687–1692 was written, based mostly on the records in this office. A similar paper was also written on Thomas Wavell, who was a Councillor to Governor E. Yale. Two papers were written, one on the history of the " Fort Square ", the original residence and office of the Governor and Council of Fort St. George and the other on the construction of the Dome of St. Andrew's Church.

Literature and the Press

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the Province was 621 (675). Of these 30 (61) were newly started and 123 (164) ceased publication during the year. Of the total number of newspapers and periodicals, 142 (153) were published in English, 115 (118) in Telugu, 96 (88) in Tamil, 14 (13) in Malayalam, 12 (12) in Kannada and 9 (10) in other languages. 97 (100) newspapers and periodicals were bi-lingual and 13 (17) were published in three or more languages. The number of periodicals published in Madras was 166 (192) or 27 per cent of the total. The principal daily newspapers in the Province were " The Hindu ", " The Mail ", " The Indian Express ", " The Free Press " and " The Liberator " in English; " Dhinamani ", " Swadesamitran ", " Bharata Devi ", " Viduthalai " and " Dinasari " in Tamil; " Andhra Prabha ", " Andhra Patrika " and " Desabhimani " in Telugu; and " Mathrubhumi " and " Powrasakthi " in Malayalam.

Registration of Books

The number of books registered during the year 1944–45 is shown in the statement below :—

	Books.	Periodicals.
Total number registered	1,794	657 * (2,451)
Total number in English	403	227
Total number in English with other languages	10	48
Total number in Tamil	764	174
Total number in Tamil with other languages	9	16
Total number in Telugu	313	125
Total number in Telugu with other languages	21	17
Total number in Malayalam ..	73	12
Total number in Kannada	50	3
Total number in Kannada with other languages	1	10
Total number in Hindi and Hindustani	28	7
Total number in Hindi and Hindustani with other languages ..	19	5
Total number in Urdu and Arabic ..	4	..
Total number in Urdu and Arabic with other languages	8	..
Total number in Sanskrit	31	4
Total number in Sanskrit with other languages	54	..
Total number in other languages ..	6	9

Of the total number of publications, 1,914 were " Original Publications ", 460 " Re-editions " and 77 Translations. The City of Madras with its numerous printing presses and facilities maintained its leading position as a printing centre with an increase of nearly 15 per cent in its output. The Kistna District occupied the second place as in the previous year, but its output was reduced by 9 per cent. There was increase in the number of books in English, Tamil and Malayalam. Under " Periodicals ", English, Malayalam and Kanarese groups showed a decrease, while Tamil Telugu and Hindi groups increased their contribution. 481 (512) books or nearly 27 (31) per cent of the total output under " Books " were designed for educational purposes.

Provincial Broadcasting

During the year under review 15 (23) receivers were installed in panchayats, 37 (3) in municipalities and 16 in the premises of

* Excludes successive issues of the same periodical.

private bodies and Government institutions. 3 (3) rural receivers and 3 battery operated sets were withdrawn. The total number of receivers working on 31st March 1945 was 637 (476 rural receivers, 144 municipal receivers and 16 receivers in Government institutions and other locations) as against 574 (467 rural receivers and 107 municipal receivers) in the previous year.

Two sections of the installation staff each consisting of one Radio Supervisor, a mechanic and a peon were sent out to install sets in panchayats, municipalities and private premises. All the sets which had not been tested last year were tested, modified and made ready for installation. Only mains operated sets could be installed as the position regarding batteries became very acute and the whole programme of installation of battery operated sets had to be postponed. Besides the sets mentioned above, 11 battery sets and 29 mains sets were allotted to the National War Front Organization. Temporary wire broadcast systems and public address systems were installed for important public meetings.

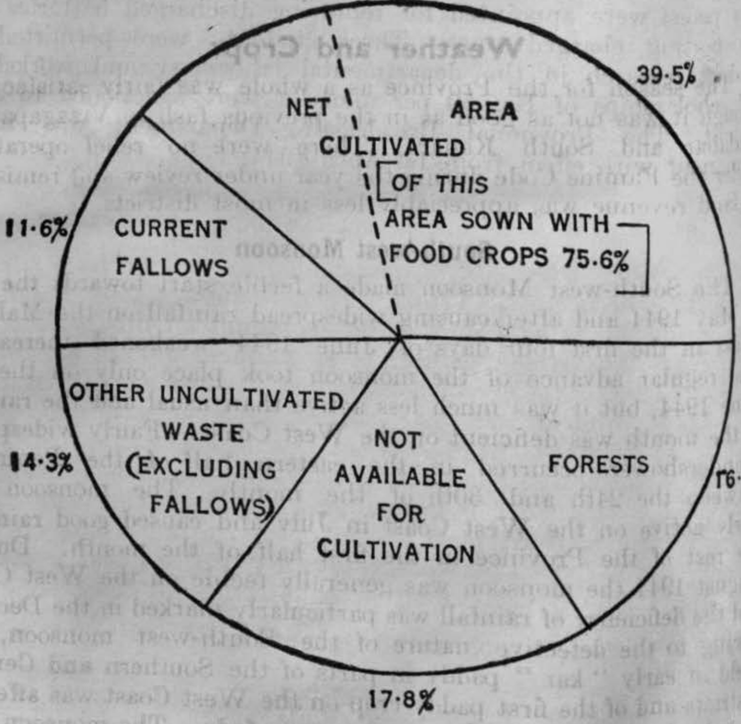
At the end of the year 40 Radio Supervisors were working in the department. The Third Assistant Radio Engineer joined duty in April 1944. A small workshop and laboratory was opened in the service stations of the Assistant Radio Engineers, North and South Circles, under the charge of a Radio Supervisor. Thirty battery peons were appointed for removing discharged batteries and transporting charged ones. Three students were permitted to conduct research in the departmental laboratory and workshop, and scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem were sanctioned to each student. The Provincial Broadcasting Department was made permanent with effect from 1st April 1944.

CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

Utilization of Land (Fasli 1354)

The total area of the Province for which details were available was 79·934 (79·876) million acres. Of this, 13·460 (13·308) million acres were classed as "Forest", 14·043 (14·215) million acres were not available for cultivation, 11·433 (11·551) million acres were cultivable waste other than fallow, 9·464 (8·911) million acres were fallow, and 31·534 (31·891) million acres were under cultivation. The area of cultivable waste decreased by 118,000 acres, but the fallow land increased by 379,000 acres and 152,000 acres more were classified as "Forest". The actual area sown was 36·999 million acres including two or more crops raised on the same area. Of this, food crops, pulses and sugarcane accounted for 27·968 million acres—11·014 million acres of paddy and 12·290 million acres of millets.

UTILIZATION OF LAND [FASLI 1354]



Condition of the Agricultural Population

The economic condition of the agricultural population continued to be much the same as in the previous fasli in the districts of Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot and Trichinopoly and improved to some extent in Cuddapah, South Kanara and the Nilgiris. It was good in East Godavari and West Godavari and generally satisfactory in other districts of the Province. The high levels of the prices of food and commercial crops helped the ryot population in general to meet their increased cost of living and cultivation expenses and to reduce their agricultural indebtedness. The grant of takkavi loans for the purchase of manure, seeds, etc., and the special loans for the cultivation of fallow land were of great help to the ryots. Labour was available generally for the working classes and there was an increase in the wages paid in cash in most districts, but the rise in the wages was in general less than the rise in the prices of foodgrains. Agricultural labourers, paid in kind, were not affected by the rise in prices as the grain wages remained practically the same as before. Rural reconstruction work in the Cuddapah district continued to be successfully carried on through the agency of reading circles formed for each village. The village sangams in the Salem district turned out useful work and rural amusements, sports and games were organized and conducted as usual.

Weather and Crops

The season for the Province as a whole was fairly satisfactory, though it was not as good as in the previous fasli in Vizagapatam, Malabar and South Kanara. There were no relief operations under the Famine Code during the year under review and remission of land revenue was appreciably less in most districts.

South-west Monsoon

The South-west Monsoon made a feeble start towards the end of May 1944 and after causing widespread rainfall on the Malabar Coast in the first four days of June 1944 weakened thereafter. The regular advance of the monsoon took place only on the 8th June 1944, but it was much less active than usual and the rainfall in the month was deficient on the West Coast. Fairly widespread thundershowers occurred in the eastern half of the Peninsula between the 24th and 30th of the month. The monsoon was fairly active on the West Coast in July and caused good rains in the rest of the Province in the first half of the month. During August 1944 the monsoon was generally feeble on the West Coast and the deficiency of rainfall was particularly marked in the Deccan. Owing to the defective nature of the South-west monsoon, the yield of early "kar" paddy in parts of the Southern and Central districts and of the first paddy crop on the West Coast was affected and the dry crops in the Deccan began to fade. The monsoon was

generally weak on the West Coast in September 1944, except for local showers which helped to revive the fading crops in the Deccan. Over the whole period of the South-west monsoon (June to September 1944), the rainfall was bordering on the normal in the Kistna district, below the normal in Vizagapatam (plains), East Godavari (agency), South Arcot, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris and above the normal in other districts of the Province. Freshes came down the main rivers in time and were generally sufficient for agricultural operations except in Cauvery and Tambraparni in the beginning of the season.

Sowings of early crops were above the average in Circars and Central districts and below the average in Carnatic and Deccan (dry crops only). In the rest of the Province sowings were above the average in the case of early dry crops and below the average in the case of early wet crops. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of the Deccan where the dry crops were affected by drought in August 1944.

North-east Monsoon

During the first fortnight of October 1944 fairly widespread thundershowers occurred in the Peninsula. A depression formed in the Bay, intensified into a storm and crossed the coast near Masulipatam during the night of the 16th. In association with this depression, widespread and locally heavy rains fell in the coastal districts of the Circars. Conditions again became unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal and a cyclonic storm developed and crossed the coast north of Madras on the 26th October causing widespread rainfall in the Peninsula. The rainfall in October was very heavy in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur and the standing crop of paddy in low-lying lands in parts of these districts was submerged and the dry crops were also affected to some extent. The monsoon was well established in the south of the Peninsula in November 1944. As a result of the unsettled conditions and low-pressure waves in the Bay of Bengal, the rainfall during the month was very heavy in the districts of Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore. The heavy rains and continuous wet weather in November 1944 resulted in drainage congestion in parts of Tanjore district and the yield per acre of the main "samba" crop was affected to some extent. The monsoon was again active in the south of the Peninsula in the first week of December as also between the 11th and 13th and on the 21st and 22nd. The weather was generally dry in January 1945 except for light local showers. Over the whole period of the North-east monsoon (October 1944 to January 1945) the rainfall was bordering on the normal in East Godavari (agency) and Cuddapah, below the normal in Vizagapatam (plains), and above the normal in all the other districts of the Province.

Sowings of the late crops were below the average except in the Deccan, the Central districts and in respect of dry crops on the West Coast and of wet crops in the South. Their condition was generally fair, except in parts of Bellary, where white cholam was affected by pests and in parts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur, where standing dry crops and paddy were affected as a result of the heavy rains of October 1944.

Land Colonization Schemes (Fasli 1354)

The Government started land colonization schemes in 1941 with the main object of allotting land to those really landless and poor. To ensure permanent relief to these poor persons, it was necessary to prohibit alienation of their holdings. Assignment of land was made not to individuals but to groups of rural labourers and other poor persons formed into co-operative societies. There were 23 (21) such schemes working in the Province and brief particulars pertaining to them are given below :—

District.	Number of schemes.	Number of members.	Area.	Area held by members.	Area cultivated including re-claimed.
			ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Salem	1 (1)	80	791·4	400	400
Kistna	4 (3)	1,646	1,198	1,168	1,154
West Godavari.	4 (4)	1,043	3,199	3,103	2,803
Coimbatore ..	3 (3)	268	..	1,320	1,001
Kurnool ..	1 (1)	56	579	Nil.	36
North Arcot ..	1 (1)	53	279	262	256
Tanjore ..	4 (3)	389	913	804	719
Chingleput ..	5 (5)	263	569	445	369

In the colonies of the West Godavari district, a major portion of the land was brought under cultivation and the uncultivated areas were high level plots or land requiring other reclamation. The extent cultivated by the members of the society at Ahobilam, Kurnool district, showed a marked deterioration as members took to the cultivation of lands outside the area assigned to their society. In many of the colonies subsidiary industries like poultry-farming, bee-keeping, fishing, mat and basket-weaving, charcoal-making and beedi manufacture were undertaken. From 1944, the supervision of colonization schemes was transferred from Co-operative Inspectors to Agricultural Demonstrators with co-operative training.

Agriculture

The year recorded a substantial progress in food production and post-war planning for agriculture and witnessed a transition from war time effort to peace time development. Agriculture was not static during the war and changes had taken place both in practice and outlook. The war time organization for the " Grow More Food " campaign and the experience gained will be of considerable help in future developments. It will, therefore, be appropriate and advantageous if, before presenting the administration report in

the usual manner, a brief survey is made of the salient features of the "Grow More Food" campaign and the post-war plans.

A.—"Grow More Food" Campaign

Normally this Province was deficit in food supply, but the deficiency was made good by imports. With the entry of Japan into the war the balance was upset and the "Grow More Food" campaign assumed immediate importance. The methods to step up production consisted of (1) bringing more lands under cultivation, (2) transfer of areas under non-food crops to food-crops, and (3) improving the yield per acre.

These efforts resulted in an appreciable increase in the quantity of food production. This is seen from the progressive increase in the total production of irrigated and unirrigated paddy which constitutes the principal food of nearly two-thirds of the population of this Province.

Year.	Total area sown with paddy in acres.	Total yield of paddy in tons.	Yield per acre in tons.
1942–43 ..	10,382,419	6,886,320	0·66
1943–44 ..	10,925,131	7,360,990	0·67
1944–45 ..	11,013,530	7,543,250	0·68

Percentage increase or decrease in area under the different crops, compared with the average area in the pre-war triennium, 1936–37 to 1938–39, is shown below :—

	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Paddy	+ 4·2	+ 9·7	+ 10·6
Millets	+ 2·4	+ 3·2	— 3·9
Pulses	+ 6·0	+ 13·7	+ 9·9
Fruits and vegetables including root crops	+ 6·1	+ 6·7	+ 7·9
Cotton	— 4·7	— 5·7	— 27·3
Groundnut	— 14·9	— 10·7	+ 8·1
Tobacco	— 1·5	— 17·6	+ 13·5

The investigation of measures to bring under irrigation an extent of 40,000 acres of unirrigated land in the Cauvery-Mettur Project and the connected works were completed by the end of 1944. This scheme was a complete success and about 60,000 acres were reclaimed. The target figure for 1944 was exceeded and an area of over 52,000 acres was actually brought under cultivation by 31st March 1945. Steps were again taken to reclaim a further area of 15,000 acres of such lands and a special Public Works Department and Revenue staff commenced work in February 1945. Several major irrigation schemes, taken up for execution in 1943–44, were pushed through vigorously and completed in 1944–45. Further, 13 new major irrigation schemes at an approximate cost of Rs. 12·51 lakhs and designed to irrigate an aggregate area of about 7,700 acres were sanctioned during the year. The Government of India came to the assistance of the Provincial Government in taking up "Grow More Food" schemes which were unremunerative by agreeing to give assistance at Rs. 50 per ton of additional

foodgrains produced, subject to a maximum of 25 per cent of the total cost. A subsidy of over Rs. 9 lakhs was thus granted. The "Grow More Food" drive inaugurated in 1943 had, within two years, achieved good results by bringing under irrigation over one lakh of acres adding roughly 75,000 tons to the food production of the Province.

Measures to increase the output per acre were taken in three directions (a) supply of implements necessary for agricultural operations, (b) supply of improved varieties of seed, and (c) supply of manure. In May 1944, 226 taluk depots and 897 sub-depots in villages were established and they enabled ryots in the interior villages to get supplies at reasonable prices. Quotas of iron and steel were secured and distributed to village smiths for making such implements as they could. Arrangements were also made for the manufacture of other implements in big workshops and for their distribution to villages. Nearly 5,900 ploughs as against 2,900 in the previous year and 931 mhote wheels were made and supplied besides thousands of other miscellaneous implements and tools.

There were six tractors with the department and four of them were at work regularly. One of the high powered tractors was sent to Ootacamund for the reclamation of an area of 50 acres of virgin land and this yielded valuable experimental data as to the possibility of tractor work on the hills.

The existing seed multiplication schemes for supply of improved varieties of seed were expanded and increased. Schemes for paddy seed multiplication were designed to cover within a period of five years the whole of the paddy area in the deltas and in the districts of South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Nellore. To improve millet crops there were millet seed multiplication schemes to cover an area of nearly 100,000 acres.

Imports of fertilizers ceased very soon after the war was declared and the introduction of high yielding varieties of crops was taxing the already low soil fertility. To prevent valuable indigenous manures like oil-cakes, bones and bonemeal from going out of the Province, orders were issued prohibiting exports and regulating their internal movements and prices. The Director of Agriculture was given a permanent advance, which enabled him to purchase and distribute manure to interior villages and to stabilize the prices. Fifty per cent of the groundnut cake produced in the Province was purchased by the department. Over 61,000 tons of oil-cake and 17,000 tons of chemical manure were thus distributed.

Experiments to ascertain the response of paddy to manuring with groundnut cake were instituted at Coimbatore, at Pattambi on the West Coast, at Aduthurai in the Tanjore delta, at Maruteru in the Godavari delta, and at Anakapalle in the Vizagapatam district. These experiments are expected to determine the optimum yield of paddy with increasing applications of groundnut cake and

it was found that for every pound of groundnut cake, an increase of 1·2 pounds of paddy was obtained. It is seen that the yield of paddy per acre increased from 0·67 ton in 1943–44 to 0·68 ton in 1944–45, when organized distribution of manure was carried out. Although seasonal factors for the two years were about the same, the total increase in production in 1944–45 was 2·5 per cent.

B.—Post-war Development

The fundamental principles underlying the planning of a five-year programme of development were to ensure sufficient food production and create facilities for adequate agricultural education. Though a majority of our soils are reasonably fertile, the land is overcrowded, fertility is allowed to decline and insufficient irrigation leaves extensive areas at the mercy of inadequate and erratic rainfall. To remedy these defects various schemes were drawn up and they included schemes for survey and reclamation of waste lands, control of soil erosion, utilization of marshy, alkaline and saline lands, restoration of the fertility of the soil and for increase in livestock particularly in draught animals. The aim, in general, was to make it possible for poor ryots to adopt better agricultural practices. The five-year plan was based on an analysis made region by region with the object of assessing the difference between the actual production and the maximum possible. There are four categories of areas which need particular and immediate attention—(1) regions liable to scarcity and famine, (2) areas which suffer periodically either by drought or deluge or both, (3) hill and agency tracts, and (4) coastal areas subject to frequent cyclones and tidal waves. In all these regions there are great potentialities in soils, crops, animals, and agricultural practices, which can be brought out by sustained research and experiment on an organized basis. The results will help in attaining the immediate objective of increased production and in establishing the agricultural economy in future. The plan as a whole can be viewed in four categories. The first two are concerned with the immediate post-war period and special high priority schemes which are practically an extension of the "Grow More Food" campaign and schemes of agricultural education for the provision of trained personnel. The last two categories provide for work on research, erosion control and soil conservation, rural water-supply and marketing on a regional basis. Several of the schemes have been sanctioned by the Government and the rest are under consideration.

Report

(1st *July* 1944 *to* 30th *June* 1945)

Further progress in agricultural education was recorded by the opening of a second Agricultural College at Bapatla and by increasing the number of admissions into the Agricultural College at Coimbatore from 48 to 96. A total of 922 applications were received for both the colleges as against 392 in the previous year

and 185 students were selected. Three batches of military personnel each consisting of 20 men underwent a special course in agriculture at Coimbatore. Another batch of 42 V.C.Os. and non-commissioned officers were trained in general agriculture, vegetable growing, compost making and bee-keeping. The Juvenile Adult Labourers schools at Anakapalle, Samalkota, Palur and Coimbatore continued to function, but the attendance was not satisfactory due to the prevailing adverse economic conditions and the parents withdrawing their boys for juvenile labour which was greatly in demand.

The department continued to expand and various new temporary posts were sanctioned. Some of the important appointments included a Deputy Director of Agriculture to supervise and co-ordinate the activities of the department in the Vizagapatam district, a Deputy Director of Agriculture in Tanjore for the Cauvery-Mettur Project area, a Joint Director of Agriculture for State Trading Schemes, a Special District Agricultural Officer for the Land Colonization Scheme in Araku Valley, three Assistant Marketing Officers for survey of minor foodstuffs and a Rubber Chemist.

Research

The research work of the department is concentrated mainly at the Agricultural Research Station, Coimbatore, where most of the research stations are located. This is supplemented to a small extent by the research conducted in various Agricultural Research Stations located all over the Province. The work of the Research Stations is co-ordinated by a Research Council which consists of the Research Officers as its members.

At the Irrigation Research Station, Siruguppa (Bellary district), important experiments on the results of which depends the success or failure of the Tungabhadra Project were successfully completed. It was shown that under heavy and light irrigation, there was no upward movement of water or soluble salts in the first three feet of soil profile both in deep and shallow soils.

Research on soils.—A rapid soil survey of the areas under Gandikota Project (Cuddapah district) was made and samples were examined for their probable reaction to irrigation and cropping. Study on the origin and geo-chemistry of black and red soils were continued. Experiments to study the effects of burying coconut husks in the soil in between rows of coconut trees revealed that this resulted in a higher yield of nuts and that such soil had a higher moisture content even in the dry season.

Manures and plant nutrition.—Experiments started last year to assess the relative merits and crop producing powers of farm-yard manure stored under the three different systems, viz., pit with and without cover and heaps showed that, if efficiency of storage is judged by the nitrogen conserved, there is little to choose between these systems. It was observed that there was a loss

of 44 per cent of the total nitrogen contained in all the three systems. On the other hand storage of farmyard waste by the loose-box method produced the best quality of manure. Field trials were conducted with the manure produced from the different systems on ragi and cholam crops. Experiments were carried out on the preparation of compost from estate rubbish and nightsoil and on the comparison of compost thus produced with farmyard manure in crop producing power. Processed "Trichy phosphate" prepared at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was used in pot-culture experiments to test its suitability as a manure for paddy. Results showed a significant increase in the yield by using a mixture of Trichy phosphate, ammonium sulphate and green manure. Pot experiments to study the influence of irrigation water on the nitrogen and mineral matter content of sugarcane juice showed that salinity in irrigation water induces an increase in the chlorine and nitrogen content of the juice.

Insects and pests.—Trials with D.D.T. and 666 against pests which attack stored grain showed that even a dose of 0·006 per cent by weight of insecticides resulted in cent per cent mortality of pests in five to seven days and the residual effect lasted for 135 days. Dusting D.D.T. on the outside of bags filled with fresh grain was also found effective in preventing pest attack for a period of five months.

The sugarcane borer is a pest which makes its appearance on sugarcane during June-July and seriously affects the crop as it matures. Attempts to combat this pest showed that earthing up of young canes and the use of certain parasites were effective. Methods of controlling paddy stem-borer with the "light trap" method were in progress. D.D.T. and 666 were used with good results against the cholam "ear-head bug" pest. The coconut caterpillar was successfully brought under control by the use of Entopid parasite and by the intensive action taken it was found that the pest actually subsided.

Mycology

The work of this section was on plant diseases caused by groups of fungi. The methods of control studied aimed at prevention of diseases by evolution of resistant varieties by seed treatment. The survey of potato crops showed that several virus diseases were present on the Nilgiris and action was taken to control and prevent their spread to other areas. It was found that mottle leaf disease could be cured by two sprayings with zinc sulphate mixture per year. A large number of cultures of paddy were used in field experiments to test their susceptibility to foot rot diseases. Investigations were also carried out to find out methods of controlling the "Sorghum Smut."

Crop Breeding

The main lines of work of the sections engaged in crop breeding were, evolution by acclimatization, selection and hybridization of new types of crop plants which yield more and at the same time can resist diseases. The work under the Paddy Specialist was conducted at Coimbatore, Pattambi, Ambasamudram, Tirurkuppam, Buchireddipalayam and Maruteru, representing the different climatic and soil zones of the Province. One strain was released from the Agricultural Station, Pattambi, as PTB. 21, a popular variety of second crop paddy of South Malabar and another from the Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore, as Co. 23, a short duration variety suitable for cultivation in Chingleput and Coimbatore districts. The problem of breeding saline resistant varieties with higher yield was taken up and four hybrid strains evolved were found to be highly resistant to the "blast" which is becoming a menace to paddy.

Studies on the improvement of millets were in progress at the Millets Breeding Station, Coimbatore, and at the Agricultural Research Stations at Anakapalle, Guntur, Nandyal, Hagari, Siruguppa, Palur and Koilpatti. Crop breeding experiments in pulses were continued during the year at Coimbatore, Vizianagram and Salem. Twenty-two promising strains in redgram were put under comparative trials and yielded good results.

The work of the oil-seeds section was concentrated on groundnut, castor, gingelly and coconut and was carried out at Coimbatore, Tindivanam and the Coconut Research Stations at Kasaragod and Nileshwar.

The compulsory restriction on cultivation of short staple varieties of cotton and intensive propaganda to "grow more food" crops resulted in a reduction of 26 per cent in the cotton acreage of the Province but a bonus of Rs. 2 per acre of land in which pure cotton would normally have been grown but for this restriction was granted by the Government. The record of the strain X7682 as irrigated and unirrigated cold weather crop was so far consistent and steady in all the district trials and constituted a definite improvement over Co. 4 in quality, staple and duration. At Siruguppa the seasonal trials demonstrated greater adaptability and capacity of H.A. 11 irrespective of the planting season. The breeding experiments at Nandyal were directed towards the evolution of a cosmopolitan type with better yield, staple and ginning quality.

Thirty-two varieties of sugarcane including four bamboo hybrids were under study during the year for their agricultural properties and ripening periods.

At the Fruit Research Station, Kodur, it was shown that sathgudi trees budded on gajanimma in the eighth year of orchard

life were able to resist the stem and root diseases and the observations made confirmed the precocious and productive tendencies of sathgudi trees budded on wood apple. A large number of fruit plants were sold from the Fruit Stations at Kodur, Coonoor, Kallar and Burliar. Four mango varieties characterized by regular bearing tendencies during the past four years were selected for multiplication.

Research work was also conducted on fruit products. It was noticed during investigations that canned pine apples, mangoes and guavas had kept well for nearly two years. Indents were placed for the proposed Fruit Canning Unit, but the machinery and equipment could not be imported. Also the Fruit Products Research Laboratory proposed last year was not built due to the difficulties created by war conditions.

Vegetables.—The Nilgiris Vegetable Scheme for supplies to the Army made satisfactory progress and to meet the enhanced requirements the target was raised to 1,500 tons per month. In the Araku Valley 185 acres of land were cultivated with potato and 110 acres with other vegetables. The area under vegetables was substantially increased throughout the Province and in the Nilgiris district alone it was 23,500 acres. The Central Seed Depot opened in Madras distributed large quantity of vegetable seeds and advice was freely given regarding control measures on pests and diseases.

Agricultural Marketing

Market surveys of chillies, meat, pulses, millets and poultry were completed and reports sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. By arrangement with the Civil Supplies Department rapid surveys were made for the use of the defence forces on sheep and goats, cattle, poultry, eggs, fish and vegetables. The rice milling scheme was started at the beginning of the year with the object of avoiding unnecessary polishing resulting in loss of valuable vitamin contents. The Assistant Marketing Officer and his staff conducted analysis of samples and experiments on improving the quality of hulled paddy.

Propaganda and Demonstration

It is found in practice that the cultivator consumes the major portion of the food crops grown by him depending on money crops for the cash required to meet his other demands. The tendency therefore has been to reserve the best bit of his land for money crops and manure it by the best means. Thus good land gradually becomes better while the poor spot becomes poorer, resulting in a gradual decrease in the yield of food crops. To remedy this defect the Government sanctioned a self-contained scheme for the supply of seed, manure and implements which were made available to the cultivators at reasonable rates and almost at their doors. Special

officers were appointed to issue takkavi loans to poor and deserving ryots and applications for loans were disposed of as quickly as possible. Another line of activity which was increasingly popular was the publication of Telugu and Tamil journals dealing with crop production and other items relating to village improvement These journals were freely distributed in the rural areas. Two special schemes to train the necessary staff for field work and demonstration work in villages were sanctioned with the object of training 520 fieldmen and 2,740 demonstration maistries.

Crops

The acreages under various crops are given below :—

	In lakhs of acres.	
	1943–44.	1944–45.
Paddy	109·2	110·1
Cholam	49·9	46·5
Cumbu	26·9	24·4
Ragi	17·5	16·8
Korra	16·7	14·7
Groundnuts	33·5	46·5
Tobacco	2·4	2·3
Sugarcane	1·55	1·56

The supply of pure paddy seeds of improved strains through the seed farm centres was attempted in fourteen districts as against nine in the past. Nearly 30,000 acres were cultivated in seed farms and over 9,000 tons of pure seed were distributed. The other items of importance in the successful cultivation of paddy crop is the supply of judicious and cheap manure. To meet this end nearly 2,500,000 lbs. of green manure seeds were supplied to the ryots. This includes a free issue of over 7½ lakhs lbs. specially distributed in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area under the compulsory system of growing green manure crops. Cultural improvements which were advocated and adopted included the reduction in seed-rate, judicious spacing according to the soil and season system of cultivation.

In millets, seventeen strains of cholam and five strains of each of cumbu, ragi and korra occupied an area of 388,130 acres, 19,095 acres, 104,579 acres and 72,297 acres, respectively. In Guntur division to counteract an attack of "smut" disease, which reduces the yield considerably, over 16,000 tons of sulphur were used to treat cholam seed sufficient to sow an area of nearly 3½ lakhs acres. This Province has been always deficit in pulses, but the deficit was particularly acute during the year under review. Propaganda was therefore directed towards the growing of pulse crops in fallow land, field bunds and as a catch crop after paddy. Cultivation of at least one row of pulse crop all round the tobacco crop was made compulsory. To encourage the cultivation of pulses the Government sanctioned Rs. 1,90,233 for free distribution of

pulse seeds to ryots who were willing to grow them on their lands for the first time.

Favourable price for groundnut in the market was mainly responsible for the large increase in its acreage. A large quantity of improved seeds in four varieties were distributed and two seed farms were run to multiply the improved strains. To stop the increasing tendency to grow this crop, cultivation of unirrigated groundnut was prohibited in fourteen districts except as a mixed crop with redgram.

Though the area under tobacco has slightly decreased, it was noticed of late that the cigarette types of tobacco were tending to be popular. In Guntur and Kistna, improved Virginia tobacco was grown over 75,000 acres, of which nearly 60,000 acres were under the strain "H.S. 9." Special Virginia tobacco seed multiplication schemes for seed supply financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research were run at Guntur.

Miscellaneous

The State Trading Schemes for the purchase and distribution of manures and seeds were continued during the year. Of all the indigenous manures, groundnut cake is produced in the largest quantity and is also in greatest demand. The present annual production of groundnut cake is about 330,000 tons, while the total annual demand is about 400,000 tons, indicating a deficit of 70,000 tons. Under the circumstances it was necessary to enforce strictly the ban on export of oil cake outside this Province. Arrangements were made to supply oil cakes by a well defined system of zonal movement from surplus to deficit districts. Early in 1945 it was made obligatory on all mills to sell 50 per cent of their production to the department and by this means it was possible to ensure steady supplies even to remote villages. The department purchased nearly 113,000 tons of oil cake and bone-meal and sold about 62,000 tons.

Finance

The receipts and expenditure in the financial years 1943-44 and 1944-45 are given below :—

	1943-44. RS.	1944-45. RS.
Receipts under the major head "XXIX—Agriculture" ..	10,91,245	11,97,236
Expenditure under the major head "40—Agriculture"	37,55,751	51,04,922
Net expenditure	26,64,506	39,07,686

These figures included Rs. 3·12 (6·69) lakhs under expenditure and Rs. 2·42 (2·72) lakhs under receipts on account of schemes financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Excluding these figures the increase in receipts is mainly due to the sale of ploughs, implements and seeds. Expenditure has increased considerably by over

Rs. 17 lakhs. This was due to the sanction of new schemes connected with the supply of vegetables to the Army and paddy seed multiplication schemes, sanction of temporary staff, larger distribution of improved seeds, manures, implements and increased working expenses on Agricultural Research Stations including the Araku Valley Farm opened during the year.

Horticulture

Government Gardens

Sim's Park at Coonoor and the Botanical Gardens and other public parks in Ootacamund were maintained as usual by the Agricultural Department. A number of island beds were formed and two artistic bridges constructed in the Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund. The nursery scheme sanctioned last year was extended for another year and a large number of flower plants and other cuttings were sold. In Sim's Park at Coonoor a rockery was formed and attracted considerable attention.

Madras Agri-Horticultural Society

The work of the Society was marked by a steady progress in many directions. Stock had improved both in quantity and quality and there was a noticeable improvement in the display of the stock available for sale and free issue. A very successful demonstration plot of vegetables attracted attention and had an educational value in furtherance of the "Grow More Food" campaign. A course of twelve lectures in gardening with practical demonstrations was given by the Superintendent. The annual Flower Show was greatly expanded by inclusion of the Provincial Fruit Show sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and an excellent display of fruit and flowers was exhibited. The number of members stood at 282 (278) including 17 (16) lifemembers. The receipts of the Society amounted to Rs. 42,623 (39,543) and the expenditure to Rs. 40,133 (36,675). The Society received the usual contribution from Government amounting to Rs. 4,239 and a grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the expenses of the Annual Flower and Fruit show while the Corporation of Madras sanctioned Rs. 200 towards the upkeep of this garden.

In the Nursery Garden extensive propagation work of all popular plant materials was continued. The "Shop Window" idea inaugurated last year was successfully carried out and almost all choice and popular plants were exhibited on the lawn. Part of the garden on the northern side which used to be under water during the rains was raised and attractive flower beds were laid out. The root stock experiments regarding certain choice plants were continued. *Bauhinia galpini*, a very attractive shrub with orange flowers and a few choice varieties of *Bougaivillea* were grafted or planted and propagated. Hybrid seedlings of *Hibiscus* were raised in numbers and a few attractive doubles and singles in

new shades of yellow, pink and red were obtained. Identification and labelling of the trees and shrubs was continued and about 75 new labels were affixed.

Cinchona Plantations

In order to increase the bark supplies, expansion of the cinchona planting programme was continued. The new areas were closely planted, generally at three feet spacing, with the idea of thinning out when a stage of suppression is reached.

The details of the plantations are shown below :—

Plantation.	Opening acreage.	Uprooted and written off.	Planted.
		ACS.	ACS.
Dodabetta	323	3	20
Naduvattam	1,032	33	155
Anamalais	1,787	45	650
Total ..	3,142	81	825

Including the 10 acres planted in Devashola and 7 acres in the Propagation division, the total area of cinchona plantations at the end of the year was 3,903 acres. Of this nearly 83 per cent was under the age group up to five years. Excessively large harvests collected from the Government plantations during the period of hostilities provided increased manufactured products when most required, but that exhausted the plantations of mature bark and this necessitated substantial increase in the bark harvested by coppicing. The harvest thus realized was 617,305 (630,053) lbs. of bark.

Factory

Eight lakhs and one thousand four hundred and twenty-six (914,632) lbs. of bark were supplied to the factory for extraction and 37,295 lbs. of whole plant material for experimental extraction. Fifty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-five (41,507) lbs. of quinine products valued at Rs. 1·59 lakhs were manufactured during the year. The chief products were Pink Quinine Sulphate powder—12,579 lbs. tablets—13,008 lbs. and Cinchona Febrifuge tablets—20,463 lbs. The marked increase in tablet production was made possible by the installation of a small Pelton wheel to run the tablet machines continuously. Supply of quinine and cinchona products to indentors and the public continued to be controlled and the total value of sales increased to Rs. 22·24 lakhs as against Rs. 14·73 lakhs and Rs. 5·78 lakhs in the two previous years respectively. Sales of pice packets and treatments from post offices and other agencies rose to Rs. 1·86 (0·89) lakhs. During the year Government issued orders to ensure that manufactured products were up to British Pharmacopœia standards and arrangements were made for test checking of analyses and products. The Manufacturing Chemist introduced a fourth boiling of quinine sulphate in order to improve the quality and bring it to the necessary standard.

Government derived a net profit of Rs. 6·75 (5·47) lakhs from the working of this concern.

General

Government ordered the planting up of some jungle land with opening of an experimental plantation in the Araku Valley in con-opening of an experimental plantation in the Araku valley in connection with the Colonization Scheme there. Some progress was made in the establishment of a quinine factory in the Anamalais and the final site for an electrically driven factory was selected and surveys and plans prepared.

Civil Veterinary Department

At the end of the year there were 132 (129) veterinary institutions including 3 (3) under private management. Three new veterinary dispensaries were opened, one at Singanallur in Coimbatore district, another at Palni in Madura district and the third at Tirupanandal in Tanjore district. The total number of animals treated in these institutions was 317,508 (323,516)—15,756 in-patients and 301,752 out-patients—and the number of castrations performed was 45,333 (42,658). In addition there were 161 (159) touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons who visited 26,730 (25,581) villages. They treated 33,722 animals for contagious diseases, 110,857 for non-contagious diseases and performed 58,128 castrations.

Diseases and Treatment

There was a fall in the incidence and mortality due to contagious diseases among livestock, the figures being 6,958 outbreaks and 54,803 deaths as against 8,747 and 76,280 respectively in the previous year. Their details and also the number of animals receiving preventive treatment are shown below :—

	Number of outbreaks.		Number of deaths.		Number of animals protected.	
Rinderpest ..	3,402	(4,926)	29,084	(43,836)	474,094	(628,747)
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia ..	1,595	(1,346)	8,931	(5,898)	161,415	(122,129)
Blackquarter ..	947	(1,093)	4,019	(5,212)	106,742	(117,510)
Anthrax	276	(421)	2,151	(3,375)	3,517	(5,554)
Foot and mouth disease	444	(418)	433	(809)	..	

Rinderpest and Hæmorrhagic septicæmia prevailed in all the districts. North and South Arcot and Tanjore suffered most due to the former disease while the latter was severe in Nellore and Chingleput. The districts worst affected by "blackquarter" were Chittoor, Trichinopoly and Nellore.

Serum Institute

The Serum Institute at Coimbatore could not fully meet the demands of the department and so the manufacture of serum and virus was started at the Madras Veterinary College. Details of

the various biological products issued during the year are given below :—

(1) Anti-rinderpest serum	1,663,435 doses
(2) Rinderpest bull virus	11,870 c.c.
(3) Rinderpest goat virus	601,789 c.c.
(4) Hæmorrhagic septicæmia vaccine ...	281,280 doses
(5) Blackquarter vaccine	197,324 doses
(6) Fowl cholera serum	1,225 doses
(7) Fowl cholera vaccine	1,805 doses
(8) Fowl-pox vaccine	1,965 doses
(9) Bovine lymphangitis vaccine	(for 285 cases)

Investigation and Research

The sheep-breeding scheme started in 1938 was continued with the object of evolving a better type of white woolly sheep and then to pass this strain on to the ryots. By selective breeding and feeding, attempts were made to improve the milking qualities of Kangayam cows without impairing the draught qualities of the male. A scheme to investigate the cause of stunted growth of cattle in Malabar and South Kanara was sanctioned and experiments were started at the Agricultural Research Station, Pattambi. At the Madras Veterinary College, experiments were conducted on the preservation of bovine semen for purposes of artificial insemination.

Provincial Livestock Improvement Board

The Provincial Livestock Improvement Board continued to function and recommended the following main schemes to the Government :—

(i) Extension of the scheme to subsidize owners of heifer calves in the Province ; (ii) a scheme to encourage the rearing of calves in Madras City where the mortality among them is very high ; (iii) opening of a sheep farm in the Ceded districts ; and (iv) a scheme to subsidize dairy farms in the Province. The first three schemes were sanctioned by the Government and the fourth was pending consideration. A subsidy of Rs. 35 per calf was sanctioned to persons in Madras City owning ten or more cows or she-buffaloes. Arrangements were made to open a sheep farm at Kurikuppi village (Bellary district). Preliminary work in connection with the scheme for salvage of dry cows in Madras City was completed and 153 animals were collected and sent to a 'Kancha' in Chingleput district. Government sanctioned in March 1944 the formation of the Kangayam Cattle Breeders' Co-operative Society to be worked departmentally for a period of five years. A Veterinary Assistant Surgeon with the necessary subordinate staff was appointed as Secretary to the Society and steps were taken towards the formation and registration of the Society. The total head of livestock in the Livestock Research

Stations at Hosur and Lam (Guntur) was 1,382 and 244 cattle respectively and the breeds included Scindhis, Kangayams, Hallikars, Ongole and cross-breeds. One scindhi cow yielded on an average 25·6 lbs. of milk each day over a lactation period of 318 days. There were 726 (566) approved bulls, 241 (140) approved buffalo-bulls and 10 (8) approved horses and donkey stallions at stud in the Province at the end of the year. The number of cows and she-buffalœs covered was 33,050 (23,245) and 8,324 (3,476) respectively. The Poultry Research Station at Madras continued to work satisfactorily.

Madras Veterinary College

During the year 67 students were admitted into the College and 17 students took their B.V.Sc. degree. Of the eleven candidates who underwent the Stockmen Compounders' Course during 1943–44, nine appeared for the examination and all of them passed. The daily average attendance of patients in the Hospital Section was 101 (104).

Miscellaneous

Fifteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-six convictions were obtained under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and they were largest in the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Madura and Salem. The Chemical Examiner examined the viscera of 33 animals and 23 cases of criminal poisoning of animals were prosecuted resulting in ten convictions.

Propaganda to popularize the department was continued by means of leaflets, broadcast talks, exhibitions and cattle fairs. Cattle shows were organized at Ongole, and Tiruppur and for Scindhis at Iyerpadi in Coimbatore district. In addition 37 one-day cattle shows and 21 other private cattle shows were held.

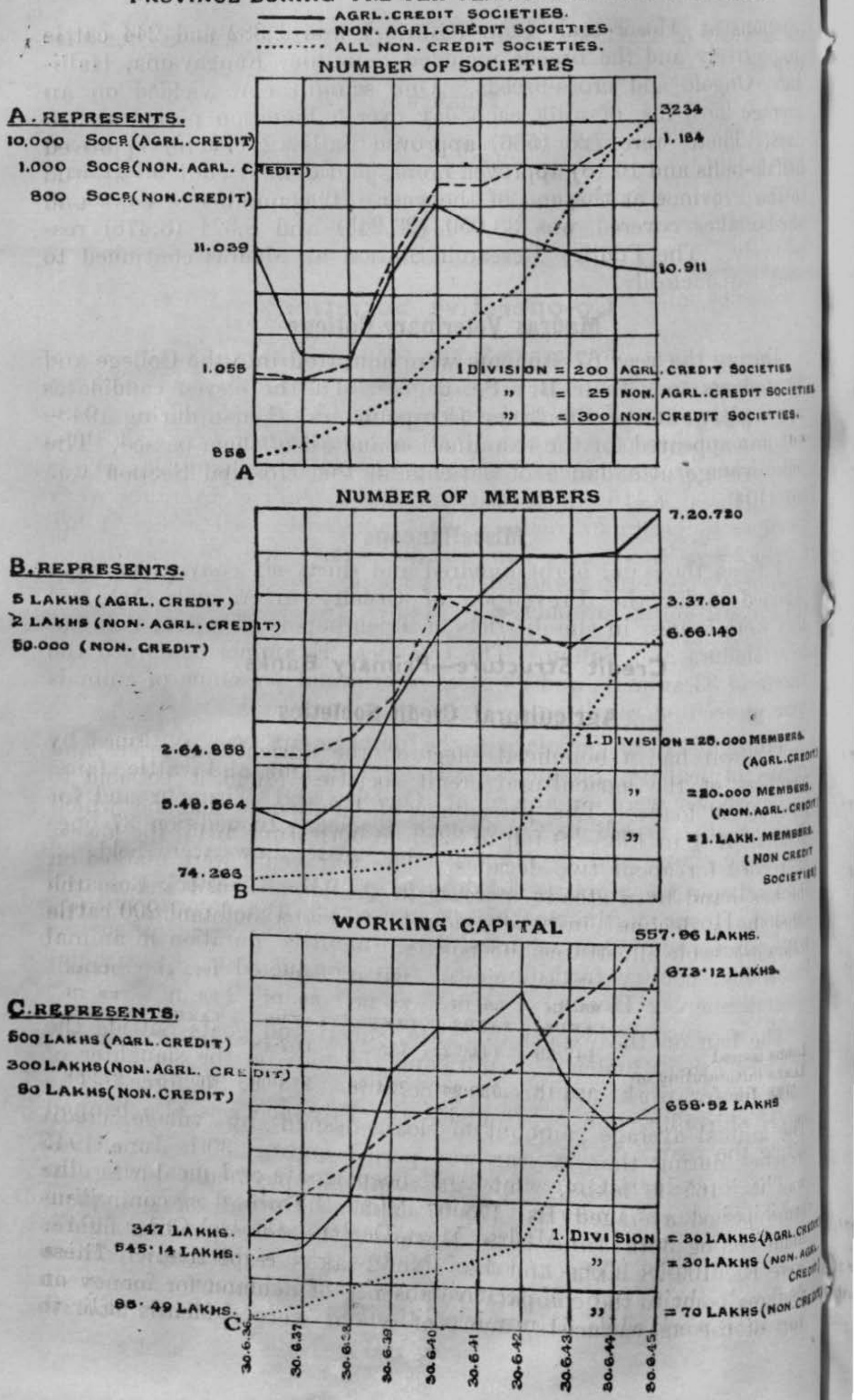
A scheme for supply of fresh milk from the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, to the Southern Army was initiated and 200 cattle were purchased. Short courses of two months' duration in animal husbandry, poultry farming, etc., were conducted for the benefit of servicemen at Hosur.

The ban on the export of cattle, sheep and goats outside the Province except under a permit, and the ban on the slaughter of cattle fit for work and breeding continued to be in force. The export of poultry and eggs outside the Province was also banned during the year.

The inter-district movement of sheep, goats and meat was also prohibited except under a permit. With the object of controlling the prices of meat, the Madras Meat Dealers' Control Order, 1945, was issued. The Corporation of Madras and eight municipalities employed their own Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for meat inspection work while 51 municipalities and 36 local boards utilized

Graph No. 14.

PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE DURING THE TEN YEAR PERIOD ENDED 30.6.1945.



the services of the Local Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for the purpose.

Finance

Receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 2·39 (1·89) lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 20·47 (15·71) lakhs. The Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries cost the Government Rs. 4·52 lakhs whereas the receipts were Rs. 82,564 only.

Co-operative Societies

The year 1944–45 was one of all-round progress and Co-operative Societies increased in number, membership, business and working capital. On 30th June 1945 there were 15,724 (15,540) societies with a membership of 17·43 (16·23) lakhs and during the year they issued loans amounting to Rs. 2,432 (2,027) lakhs with a working capital of Rs. 3,416 (3,068) lakhs. The arrears of overdues were lowest in the last 20 years. The non-credit societies recorded a remarkable increase. Great strides were made particularly in consumers' co-operation, urban milk supply, the handloom industry and the marketing of fruit.

Credit Structure—Primary Banks

Agricultural Credit Societies

The war had a beneficial effect on the agricultural prices and members of the agricultural credit societies found it possible to repay their loans. The percentage of balance to demand which stood at 61·1 in 1938–39 fell to 32·3 on 30th June 1945, the lowest on record for about two decades. The war years were marked on the one hand by a steady increase in the loans issued and on the other by a decline in the amount of loans outstanding. The following table illustrates the position :—

	1939–40. RS. IN LAKHS.	1940–41. RS. IN LAKHS.	1941–42. RS. IN LAKHS.	1942–43. RS. IN LAKHS.	1943–44. RS. IN LAKHS.	1944–45. RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans issued ..	147·29	144·72	175·77	167·18	167·16	189·67
Loans outstanding on 30th June	354·15	330·94	324·68	278·08	260·76	272·58

The annual average amount of loans issued by village credit societies during the six-year war period ending 30th June 1945 was Rs. 165·30 lakhs, while the annual repayments during the same period averaged Rs. 175·07 lakhs. During the quinquennium ending 30th June 1939, however, the corresponding figures were Rs. 109·28 lakhs and Rs. 105·52 lakhs respectively. These features point to the comparative absence of demand for money on part of the agriculturists, many of whom were evidently able to

finance their agricultural operations from their own resources. It is however interesting to note that there was a perceptible increase in the amount of loans issued to members of the societies for agricultural operations, a circumstance which presumably points to the fact that such of these members as required financial accommodation from their societies needed greater credit to meet their increased cultivation expenses. The percentage of loans for cultivation expenses to the total loans issued was 14·45 in 1935–36 and it steadily increased to 34·88 in 1943–44 and 39·54 in 1944–45. Another feature was the progressive rise in deposits held by the village credit societies—Rs. 23·87 lakhs in 1940-41, 39·46 lakhs in 1943–44 and 43·08 lakhs in 1944–45. It may be quite reasonable to infer that in view of the high level of agricultural prices some of the agriculturists were able to save a little more than usual. The increased financial stability of the primary agricultural credit societies was reflected in the high percentage of owned capital to that of the working capital. On 30th June 1945 the owned capital (share capital *plus* reserves) stood at 42 per cent of their working capital as against 32·7 per cent on 30th June 1939. The members' share capital and deposits amounted to 35 per cent of the loans outstanding compared to 17·5 per cent on 30th June 1939. These features are encouraging signs of the development of these societies in the right direction. Several rural credit societies undertook the distribution of essential commodities as a temporary measure.

There were 10,792 (10,821) agricultural credit societies at the end of the year with a membership of 637,036 (628,023). The total working capital increased to Rs. 406·39 (394.03) lakhs and the net profit to Rs. 5·95 (5·87) lakhs. The deposits from members were Rs. 15·48 (14·02) lakhs and those from non-members Rs. 27·61 (25·44) lakhs. Although there was a slight fall in the number of such societies as on 30th June 1945 the increase in membership, deposits and working capital is significant. Out of Rs. 189·67 lakhs of loans issued, Rs. 174·45 lakhs or 92 per cent were for productive purposes such as cultivation expenses, purchase of cattle, improvement of land, etc., and Rs. 12·71 lakhs for discharging prior debts. The loans issued for non-productive purposes such as marriages, ceremonies, etc., amounted to Rs. 2·51 lakhs. The recovery of loans was very satisfactory during the year and the percentage of arrears, principal and interest, steadily decreased.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

There were 119 (119) primary land mortgage banks with a membership of 83,684 (73,391). The paid-up share capital of these banks slightly increased to Rs. 18·93 (18·66) lakhs. Compared to 1943–44, loans issued to members increased and those repaid decreased considerably. The war time features of the agricultural

credit societies were also observable in the case of primary land mortgage banks. This will be clear from the following table :—

	1939–40.	1940–41.	1941–42.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans issued	42·56	42·16	40·40	24·81	18·30	24·81
Loans outstanding ..	222·08	246·89	263·78	250·59	230·30	228·90
Advance payments ..	4·68	7·26	13·01	25·39	22·61	14·70
Percentage of balance to demand ..	13·04	10·80	8·81	5·37	3·46	3·06

The agriculturists taking full advantage of the rise in agricultural prices and in land values and repaid their loans in advance.

Central and Apex Banks

Central Land Mortgage Banks

There was a further fall in the business of the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank as shown by the figures given below :—

	1944–45.	1943–44.	1942–43.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans issued	24·78	18·26	23·76
Loans repaid	26·08	35·33	37·85
Amount of loans outstanding on the last day of the year ..	226·27	227·57	244·65
Advance repayments	14·73	25·31	24·44

The Government have guaranteed repayment of principal and interest on debentures floated by the bank to the extent of Rs. 350 lakhs. Actually at the end of the year 1944–45 the debentures in circulation aggregated to Rs. 302·13 lakhs and the working capital was Rs. 344·99 lakhs. The reserve fund of the bank amounted to Rs. 12·23 (7·41) lakhs and the divisible profit made increased considerably from Rs. 1·06 to Rs. 2·84 lakhs.

Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank

The total deposits of the bank on 30th June 1945 were Rs. 280·32 (272·27) lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 8·05 lakhs. The loan transactions during the past three years are shown below :—

	1944–45.	1943–44.	1942–43.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans issued to societies ..	14·21	42·43	6·19
Loans issued to Central Banks ..	148·04	119·30	49·85
Total ..	162·25	161·73	56·04
Loans outstanding on 30th June 1945	80·42	65·62	32·67

The Provincial Bank worked at a net profit of Rs. 2·42 (2·15) lakhs. The drop in loans issued to societies was due to the

transfer of direct loans made in the previous year by the Provincial Bank to the respective Central Banks. The bank generously granted a subsidy of Rs. 22,000 to the Central Banks for consolidation of and promotion of societies a subsidy of Rs. 11,985 for expenditure incurred in supervision of non-credit societies and a sum of Rs. 5,000 for development of cottage industries. Cash resources of the bank were held as follows :—

	Rupees in lakhs.	Percentage to total deposits.
Cash on hand and in banks	25·58	9·12
Investment in Government paper	170·93	60·98
Loans and Advances	75·29	26·86
Debentures of Central Land Mortgage Bank ..	26·02	..

The investment of funds was in conformity with the standard set by the Reserve Bank of India.

Central Banks

As in the previous year there were 30 Central Banks. Their borrowed capital rose to Rs. 717·20 (626·96) lakhs and their working capital to Rs. 850·33 (750·54) lakhs. The steady expansion of the loan business of the Central Banks is evident from the following particulars :—

Loans issued.	1944–45.	1943–44.	1942–43.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Short term	1,589·99	1,118·72	662·68
Medium and long term	44·75	32·29	43·03
Total ..	1,634·74	1,151·01	705·71

The recovery of overdues was remarkable and the percentage of balance to demand of the principal decreased to 6·99 (13·88), of arrears to 45·82 (61·62) and of current dues to 0·70 (1·53). All the Central Banks worked at a profit during the year, the total profit earned being Rs. 6·27 (5·04) lakhs. This is particularly noteworthy as increased profits were earned notwithstanding the increased cost of their management which rose from Rs. 10·42 lakhs to Rs. 11·45 lakhs. The bad and doubtful debts amounted to Rs. 26·13 (29·59) lakhs but against this the banks had created bad and doubtful debts reserves of Rs. 16·65 lakhs and the total reserves amounted to Rs. 57·33 lakhs.

War-time features of the primary credit unit naturally affected their creditor banks. So far as the Central Banks were concerned, they maintained uniform progress both in respect of their loan transactions and working capital. The shrinkage of their loan business with rural credit societies was more than made up by the rapid growth of other forms of co-operative enterprise. In spite of the increased business, the Central Banks kept their loans and advances within the standards set by the Reserve Bank of India. Another welcome feature in the working of the Central

Banks was a remarkable and progressive fall in the amount of overdues both under principal and current interest. The Central Banks weathered the war period and emerged sounder and stronger than ever.

Urban Credit

Urban credit societies were composed of urban banks and employees' societies. The loans made by these societies during 1944–45 amounted to Rs. 367·48 lakhs as against Rs. 293·33 lakhs in 1938–39. The total amount of deposits also sharply increased to Rs. 362·57 lakhs. The percentage of overdues in urban credit societies on 30th June 1939 was 19·66 and steadily declined to 11·19 on 30th June 1945. The urban credit societies played a really useful part in the economic life of the urban community.

Producers' Co-operative Societies

Sales Societies and Marketing Federations

There were 181 (181) co-operative sales or marketing societies and their business during the past three years is shown below:—

	1944–45.	1943–44.	1942–43.
Number of societies	181	181	172
Number of members	90,880	76,641	61,118
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Paid-up share capital	10·41	8·71	6·58
Loans issued during the year	121·32	139·18	196·76
Value of stock held	359·66	412·91	477·16
Value of stock released without sale	178·19	191·32	186·58
Value of stock sold	100·62	91·35	211·15

Such societies in a steadily increasing measure undertook processing activities as they rightly realised that mere storage and sale of produce as such without being linked with processing, will not yield the maximum benefits to the producer. The principal processing activities undertaken were hulling of paddy into rice, ginning of cotton, decortication of groundnut and conversion of grams into dhals. The South Kanara Agriculturists' Co-operative Wholesale Society continued to do good work and marketed areca, pepper, chillies and other produce to the value of Rs. 20·53 (12·90) lakhs. The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society sold potatoes on behalf of its members to the value of Rs. 13·66 lakhs. This society was able to bring an additional area of 1,866 acres under potato cultivation through the sale of potato manure worth Rs. 2·30 lakhs to its members. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society carried out sale business to the extent of Rs. 18·23 lakhs. It continued to supply coffee, tea, matches, etc., to the various District Wholesale Stores.

The Government continued to provide funds for construction of godowns by the sales societies and a sum of Rs. 5,750 was granted for this purpose to the societies at Harpanahalli (Bellary district) and Madura.

The sales societies at Adoni, Bellary, Guntakal, Tiruppur, Tiruchengode, Salem, Rasipuram, Aruppukkottai and Koilpatti worked special cotton seed multiplication schemes. The Government of India sanctioned subsidies to encourage sale of compost manure and ten societies undertook the business and distributed 392,666 cubic feet of compost and claimed a subsidy of Rs. 5,890. The controlled credit scheme operated in 20 districts through 67 sales societies and 487 village credit societies who issued loans amounting to Rs. 6·03 lakhs. The value of agricultural produce delivered to and sold through these sales societies was Rs. 9·95 lakhs. A special scheme for better marketing of agricultural produce introduced in Ceded Districts was worked through eight sales societies and 133 credit societies and they advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 92,599.

During the war period there was a steady increase in the membership and paid-up share capital of these societies. Their services in the direction of sale and distribution of ordinary manure, compost, seeds, agricultural implements, cart-tyres and also in the processing of agricultural produce were commendable. Services of such societies in the surplus districts were in a large measure utilized by the consumers' societies for the purchase of food-grains and other essential commodities.

Sugarcane Growers' Co-operative Societies

There were 12 co-operative societies and 5 unions of the sugarcane growers. They also helped the sugar factories to get adequate supply of cane. The Coimbatore Sugar Manufacturing Society owns a sugar factory which produced 9,298 cwts. of sugar.

Fruit Growers' Societies

There were 19 fruit-growers' co-operative societies at the close of the year. The Kodur Fruit Growers' Society, the biggest in this class, had a capital of Rs. 48,918 and established its own sales depots at various places. During the year it sold fruits to the extent of Rs. 39·82 lakhs as against Rs. 4·83 lakhs during the previous year. This society took the services of a Deputy Registrar as its Business Manager.

Cottage Industries' Societies

There were 210 cottage industries' societies with a membership of 11,039. They produced goods valued at Rs. 3·49 lakhs and sold them to the extent of Rs. 3·43 lakhs. The most prominent societies in this class were 77 jaggery production and sale societies, 10 bee-keeping and sale societies and 7 leather goods societies.

A scheme for the development of coir industries was started in Malabar where 2 coir workers' societies were organized with a free grant of Rs. 3,434 from the Government.

Dairying and Cattle Breeding

There were 19 (18) co-operative milk-supply unions and 191 (159) co-operative milk-supply societies. Their transactions in the past three years are exhibited below :—

Year.	Milk supply societies, value of milk sold.	Milk supply unions value of milk handled.	
		Purchases.	Sales.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
1944–45	20·08	27·59	32·69
1943–44	22·53	11·20	12·24
1942–43	8·36	7·51	8·64

The Madras Co-operative Milk-supply Union maintained its progress and the Government agreed to provide it with 3 lorries for transport of milk. In Madras this union supplied the entire quantity of milk required by all the State hospitals in the City. The Unions at Madras and Coimbatore successfully continued to supply the entire requirements of milk to the military in their respective areas. The Unions played a most notable part in the supply of milk to military, hospitals and the civilian population.

Government sanctioned an allotment for making loans to such societies to purchase milch cows and motor vehicles and loans to the extent of Rs. 45,950 and Rs. 23,000, respectively, were disbursed. A scheme for salvage of dry cows was organized by the Madras Co-operative Society. One hundred and eighty-five owners were admitted as members and 153 dry animals were sent to the Kambakkam 'kancha' in Chingleput district. Three new cattle-breeding societies were registered during the year making a total of 14.

Consumers' Co-operative Stores

Retail Co-operative Stores

The most outstanding contribution of the co-operative movement towards the furtherance of the war effort was the social service rendered by the co-operative stores. They helped to the best of their ability to maintain the "home front." Subject to their limitations, they checked the rise in prices, put down profiteering, and generally ensured a fair distribution of commodities in short supply. They actively co-operated with the authorities in all matters regarding food-supply, and participated in all schemes of equitable distribution of foodgrains and all other essential commodities. The co-operative stores established a name for fair and equitable distribution and proved themselves capable of facing any emergency. The extent to which the retail co-operative stores had, with the help of civil supplies authorities and officers of the

Revenue Department, participated in statutory rationing, is clear from the fact that in 74 out of the 84 municipal towns and in the district of Malabar in which statutory rationing was introduced, 231 retail stores were entrusted with the running of ration shops and allotted 749 depots. The number of ration cards registered with the retail stores as on 30th June 1945 was 2·97 lakhs out of a total of 13·61 lakhs for the Province. Expansion of the consumers, co-operative stores has indeed been phenomenal and the following table shows the development during the last three years :—

	1944–45.	1943–44.	1942–43.
Number of primary stores	1,286	1,191	938
Number of branches and depots ..	998	692	228
Number of members	4·08 lakhs.	3·43 lakhs.	2·13 lakhs.
	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
Paid up share capital	59·74	43·67	23·85
Reserve Fund	13·61	6·93	3·35
Borrowings outstanding from central banks	48·23	29·61	11·49
Borrowings outstanding from others.	23·43	26·77	25·02
Working capital	145·01	106·98	63·71
Purchases	1,099·24	806·96	315·75
Sales	1,176·86	832·36	298·49
Gross profits	57·77	40·37	21·30
Trading loss	0·42	0·32	0·18

The net capital of all the primary stores was more than 50 per cent of their total working capital which is a sure indication of their financial soundness. They borrowed Rs. 291·96 lakhs from Central Banks and others and repaid Rs. 241·67 lakhs. The purchases and sales in 1944–45 were more than three times what they were in 1942–43. Thirty-five stores worked at neither profit nor loss, 789 worked at a net profit of Rs. 19·67 lakhs and 462 stores incurred a net loss of Rs. 3·72 lakhs. There were 68 mill-workers' co-operative stores and 70 departmental stores which were organized exclusively for the benefit of particular sections of the people. It is worthy of note that a large number of rural stores came into existence during the year and on 30th June 1945 there were 763 rural stores with a membership of 1·45 lakhs. Their purchases and sales also increased considerably to Rs. 303·46 (191·22) lakhs and Rs. 326·85 (196·48) lakhs, respectively. A novel form of co-operative enterprise was started in the field of manufacture and distribution of medicine on a co-operative basis. The Madras Provincial Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores was formed with the object of manufacturing Indian medicines of high quality under expert supervision. The society had 224 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 19,080.

District Co-operative Wholesale Stores

Services of the district wholesale stores, by way of wholesale stocking and distribution of foodgrains to authorized dealers were no less important than those of the retail stores. They

were freely used in the distribution of controlled commodities and in import and procurement of foodgrains. In the year 1944–45 the wholesale stores stocked 1·83 lakhs of tons of foodgrains and controlled articles valued at Rs. 416·01 lakhs and their sales exceeded 1·71 lakhs of tons valued at Rs. 419;97 lakhs. The import and procurement of foodgrains and millets were 2·92 lakhs of tons valued at Rs. 699·30 lakhs, while the stocks sold were 2·60 lakhs of tons valued at Rs. 608·90 lakhs. The District Wholesale Stores guaranteed the activities of the primary stores affiliated to them besides functioning as central distribution agencies. Progress of the 21 wholesale stores is exhibited in the following statement :—

	1944–45.	1943–44.	1942–43.
Number of members	8,568	6,538	4,841
		(Rupees in lakhs.)	
Paid up share capital	24·66	16·49	7·60
Reserve Fund	3·74	0·54	0·13
Borrowings outstanding from Central Banks	191·62	137·91	52·16
Borrowing outstanding from others ..	6·79	1·48	0·47
Working capital	226·81	156·42	60·36
Purchases	975·18	554·43	96·36
Sales	963·17	518·83	80·05
Gross profits	42·62	23·60	3·53
Trading loss	Nil.	Rs. 7,176	Nil.

During the year they borrowed Rs. 890·94 lakhs and repaid Rs. 833·75 lakhs. Nineteen wholesale stores earned a net profit of Rs., 11·42 lakhs. The net capital of all the wholesale stores represented about one-eighth of their total working capital. They were building up strong reserves by carrying over a high percentage of the profits to the Reserve Fund. In the Ceded Districts a special scheme of rice distribution was worked through the four district wholesale stores by which the district quota of rice for these four districts was centralized in the hands of the respective wholesale stores. In the Ceded Districts and nine other districts the wholesale stores undertook procurement of grains and some of them also undertook processing and manufacturing activities. The Godavari Central Stores, Rajahmundry, entered a new line and started manufacture of pith hats and inks.

The phenomenal expansion of the consumers' co-operative societies and the general confidence which they have created shows that the co-operative technique of distribution of the necessaries of life has been accepted as sound and reliable.

Miscellaneous Co-operative Societies

The progress of the weavers' co-operative stores is shown in the following table :—

	1944–45.	1943–44.	1942–43.
Number of primary weavers' societies ..	311	263	228
Number of members	51,131	42,438	31,441
Number of working looms	26,936	16,854	23,720
		(Rupees in lakhs.)	
Value of cloth sold	174·44	87·11	95·83

The most outstanding society in this category is the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, which had a membership of 618 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1·40 lakhs. It supplied yarn worth Rs. 79·51 lakhs to the primary societies and purchased finished goods from them worth Rs. 15·62 (4·52) lakhs. The Provincial Society was running three experimental weaving factories—at Basin Bridge, Cuddalore and Kurnool—with a view to evolve new designs to suit the changing tastes of the people. It has an up-to-date screen printing factory in Madras for printing sarees, chintz, door-curtains, etc., with an advisory committee of ladies to give constructive suggestions as to design and colour. The Provincial Textile Commissioner entrusted the Provincial Weavers' Society with the distribution of artificial silk in seven districts. The various weavers' co-operative societies were given adequate supply of yarn by suitable arrangements with the Provincial Textile Commissioner.

The six cumbly weavers' co-operative societies and the Ellore Pile Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society organized under the Government of India's subvention scheme showed good progress in their business. A dye-house is attached to the latter to ensure a steady supply of coloured yarn to its members.

There were 28 land colonization societies with a membership of 3,257, of whom 2,666 were active colonists. Out of 10,470 acres of land assigned to the societies, 7,893 acres have so far been reclaimed by the members. Schemes for reclamation of land in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area in Tanjore district were worked through Land Reclamation Co-operative Societies and such societies were formed to aid reclamation by issue of loans.

There are a large number of other miscellaneous co-operative societies and only a few of the important societies as described below. There were 112 co-operative building societies with a membership of 3,892 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 6·88 lakhs. The progress of these societies was naturally hampered seriously owing to the scarcity of building materials. The twenty-nine women's co-operative societies included cottage industries societies and thrift societies with a total membership of 1,232 and they produced goods valued at Rs. 5,303. There were 2,246 Scheduled Caste societies with a membership of 1·03 lakhs and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5·84 lakhs. Some of the fishermen's societies on the West Coast obtained leases from the Government for catching fish, while a few others undertook fish-curing. There were 21 labour contract societies with a membership of 2,106, of whom 1,832 were actual workers. The value of work executed during the year and pending execution at the end of the year was Rs. 69,455 and Rs. 49,112, respectively. As in the previous year there were 15 irrigation societies with a membership of 1,741. The area brought under cultivation by them by affording irrigation facilities was 5,060 acres. The sixty-five agricultural improvement societies with 6,200 members, supplied seeds, manure,

agricultural implements, etc., to their members to the value of Rs. 1·72 lakhs. The three co-operative insurance societies issued 2,608 (1,439) policies for Rs. 30·12 (18·51) lakhs. The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society issued 4,992 policies covering risks to the extent of Rs. 406·42 lakhs. In Ootacamund a co-operative restaurant was started to provide boarding and lodging to its members who number 220. The varied character of these societies is impressive and proves that the co-operative technique has been developed to tackle almost every branch of human activity.

General

Supervision of the various co-operative societies was in the hands of the Central Banks and the local supervising unions. At the end of the year there were 247 unions to which 8,791 societies were affiliated. The Central Co-operative Institute at Madras and the mufassal institutes at Anantapur, Rajahmundry, Tanjore and Coimbatore continued to give training to departmental Junior Inspectors, Supervisors and others intended for employment in co-operative institutions. During the year 47 training classes were held for panchayatdars of co-operative societies and the Government granted a sum of Rs. 15,800 to meet the cost of the staff employed. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union published *Madras Journal of Co-operation* and other co-operative journals in Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam.

Forests

The administration by the Forest Department of reserved forests which measured about 18,000 square miles may be defined as silvicultural, which includes technical management and regeneration, utilization of forest produce and general administration. The forest policy followed in the previous years was continued without any fundamental change. War demands were met by extraction of timber in advance of the working plan prescriptions, but the fellings had to be restricted for want of transport facilities and the exploited timber areas were being restocked. Advance felling of fuel coupes in many divisions was necessary due to the heavy demand for firewood from the Military departments, industrial concerns, the City of Madras and from the manufacturers of charcoal which was increasingly used for producer-gas vehicles. In order to make good the over-exploitation and to safeguard adequate supplies in future, concentrated regeneration of dry fuel forests in the more productive areas and large-scale planting of casuarina in selected divisions was undertaken. The latter showed good progress during the year. The reclassification of forests into major and minor forests was nearing completion. Planting of pyrethrum by the department, which was started early in 1943 was continued. Out of a target area of 2,000 acres in the Nilgiris and 500 acres in the Palnis, 1,863 acres in the Nilgiris and the entire

area in the Palnis have been planted. A quantity of 56 tons of dry flower was supplied to the Medical Stores Depot, Madras.

A retired Conservator was appointed on special duty to survey and assess the damage done to Government and private forests by over-exploitation to meet the war demands and also to draw up plans to repair such damage.

General Administration

The total area of reserved forests and reserved lands was 18,777 (18,778) square miles, of which 3,083 (3,103) square miles were under panchayat management and controlled by the Board of Revenue. (During the year an area of 281 square miles of Class III Forest was transferred to the Department.) A Special Fodder Division was formed at Bellary to supply hay to the Military Department. Two Assistant Conservators were appointed temporarily for casuarina planting, one for Nellore and the other for coastal districts south of Madras. The Officer in charge of the pyrethrum plantations continued to work.

The total expenditure on works was Rs. 3·78 (3·28) lakhs of which, Rs. 2·88 (2·52) lakhs were spent on roads and Rs. 0·87 (0·72) lakhs on buildings. As usual, the ordinary works were by the territorial staff leaving the important ones to the Forest Engineering Division. The Forest Engineer carried out the construction and repairs of important roads in several divisions for the transport of timber and firewood for Military supply.

Silviculture

Timber Forests

Timber plantations mainly of teak were formed over an area of 2,182 acres as against 2,468 acres in the previous year. The clear-felled areas were regenerated with teak and a mixture of other timber species. Most of the plantations were raised economically and successfully by the Kumri methods (i.e., along with field crops) incidentally making a welcome contribution to the local food supply.

Fuel Forests

The policy of concentrated regeneration in the dry fuel forests of the more productive areas was continued. An area of 2,280 (2,666) acres was regenerated mostly by the Kumri method. In order to compensate for the present over-exploitation of fuel forests necessitated by the war conditions and to ensure a steady supply of fuel in the future, a large scale planting of casuarina was (1,333) acres were planted with casuarina and 195 acres in the Nilgiris with blue gum.

Soft Wood, etc.

In the areas unfit for teak in the timber growing divisions, plantations of soft wood were formed on an experimental scale. Wattle was raised over 350 acres on the Palnis in conjunction with pyrethrum and the 1942 plantation of 250 acres was reformed. In the Nilgiris, wattle was grown over 95 acres partly by the Kumri method. Cashew was planted over 30 acres in Nellore and 208 acres in South Kanara.

Afforestation

Plantations raised in Bellary along the banks of Hagari river to prevent sand drifts into the neighbouring cultivation were continued over a further length of three miles. A narrow shelter belt along the river bank from the Hagari agricultural farm to the Moka plantation was thus formed over a length of 8 miles. The plantation over a section of the Tungabhadra project canal bank raised in the previous year was maintained. A scheme for afforestation of the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal bank over a length of 10 miles sanctioned in 1943 was in progress.

Working Plans

The work of the working plans branch was ordered to be held in abeyance for the duration of the war and so no new plan was taken up. The revised working plan for South Kanara was completed and the plans for Vizagapatam, North Coimbatore, Lower Godavari and Tinnevelly were partially done.

Utilization

The Forest Utilization Officer in charge of the Timber Supply Circle continued to organize the special sales of timber and the supply of sleepers to the railways. He also organized the supply of timber required by the Army and inspection and despatch of timber purchased from private sources. The turnover of the Utilization Circle was Rs. 177·65 lakhs as compared with Rs. 131·52 lakhs in the previous year.

Timber

The following table shows the details of timber removed in tons :—

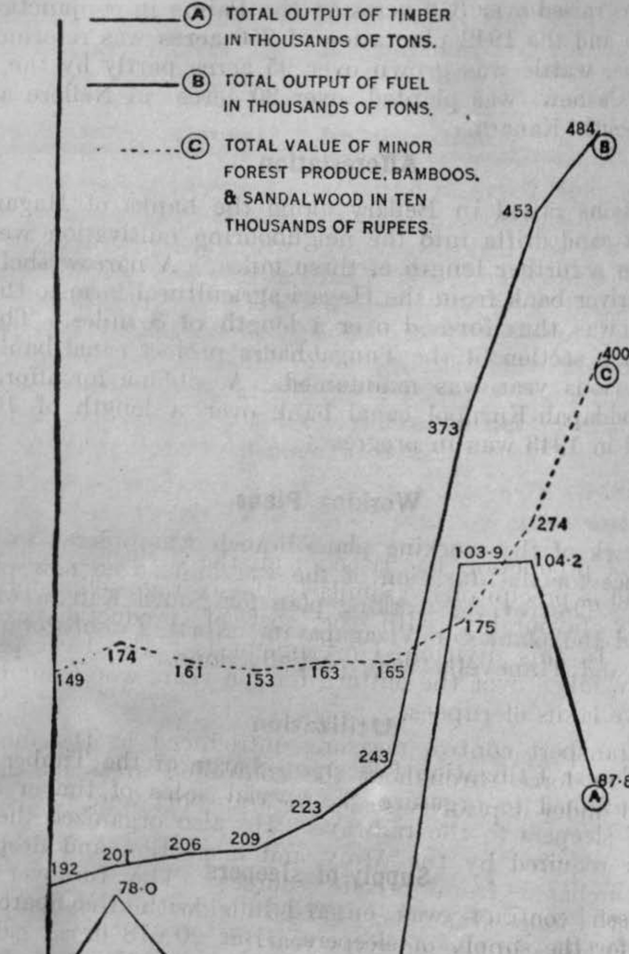
	By Government.		By purchasers.		By free grants.		Total.	
	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Reserved Forests ..	30,960	19,660	40,900	43,440	560	160	72,420	63,260
Leased Forest ..	7,900	9,240	1,220	1,100	..	..	9,120	10,340
Reserved lands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unreserves	10,060*	7,380	11,760*	6,000	680*	560	22,700*	14,240
Total ..	48,920*	36,280	53,880*	50,540	1,240*	720	104,240*	87,840

* Revised correct figures of 1943-44.

NOTE.—One ton = 40 c. ft.

Graph No. 15

TRENDS DURING 1936–37 TO 1944–45 IN



The total includes 300 (200) tons removed by right holders.

Out of the total of 87,840 (104,240) tons of timber, that removed by Government Agency was 28,900 (38,860) tons and by purchasers 44,540 (42,120). Decrease under the former was mainly due to curtailment of fellings in Wynaad necessitated by railway transport difficulties and the increase under the latter was chiefly due to

larger yield from the coupes sold to contractors in East and West Kurnool divisions.

Results of the departmental timber operations in the major timber divisions are shown below :—

Name of division.	Outturn for the year.	Total quantity including previous year's balance.	Quantity sold.	Profit.
	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	RS.
Wynaad	503,790	1,306,064	786,651	922,738
Coimbatore, South	331,543	527,966	328,523	689,282
Nilambur	250,443	643,685	291,804	365,667
South Kanara	141,098	278,048	216,850	153,403
Total ..	1,226,874	2,755,763	1,623,828	21,31,090

It will be seen that these four divisions have contributed about 24,138 tons or 84 per cent of the total timber output for the Province. The average selling price and cost of **production per cubic** foot is compared below :—

	Average cost of production.									Average selling price.								
	1942–43.			1943–44.			1944–45.			1942–43.			1943–44.			1944–45.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Wynaad	0	8	10	0	13	3	3	1	6	2	4	5	2	0	4	2	0	11
Coimbatore, South ..	0	6	9	0	11	4	1	0	1	2	7	0	2	15	1	2	15	0
Nilambur	0	3	6	0	11	4	0	9	9	2	1	5	1	14	1	2	4	5
South Kanara (Logs).	0	8	8	0	8	3	0	9	9	1	4	4	1	7	6	1	6	4

The cost of production has risen in all the divisions, but the rise in Wynaad is precipitous. Similarly the average selling price compares very favourably with the cost of production except in Wynaad. In this division, Government lost Rs. 1-0-7 per cubic foot which, taken over the outturn for the year, works out to a loss of over five lakhs of rupees.

The transport control measures introduced in December 1942 remained in force throughout the controlled areas on the West Coast and under it priority scales for transport were fixed.

Supply of sleepers

No fresh contract was entered into with the South Indian Railway for the supply of sleepers. But 20,678 broad gauge and 9,548 metre gauge sleepers were supplied against the quota for 1943–44 which was in arrears. Sleeper operations were conducted mostly in the following four divisions and the results are shown below :—

	Yield during the year.		Number sold.	
	Broad gauge.	Metre gauge.	Broad gauge.	Metre gauge.
Coimbatore, South	8,580 1,154 *	2,709 520 *	8,682 1,013 *	3,221 ..
Wynaad	2,952 337 *	2,156 488 *	6,955 ..	4,675 ..
South Kanara	498	144	2,564	1,685
Palghat	..	..	1,731	457
Total	12,030 1,491 *	5,009 1,008 *	19,932 1,051 *	10,038 33 *

* Blocks.

More than two-thirds of the supply came from Coimbatore South Division. The selling rate was Rs. 10 per broad gauge and Rs. 4-8-0 per metre gauge sleeper. The average cost of production in each of the divisions is shown below :—

—	Average cost of production per Broad Gauge Unit.		
	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Coimbatore, South	4 7 11	6 12 5	8 13 7
Wynaad	4 5 10	4 10 8	14 0 5
South Kanara	5 10 4	5 11 4	6 4 6
Palghat	7 1 7	5 15 7	No production.

Here again, rise in the cost in Wynaad was significantly disproportionate compared to the neighbouring districts. Actually the sleeper operations resulted in an average loss of about Rs. 4 each in Wynaad, but the profits made in other divisions gave a provincial profit of Rs. 41,817.

Soft Wood

About 606 lakhs of cubic feet of soft wood were supplied, mostly to the match industry as against 4·51 lakhs in the previous year.

Fuel

The following table shows the details of firewood removed in tons :—

—	By Government.		By purchasers.		By free grants.		Total.*	
	1943–44.	1944–45.	1943–44.	1944–45.	1943–44.	1944–45.	1943–44.	1944–45.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Reserved forests ..	45,350	26,801	402,750	444,726	1,625	1,625	449,725	473,152
Leased forests ..	25	13	625	438	..	..	650	451
Unreserves.. ..	575	5,937	50	413	..	..	2,212	10,037
Total ..	45,950	32,751	403,425	445,577	1,625	1,625	452,587	483,640

* Includes 3,687 (1,587) tons removed by right holders from unreserves.

The total output thus increased by 31,053 tons. Fuel removed from reserved and leased forests by the Government Agency was 26,814 (45,375) tons and that by the purchasers 445,164 (403,375) tons. Decrease under the former was due to a large number of coupes worked departmentally in the previous year having been leased during this year to contractors for fuel supply to Madras City, while the increase under the latter was due to large areas having been leased out to contractors to meet the all round increase in demand for fuel. The Forest Department supplied the City mostly through its contractors with about 73,000 tons of firewood. The normal sources of fuel in the adjoining districts having been found utterly inadequate for the considerable increase in the population of Madras City and the demand from Army and Industry, fuel had to be obtained from West Coast forests, which are mainly privately owned and a special organization was set up in November 1943 for organizing these supplies which continued to work under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies. Wherever necessary the prices were controlled by subsidizing the fuel contractors.

Bamboos

The value of bamboos extracted departmentally and by contractors was Rs. 10·97 (7·36) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to higher prices realised in the sale of these coupes.

Sandalwood

1,023 (1,233) tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 20·83 (14·70) lakhs. The average rate realised was Rs. 2,036 per ton as against Rs. 1,192 in the previous year. Out of the sales about 450 tons were obtained from Coimbatore North, Kollegal and Salem North divisions. The enormous rise in the selling price of sandalwood is indicated from the figures below :—

	Average cost of production.			Average selling price.		
	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Coimbatore, North ..	203	265	212	656	1,426	2,092
Salem. North	129	237	519	637	1,133	2,022
Kollegal	217	212	320	656	1,426	2,092

Grazing

The revenue from grazing and fodder grass was Rs. 4·11 (4·20) lakhs. Rotational grazing schemes continued to work successfully in Guntur, Cuddapah South, Chittoor, Salem North and South, Coimbatore North and South, Kollegal and Madura divisions. The grazing reserve scheme carried on in Coimbatore North Division was closed as the object of the experiments was achieved and useful practical knowledge and experience gained.

Minor Forest Produce

Value of the minor forest produce removed by Government Agency and by purchasers was Rs. 8·19 (5·31) lakhs, the increase being mainly due to better prices realised for tangedu bark.

Finance

The total revenue realised was Rs. 140·75 (114) lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 81·48 (79·87) lakhs. The increase in revenue was mainly due to the large number of coupes sold and better prices realised for them. The other factors were larger receipts from the sale of sandalwood, supply of hay to the Military and sale of pyrethrum flowers for the first time. (Diagram on page 190).

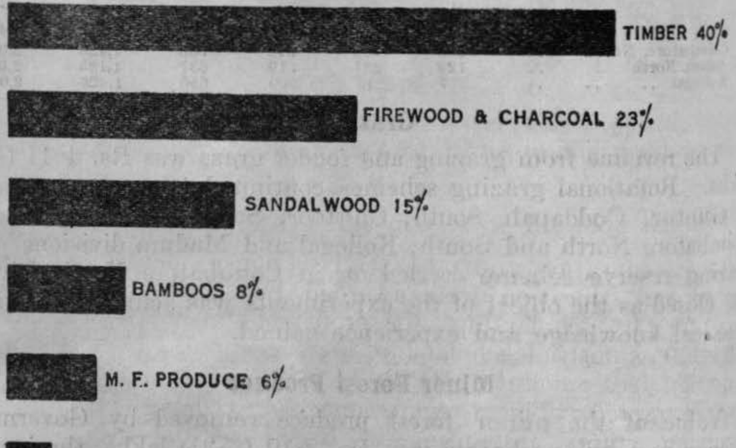
General

During the war-years over-felling of timber was confined mainly to teak. The extent of such over-felling is not very serious and is equivalent to exploitation of about six to seven years in advance of the working plan programmes on a rotation of 70 to 80 years. This over-exploitation can be made good by moderate reduction in output for a suitable period in the post-war years. Meanwhile regeneration had, generally speaking, kept pace with the over-felling. The potential value of forests has been increased rather

than diminished by war-time operations as steps were taken by construction of roads to bring within exploitation range timber other than teak in areas hitherto inaccessible for serious working. As regards firewood, the over-felling was mainly in the districts from which Madras draws its firewood supplies. The extent of such over-felling varies from one to five or six years ahead of the programme on a 40-year rotation. To compensate for this, casuarina plantations on a large scale were being created and plans were under consideration for a very large expansion of this programme.

FOREST REVENUE, 1944–45

RS. 141 LAKHS.



Over-exploitation of private forests was intense both in timber and firewood forests. Legislation to compel owners to adopt conservative system of management was proposed. In the Nilgiris, destruction of wood-lands on steep slopes for cultivation of food grains has resulted in serious soil erosion and a Special Soil Conservation division for this locality was proposed.

Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department

Collectors of districts in the mufassal were responsible for the welfare of these communities with the Commissioner of Labour as the co-ordinating officer for the whole Province. The question of reconstitution of the District Advisory Committees and the Provincial Advisory Board was under consideration.

House-sites were provided for the members of these communities by assignment of land at the disposal of Government or by acquisition of private land. During the year an extent of 11·05 acres of Government land was assigned for the provision of 154 (198) house-sites. In addition, 401 (639) house-sites were provided by acquisition of private land and the Government continued to meet generally half the cost of acquisition. Out of 430,155 acres of land assigned for cultivation only 250,610 acres or about 58 per cent of the total area were cultivated during the year.

At the end of the year there were 1,081 (1,084) day schools and 1 (1) night school with a total strength of 55,310 children (36,578 boys and 18,732 girls) as against 51,532 (34,044 boys and 17,488 girls) in the previous year. The number of schools supplying free midday meals to children increased considerably from 124 to 360 and about 15,000 pupils benefited by the arrangement as against 4,600 in the previous year. As a result of this, the attendance of pupils was more regular and the scheme contributed considerably towards the educational advancement of the eligible communities. The scheme has since been extended to all the labour schools in the Province. The total number of scholarships decreased slightly from 7,417 to 6,970. One hundred and eighty-seven (98) residential scholarships for general and technical education and 6,642 (7,170) non-residential scholarships for general education were awarded during the year. In addition, 50 (40) scholarships for professional courses of study and 121 (109) industrial scholarships were granted. Payment of examination fees amounting to Rs. 4,545 (3,788) in 380 (412) cases was exempted. The Commissioner of Labour disbursed non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 1,844 in the City while Collectors of districts sanctioned similar grants to a total of Rs. 4,211. The Labour Department maintained the Slater Hostel for students of eligible communities taking industrial courses in Madras City and seven other hostels in the mufassal at Salem, Chidambaram, Calicut, Masulipatam, Ootacamund and Hubbathalai. The department subsidized 67 hostels and orphanages maintained by private associations for the benefit of eligible communities by sanctioning a total sum of Rs. 1,54,123 (1,30,955) for the maintenance of 1,464 (1,344) pupils in those institutions. In addition, boarding grants were sanctioned to 286 pupils in other private institutions. The total expenditure under education increased sharply from Rs. 12·91 lakhs to Rs. 16·68 lakhs.

Considerable attention was paid to providing unhindered and good water-supply to the members of the backward communities. A sum of Rs. 1·5 (1·2) lakhs was spent on the construction and repairs of such wells. The expenditure on provision of pathways and sanitary amenities to the cheries amounted to Rs. 31,591 in the City of Madras and to Rs. 7,061 in the mufassal. Social and economic uplift of the eligible communities engaged the active

attention of the Government and a sum of Rs. 3,000 was spent for this purpose.

Partially Excluded Areas

East Godavari Agency

The rainfall varied from 40 (43) inches in Yellavaram, to 47 (56) inches in Venkatapur and the season on the whole was not satisfactory.

Justice

The number of criminal cases instituted during the year increased from 1,265 to 1,449. Crime was well reported and satisfactorily handled. A number of cases of illicit transport of foodstuffs were detected and a gang of Koya criminals from Bastar State and Bhadrachalam station limits, responsible for committing crime over a period of several years, were tracked and apprehended.

There were 221 (207) original suits and 7 appeals for disposal in 1944 of which 117 suits and 3 appeals were disposed of.

Health

There were two (2) hospitals and eight (8) dispensaries working in this Agency. The Government dispensaries at Ramavaram and Kotruvada remained closed as the Medical Officers in charge either resigned or went on leave and they were ordered to be closed for the duration of the war. The Rural dispensary at Perar could not function as no candidate was prepared to take up the job in that remote place. The total number of patients treated in all the medical institutions was 58,798 (49,904) and the 9 (8) midwives working in the Agency conducted 462 (470) labour cases.

Quinine tables were freely distributed through "patwaries" and schoolmasters. Cholera prevailed in Bhadrachalam, Nugur and Yellavaram taluks resulting in 189 attacks and 104 deaths. There was smallpox infection in almost all the ranges of the Agency. In 26 villages there were 261 attacks and 56 deaths. Vaccination was made compulsory in 33 villages and the total number of vaccinations during the year was 21,594 (14,431).

Veterinary

There was only one veterinary institution with three touring billets. In addition to the dispensary work, the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Bhadrachalam had to visit villages within a radius of six miles from his headquarters for propaganda work and inspection of the livestock and Government supplied bullocks to Koyas under the Koya uplift scheme. The touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons visited 380 villages and treated 821 contagious and 1,331 non-contagious cases.

Education

The Board High School at Bhadrachalam continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of boys in the 207 (206) elementary schools was 5,683 (5,533), of whom 2,134 (1,963) belonged to the aboriginal tribes. Among the pupils, 2,421 or about 42 per cent were girls, of whom only 825 were members of the hill tribes. The scheme for free supply of midday meals and scholarships to hill tribes already in force in Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks was extended to Chodavaram and Yellavaram taluks.

Miscellaneous

The Koyas and Reddis of Bhadrachalam taluk were allowed to graze their cattle free in the extensive reserved forests and to carry on podu cultivation in the unreserves. They could also remove any kind of timber for their domestic and agricultural purposes besides bamboos, firewood and other minor forest produce. The Koyas and Reddis of Chodavaram and Yellavaram continued to enjoy the privileges of hunting, collection of minor forest produce and free grazing of cattle, except goats.

There were 7 co-operative credit societies and 4 co-operative stores in the Agency. The credit societies continued to help the ryots by advancing timely loans to assist their agricultural operations. The stores did good work by helping the Koyas and other hill tribes to get articles of daily consumption including rice and cloth at reasonable prices.

West Godavari Agency

The total rainfall was 43·72 (39·22) inches and the season was fair both for wheat and dry crops. The stock of foodgrains was adequate and there were no disturbances in this Agency.

Justice

The total number of criminal cases for disposal in the Court of Special Assistant Agent, Kovvur, was 22 and 16 were disposed of. The fifteen criminal appeals received during the year were disposed of within the year and there were only two cases of committal to the Agency Sessions Court. On the civil side, out of 73 (46) suits and 24 (43) appeals for disposal, 48 suits and 20 appeals were disposed of. Crime in this area was very light and there was a marked decrease under house-breakings and security cases.

Medical

One hospital, two Government dispensaries and two rural dispensaries were maintained in this Agency and they afforded relief to 42,546 (53,292) patients. There were three midwives, who conducted 254 labour cases. Under the Provincial scheme of free distribution of quinine, 75,380 cinchona febrifuge tablets were

distributed in the interior villages. Cholera prevailed in six villages causing 43 attacks and 29 deaths but the epidemic was soon brought under control by extensive inoculation. Steps were being taken to construct wells in the interior villages under the rural water-supply comprehensive schemes.

The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon of the Polavaram dispensary treated over 1,500 patients and carried out a large number of inoculations.

Education

The Government High School at Polavaram continued to work satisfactorily. Government maintained 96 (95) elementary schools with 4,458 (4,266) pupils and 3 elementary schools were ordered to be opened. The number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes was 306 (282). In addition, there were 3 girls' schools as in the previous year.

Co-operation

There were 13 societies including 3 stores societies, and were financed by the Rajahmundry Co-operative Central Bank. Besides this, the Rajahmundry Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, continued to extend its area of operation to the villages in the Polavaram Agency taluk to meet the long-term financial needs of the ryots.

Miscellaneous

Postal and telegraph facilities are meagre in this Agency and there was only one Post and Telegraph office at Polavaram. Government sanctioned the conversion of the branch post office at Jangareddigudem into a combined sub-office with telegraph facilities.

Vizagapatam Agency

There were no political or other disturbances and the year was on the whole a peaceful one. The average rainfall was 49·31 inches as against 45·84 inches in the previous year. The outturn of dry crops and paddy grown in Araku Valley by the hillmen was fair. There was no food shortage in this Agency.

Justice

There were 1,140 (794) criminal cases, 6 (4) criminal appeals and 3 (7) sessions cases for disposal. Crime continued to be light and the detection was satisfactory. The number of civil suits for disposal increased from 80 to 120 and the appeals from 12 to 17. Sixty-five (38) suits and 13 (7) appeals were disposed of.

Medical

There were 5 (5) Government dispensaries working during the year. The Rural Dispensary at Seethampeta remained closed for want of a medical practitioner. The Medical Officer, Government

Hospital, Palakonda, visited the villages once a week. Two midwives were appointed one at the Government dispensary, Araku, and the other at Chintapalle. An Assistant Surgeon was appointed to look after the health of the labourers and staff working in the Araku Valley Scheme. The total number of patients treated was 32,030.

Public Health

Cholera was prevalent in 16 villages resulting in 273 attacks and 139 deaths. Smallpox broke out in 21 villages with 169 attacks and 54 deaths. All possible preventive measures were taken by the two Health Inspectors in charge of this area. The Government sanctioned anti-malarial operations in Chintapalle, K.D. Peta and Araku Valley. Quinine was distributed freely in all the Agency villages.

Veterinary

The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of Narasapatam, Chodavaram, Salur and Palakonda attended to veterinary work in the Agency. Eight reports of cattle diseases were received and 1,401 cattle vaccinated.

Education

There were 35 (35) Government, 13 (13) local board and 42 (48) aided elementary schools with 3,107 (2,981) boys and 962 (1,033) girls on the rolls. 1,590 (1,622) boys and 492 (556) girls belonged to the hill tribes. Seven uneconomic and unsatisfactory schools were closed and attempts were made to open new schools in other suitable places. The scheme of control of elementary education in the Agency by the Special Assistant Agents was quite successful.

Excluded Areas

The *Laccadive Islands* and Minicoy were administered by the Collector of Malabar and were inspected early in 1945. Communal trouble between the Koyas and Melacheris was conspicuous by its absence on all the islands, except Kavarathi. Petty thefts were common, especially in Kalpeni. The dispensaries at Androth, Kavarathi and Minicoy and the leper settlement at Minicoy were working satisfactorily. The two midwives attached to the dispensaries continued to do satisfactory work. The four schools in Androth, Agathi, Kavarathi and Kalpeni were maintained and sanction was accorded to start a new school in Minicoy.

Extension of the term of the demonstration maistries in Androth and Agathi for a further period of two years was recommended as their work was found to be satisfactory. The islanders in general were prosperous because they got high prices for copra and coconuts and were able to buy rice at a very reasonable rate.

The Amindivi Islands were administered by the Collector of South Kanara and all the islands were inspected in January 1945. The Government dispensary at Ameni functioned satisfactorily. The midwife attached to this dispensary and another temporary midwife for the other islands did useful work. There was an outbreak of smallpox in the islands but timely preventive measures were taken and the epidemic brought under control. An agricultural demonstration maistri continued to work in Ameni and Kadmat under the direct supervision of the monegar. The rocks at the lagoon entrances at Ameni and Kiltan were blasted by a maistri specially deputed for the purpose and this considerably facilitated the navigation of 'odams' (boats) into the lagoons which was becoming increasingly difficult and dangerous due to the growth of coral rocks.

CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ports

[Owing to the war, statistics of traffic and the detailed review of each port's trade have been withheld in certain cases.]

Port of Madras

There was a marked increase in the volume of trade passing through Madras Port which established its premier place in the Province after a lapse of two years during which period Cochin ranked higher. The surcharge of 25 per cent was continued to be levied on all charges leviable under the Board's scale of rates. No important works were executed except the installation of a mechanically operated alarm system to cover the Port area.

The net revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 95·12 lakhs as against Rs. 41·71 lakhs in 1943–44 and Rs. 20·70 lakhs in 1942-43. The actual working expenses were Rs. 42·98 (29·64) lakhs or 35·46 (48·89) per cent of the income. A sum of Rs. 81,688 was contributed towards the Sinking Fund for repayment of the sterling loan of £330,000 raised in London in 1923. The total value of securities in the Sinking Fund on 31st March 1945 consisted of £19,000 (face value) of the Board's own sterling Debentures and Rs. 24,64,000 (face value) of Government of India bonds. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State for India in Council was Rs. 97,28,399 at the close of the year.

Port of Cochin

The total tonnage of goods which passed through this port during the year was 1,222,691 (1,019,078) tons and is the highest in its history. The imports amounted to 830,602 tons and exports to 392,089 tons. The principal imports were rice and grams, mineral oils, coal, cotton, provision and military stores and the chief exports were coir products, tea, rubber, coconuts, cashewnuts and kernels, mineral sand and military stores. 389 steamers and 1,449 sailing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1·25 million tons entered the port. The Willingdon Island Wharves which were opened in 1939 berthed 143 steamers and handled 297,375 tons of goods during the year. The financial result of the year's working was a surplus of Rs. 15·28 lakhs and was due to an all-round increase in the receipts under Revenue Account and recoveries of centage charges on the heavy programme of defence works entrusted to the port for execution. The ordinary receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 40·17 lakhs and Rs. 11·98 lakhs respectively. The outstanding capital debt at the end of the year was Rs. 171·12 lakhs to the Governments of India, Cochin and Travancore. In order to deal with the increased military load expected at the port, six electric

wharf cranes were obtained under the Lease and Lend agreement from America. The Cochin Harbour Railway continued to be worked by the South Indian Railway Company and handled 463,169 tons of goods.

Port of Tuticorin

This port stood second in rank among the minor ports and third in the Province in importance of trade. Total value of the trade, both foreign and coastal, increased to Rs. 9·56 (9·13) crores but the total imports and exports decreased by 16,054 tons to 187,280 tons. The Board's revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,69,850 (3,01,053) and the expenditure to Rs. 2,07,998 (2,30,997).

Minor Ports

There were 53 minor ports of which only 15 were important. The business transacted in minor ports is shown below :—

	1939–40.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Number of vessels which called at the ports	13,305	13,538	11,784
Their tonnage (in lakhs of tons) ..	49·62	7·45	7·47
Port dues collected ..	Rs. 3·63 lakhs	Rs. 0·31 lakh	Rs. 0·35 lakh
Number of passengers passing through ..	293,795	476,566	534,758
Value of sea-borne trade	Rs. 21·20 crores	Rs. 16·36 crores	Rs. 11·12 crores

Dhanushkodi continued to record the largest number of passengers, viz., 534,099. The six important ports according to the value of their trade were Calicut, Mangalore, Dhanushkodi, Coondapoor, Tellicherry and Malpe.

Sea-borne Trade (1944–45)

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province increased from Rs. 93·30 crores to Rs. 134·75 crores and the Government transactions shot up from Rs. 11·39 lakhs to Rs. 257·11 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade on private account increased by Rs. 19·88 crores to Rs. 63·64 crores, of which imports accounted for 37·8 per cent and exports for 62·2 per cent. The coastal trade expanded from Rs. 49·43 crores to Rs. 68·54 crores. Changes in the aggregrate value of sea-borne trade and Government transactions are shown below :—

(1)	1937–38. (2)	1938–39. (3)	1939–40. (4)	1940–41. (5)
Sea-borne Trade (in crores of rupees) ..	88·49	79·04	82·89	75·60
Government transactions (in lakhs of rupees) ..	44·99	45·63	28·30	31·64

	1941–42. (6)	1942–43. (7)	1943–44. (8)	1944–45. (9)
Sea-borne Trade (in crores of rupees) ..	77·00	66·51	93·30	134·75
Government transactions (in lakhs of rupees) ..	11·63	9·16	11·39	257·11

Compared to pre-war years, the aggregate value of the sea-borne trade expanded considerably. The Government transactions slumped sharply after 1938–39, but the trend was suddenly reversed in 1944–45 when the value of such transactions exceeded total of the seven previous years.

Foreign Trade

The total value of foreign trade on private account and the imports and exports are shown below for the years 1937 to 1945 :—

	Total foreign trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Percentage of exports to total.
	RS. IN CRORES.	RS. IN CRORES.	RS. IN CRORES.	
1937–38	67·7	29·1	38·6	57·1
1938–39	61·1	24·9	36·2	59·3
1939–40	66·4	27·5	38·9	58·6
1940–41	59·0	22·6	36·4	61·7
1941–42	60·9	24·3	36·6	60·1
1942–43	40·9	10·2	30·7	76·8
1943–44	43·8	10·1	33·7	77·3
1944–45	63·7	24·1	39·6	62·2

Total foreign trade and imports tended to decline throughout the war period till this year. The imports were lowest in 1943–44, when the trade balance in favour of Madras Province was the highest in last eight years. On the other hand, exports were fairly well kept up. It is satisfactory to note that already in 1944–45 the first post-war year, imports and exports compare very favourably to the corresponding figures for 1939–40. This is reflected in Graph No. 16 (page 201).

Imports

The value of foreign imports of private merchandise increased by Rs. 14·00 crores. The chief articles of import, which registered a marked increase were machinery and millwork, manures, asphalt, chemicals, instruments, paper, drugs and medicines and vehicles. There was a perceptible decline in the imports of raw wool and dyeing and tanning substances.

Increases.	1943–44.	1944–45.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Machinery and millwork	96·29	180·01
Manures	..	70·00
Asphalt	4·22	35·85
Chemicals	46·97	70·74
Instruments	17·73	37·59
Paper	8·51	23·99
Drugs and medicines	8·68	20·64
Vehicles	4·58	13·88
Decreases.		
Wool (raw)	52·28	2·77
Dyeing and tanning substances	62·19	33·39

Machinery and millwork.—Consignments of electrical machinery from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 36·13 lakhs to Rs. 74·07 lakhs and those from the United States of America from

Rs. 0·17 lakh to Rs. 8·04 lakhs. Supplies of other sorts of machinery from the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 6·50 lakhs to Rs. 33·03 lakhs.

Manuers.—Imports of manures, which were nil last year amounted to Rs. 70·00 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 43·16 lakhs and Canada, Rs. 24·40 lakhs.

Asphalt.—Arrivals of asphalt from Iran went up from Rs. 4·22 lakhs to Rs. 30·81 lakhs. Egypt, which had no trade in this commodity in the preceding year, supplied to the value of Rs. 5·04 lakhs in the year under review.

Chemicals.—The United Kingdom enhanced her shipments from Rs. 35·03 lakhs to Rs. 42·94 lakhs and Canada from Rs. 0·14 lakh to Rs. 13·54 lakhs. Imports of ammonia and its salts from the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 0·68 lakh to Rs. 2·96 lakhs, of sodium bicarbonate from Rs. 0·88 lakh to Rs. 2·07 lakhs, and of sodium carbonate from Rs. 3·55 lakhs to Rs. 8·96 lakhs. Copper sulphate from Egypt accounted for Rs. 3·74 lakhs as against nil despatches in the previous year. Calcium compounds worth Rs. 1·94 lakhs and other chemicals valued at Rs. 11·20 lakhs arrived from Canada, which had no share in this line last year.

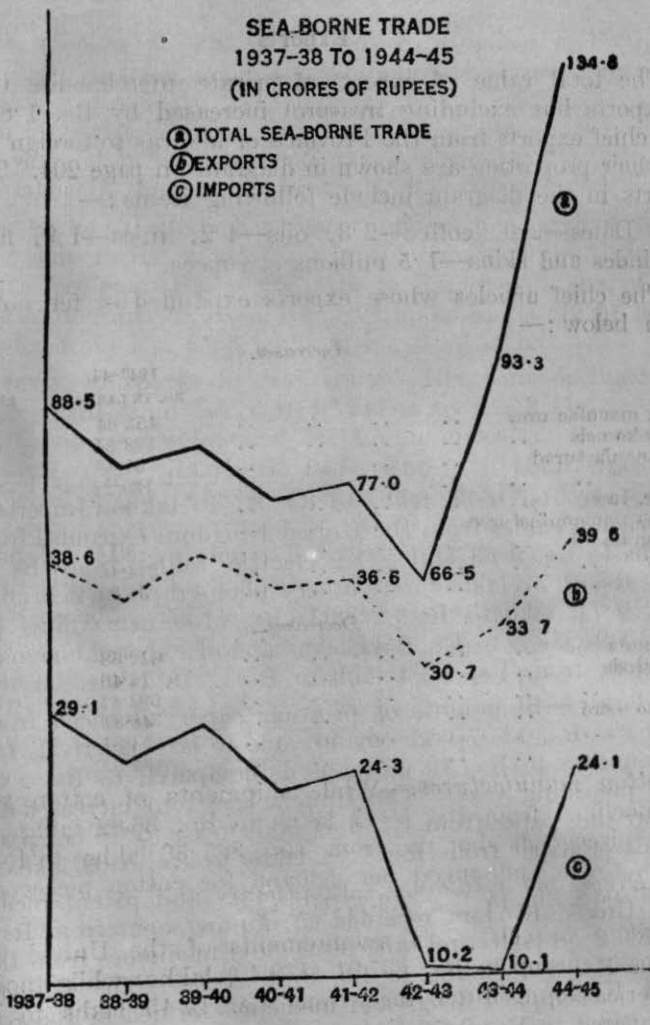
Instruments.—Receipts from the United Kingdom registered a rise from Rs. 16·36 lakhs to Rs. 33·19 lakhs. Imports of electric wires and cables from the United Kingdom expanded from Rs. 2·52 lakhs to Rs. 9·63 lakhs; of electric bulbs from Rs. 1·10 lakhs to Rs. 2·74 lakhs; of other photographic instruments from Rs. 0·74 lakh to Rs. 2·83 lakhs: of cinema films (raw) from Rs. 3·94 lakhs to Rs. 6·11 lakhs and of exposed cinema films from Ceylon, from Rs. 0·94 lakh to Rs. 1·78 lakhs.

Paper.—Shipments of printing paper advanced from Rs. 3·89 lakhs to Rs. 13·07 lakhs mainly due to larger arrivals from Canada amounting to Rs. 10·09 lakhs as compared to Rs. 2·32 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her supplies of writing paper from Rs. 0·44 lakh to Rs. 2·16 lakhs and of other kinds of paper from Rs. 1·84 lakhs to Rs. 5·08 lakhs.

Drugs and medicines.—Proprietary and patent medicines from the United Kindom recorded an improvement from Rs. 0·94 lakh to Rs. 2·58 lakhs and other drugs and medicines from that country, from Rs. 3·53 lakhs to Rs. 9·29 lakhs. The United States of America supplied drugs and medicines valued at Rs. 6·23 lakhs as compared to Rs. 0·72 lakh in the previous year.

Vehicles.—Arrivals of carriages and parts for railways from the United Kingdom registered an increase from Rs. 0·13 lakh to Rs. 1·27 lakhs, and those of wagons and parts for railways, from the low figure of Rs. 498 to Rs. 1·03 lakhs. The United Kingdom enhanced her despatches of cycles and parts of cycles, from Rs. 2·92 lakhs to Rs. 6·82 lakhs.

GRAPH No. 16


SEA-BORNE TRADE
1937-38 TO 1944-45
(IN CRORES OF RUPEES)
ⓐ TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE
ⓑ EXPORTS
ⓒ IMPORTS
134·8
93·3
88·5
77·0
66·5
39·6
38·6
36·6
33·7
30·7
29·1
24·3
24·1
10·2
10·1
1937-38
38-39
39-40
40-41
41-42
42-43
43-44
44-45

Dyeing and tanning substances.—The Union of South Africa reduced her shipments of wattle bark from Rs. 32·77 lakhs to Rs. 26·71 lakhs. Supplies of coal-tar dyes other than alizarine from the United Kingdom diminished from Rs. 9·96 lakhs to Rs. 2·13 lakhs. There were no imports from Switzerland, which accounted for Rs. 14·62 lakhs last year.

Exports

The total value of exports of private merchandise (including re-exports but excluding treasure) increased by Rs. 1·88 crores. The chief exports from the Province of Madras to foreign countries and their proportion are shown in diagram on page 204. The other exports in the diagram include following items :—

Dates—2·0, coffee—2·3, oils—4·2, mica—1·9, fibre—1·2 and hides and skins—1·5 millions of rupees.

The chief articles whose exports expanded or fell notably are given below :—

Increases.

	1943–44.	1944–45.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Cotton manufactures	453·64	750·97
Cashew kernels	128·34	306·81
Coir manufactured	91·87	187·65
Fish	139·28	187·73
Rubber, raw	9·64	51·10
Tobacco unmanufactured	19·26	58·04
Lemongrass oil	8·17	32·02
Leather	274·15	303·37
Onions	38·00	58·02

Decreases.

	1943–44.	1944–45.
Groundnuts	812·68	630·16
Castor seeds	18·49	2·42
Tea	691·41	632·36
Manganese ore	48·81	1·95
Coffee	51·81	22·87
Pepper	34·82	19·80

Cotton manufactures.—While shipments of cotton twist and yarn declined from Rs. 58·77 lakhs to Rs. 36·82 lakhs, those of cotton piecegoods shot up from Rs. 385·56 lakhs to Rs. 682·91 lakhs. Ceylon enhanced her demand for cotton piecegoods from Rs. 355·95 lakhs to Rs. 643·77 lakhs.

Cashew kernels.—The requirements of the United States of America went up to Rs. 297·91 (110·40) lakhs, while those of the United Kingdom diminished from Rs. 15·45 lakhs to Rs. 8·39 lakhs.

Coir manufactured.—Supplies to the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 58·98 lakhs to Rs. 97·87 lakhs and to the United States of America from Rs. 17·16 lakhs to Rs. 51·61 lakhs. The contribution of the Union of South Africa improved from Rs. 4·55 lakhs to Rs. 7·31 lakhs, of the Commonwealth of Australia from Rs. 2·08 lakhs to Rs. 6·55 lakhs, and of New Zealand, from Rs. 2·64 lakhs

to Rs. 7·29 lakhs. Portugal entered the market with a demand for Rs. 5·89 lakhs worth of coir.

Fish.—The trade under this head rose from Rs. 1,39·28 lakhs to Rs. 1,87·73 lakhs, of which Ceylon accounted for Rs. 1,87·66 lakhs.

Rubber, raw.—Exports of rubber, raw, advanced from Rs. 9·64 lakhs to Rs. 51·10 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the sole purchaser.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.—The United Kingdom and Ceylon increased their off-take considerably from Rs. 12·89 lakhs and Rs. 6·35 lakhs to Rs. 31·98 lakhs and Rs. 11·98 lakhs, respectively. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which did not buy these goods last year, absorbed unmanufactured tobacco to the value of Rs. 10·05 lakhs in the present year.

Leather.—The United Kingdom reduced her takings from Rs. 2,42·52 lakhs to Rs. 2,33·51 lakhs. The share of the Union of South Africa rose from Rs. 16·97 lakhs to Rs. 46·65 lakhs, of the United States of America from Rs. 7·94 lakhs to Rs. 12·51 lakhs and of Ceylon from Rs. 5·56 lakhs to Rs. 8·76 lakhs.

Groundnuts.—Exports to the United Kingdom declined by nearly 50 per cent from Rs. 6,19·97 lakhs to Rs. 3,11·74 lakhs. The requirements of Ceylon and the Commonwealth of Australia also decreased from Rs. 12·38 lakhs and Rs. 16·16 lakhs to Rs. 5·76 lakhs and Rs. 5·78 lakhs, respectively. But Egypt increased her consumption from Rs. 66·39 lakhs to Rs. 1,40·84 lakhs. Canada, Kenya Colony, Palestine and Turkey entered the market with purchases to the value of Rs. 47·17 lakhs, Rs. 4·56 lakhs, Rs. 8·38 lakhs and Rs. 8·39 lakhs respectively.

Tea.—The United Kingdom reduced her purchases from Rs. 5,15·43 lakhs to Rs. 4,60·36 lakhs. Consignments to Canada rose from Rs. 46·43 lakhs to Rs. 51·90 lakhs, and those to Ceylon from Rs. 2·68 lakhs to Rs. 4·91 lakhs.

Manganese ore.—The United States of America cut down her requirements from Rs. 43·87 lakhs to Rs. 1·25 lakhs; also there were no shipments to the Commonwealth of Australia, which absorbed Rs. 2·98 lakhs last year.

Coffee.—Supplies to Ceylon dropped from Rs. 35·29 lakhs to Rs. 9·50 lakhs but the United Kingdom absorbed almost half the exports.

Miscellaneous

Coastal Trade

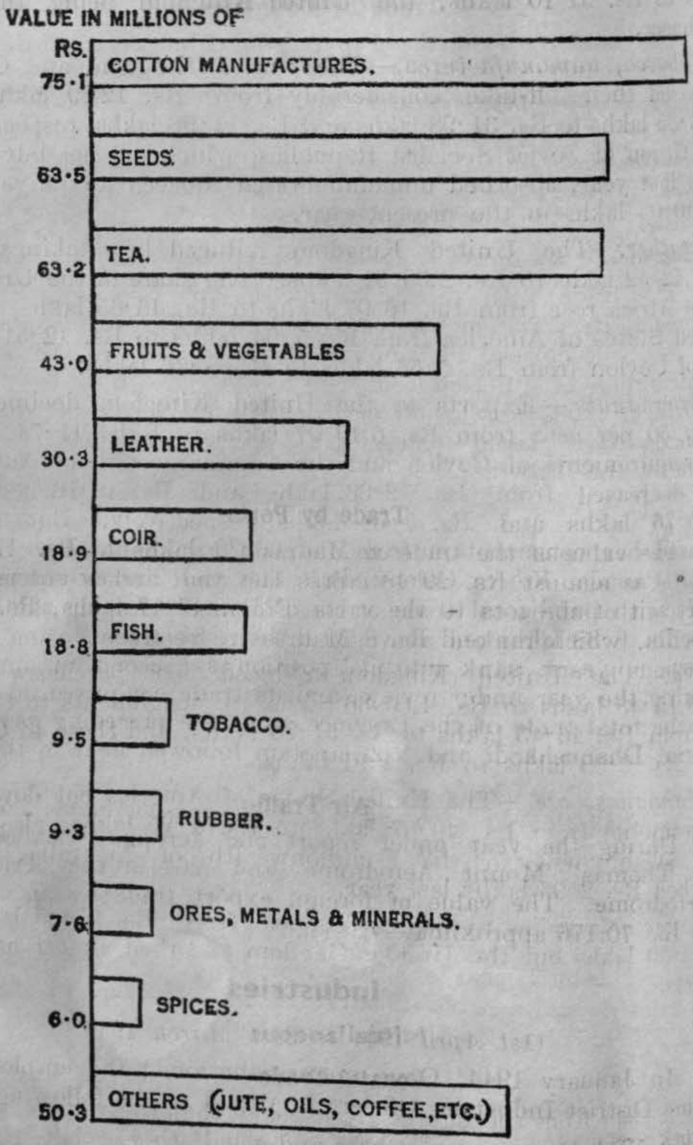
It is seen from the figures given below that the value of coastal trade in 1944–45 was nearly three and a half times what it was in 1937–38 and indicates the growing importance of coastal service :—

	1937–38.	1938–39.	1939–40.	1940–41.	1941–42.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Value of coastal trade in crores of rupees ..	20·37	17·48	16·18	16·32	15·58	25·54	49·43	68·54

CHIEF ARTICLES EXPORTED

1944–45

TOTAL EXPORT = RS. 395·9 MILLIONS



During the year imports rose from Rs. 26·79 crores to Rs. 35·02 crores, and exports from Rs. 22·64 crores to Rs. 33·52 crores. Trade with Bombay amounted to Rs. 17·35 crores, with Bengal Rs. 27·33 crores and with Sind Rs. 13·76 crores.

Trade by Countries

The total trade of the Province of Madras with the British Empire countries expanded to Rs. 42·60 crores. Imports rose to Rs. 35·02 (26·79) crores and exports to Rs. 33·52 (22·64) crores.

	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Trade with British Empire countries (in crores of rupees) ..	30·01	39·88	44·94	45·38	48·65	34·55	33·36	42·60
Percentage of the total foreign trade.	55·8	66·14	68·86	77·18	80·00	84·58	76·36	67·45

The trade with foreign countries advanced from Rs. 10·33 crores to Rs. 20·56 crores—imports by Rs. 7·27 crores and exports by Rs. 2·96 crores. Diagrams on pages 207 and 208 show the contribution of different countries to the foreign trade of Madras Province. It is worth noticing that United States of America and Canada have played increasingly important roles in the foreign trade of this Province.

Trade by Ports

The value of the trade of Madras Port amounted to Rs. 52·65 crores as against Rs. 29·48 crores last year and accounted for 40 per cent of the total trade of the Province. Among the outports, Cochin, which ranked above Madras in its trade during the two previous years, sank into its position as second in importance during the year under review, and its trade comprised 36 per cent of the total trade of the Province as in the preceding year. Tuticorin, Dhanushkodi and Vizagapatam followed next in that order.

Air Traffic

During the year under report 568 aeroplanes called at the St. Thomas' Mount Aerodrome and 264 at the Trichinopoly Aerodrome. The value of foreign export trade by air amounted to Rs. 70,176 approximately.

Industries

(*1st April* 1944 *to* 31*st March* 1945)

In January 1944, Government sanctioned the employment of nine District Industries Officers to attend to the following items of work :—

(1) to help the Director in administration of the various Control Orders in regard to prices, production and distribution and in respect of imports and exports with which this department is concerned ;

(2) to establish an organization properly equipped and prepared to assist demobilized soldiers to set up cottage industries;

(3) to supervise, assist and guide the various cottage industries in the district;

(4) to collect and disseminate commercial and industrial intelligence; and

(5) to help in the survey of industrial possibilities of the Province which is an essential pre-requisite for Post-war Industrial Planning.

These Officers helped the Director in answering enquiries regarding the financial standing of firms and in sending reports on the condition of existing industries and the possibilities of starting new ones. Their advice regarding development of industries was freely sought and promptly given. During the year a committee on Post-war Reconstruction was constituted with a number of sub-committees to deal with such industries as textiles, mines, minerals, chemicals, etc., and a number of schemes were worked out and submitted to Government.

Economic Conditions

Due to intensification of the country's war effort, production, trade, employment and earnings continued to increase. The index number of wholesale prices of (1) all food articles and (2) non-food articles for Madras City for March 1945 were 262 (261) and 250 (239) respectively. The average prices of commodities for 1944–45 were in most cases higher than for the previous year. An atmosphere of uncertainty generally prevailed in Trade and Industry and the transport problem continued to be difficult.

The value of cheques which passed through the Madras Bankers Clearing House advanced sharply from Rs. 196·80 crores for the period ending 31st March 1944 to Rs. 227·37 crores during the year under review. The Bank rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent. The gross earnings of both the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways increased to Rs. 16,21·26 (14,11·03) lakhs and Rs. 11,92·85 (10,46·88) lakhs respectively.

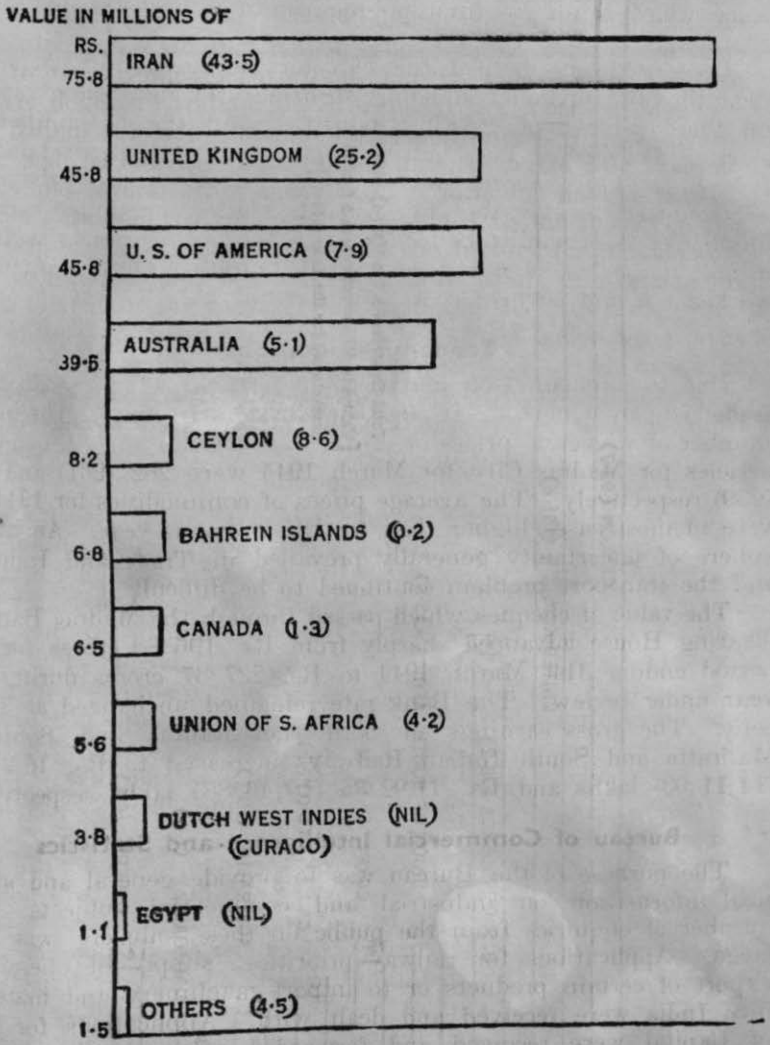
Bureau of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

The purpose of the Bureau was to provide general and statistical information on industrial and commercial subjects. The number of enquiries from the public on these subjects was very large. Applications for railway priorities, supply of chemicals, export of certain products or to import machinery and materials into India were received and dealt with. Applications for issue of Capital were received and forwarded after scrutiny to the Government. There were no applications for assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act. Of the two applications for loan recommended by the Board of Industries in March 1944, one was withdrawn and applicant of the other did not furnish the necessary information.

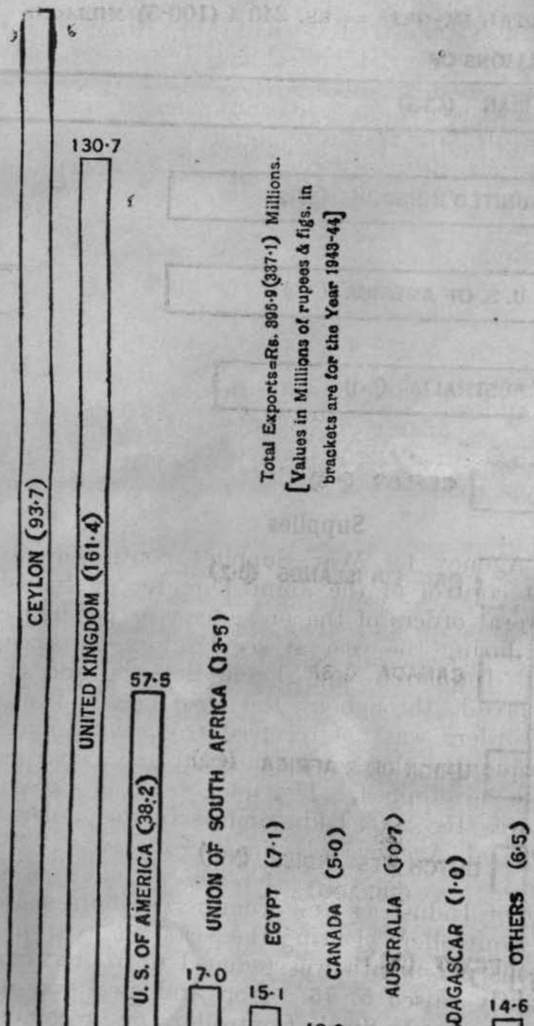
TRADE OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTRIES
IMPORTS 1944–45

[FIGS. IN BRACKETS ARE FOR 1943–44]

TOTAL IMPORTS = RS. 240·4 (100·5) MILLIONS



TRADE OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTRIES
EXPORTS 1944-45



Industrial Development

The war gave a fillip to the starting of new industries in this Province, but the progress made was not so marked as was anticipated. On the other hand there is no doubt about the fact that a number of industrial undertakings which were almost collapsing before the war were restored and made financially stable. The Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Limited, was in full production during the year. Its bleaching powder, liquid chlorine and caustic soda were distributed in accordance with instructions issued by the Chemicals Directorate and its potassium chlorate to several of the South Indian Match factories. The factory also produced sodium sulphide, calcium chloride, barium chloride, hydrochloric acid, barium carbonate, burnt lime, hydrated lime, stannic chloride and several other chemicals. Plants for manufacture of vegetable ghee and washing soap were added to the factory. The pharmaceutical laboratory attached to the factory for manufacturing chloroform, chloral and chloral hydrate went into production towards the end of the year. The Corporation took up the erection of a bonemeal factory which will supply bone super for use as manure. The Andhra Scientific Company, Limited, expanded their manufacturing activities to cover such new lines as laboratory fittings, balances and weights, physical apparatus and chemical apparatus.

Supplies

The Official Agency for War Supplies continued to function under the direct control of the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce. Several orders of the previous year pending execution were completed during the year at six Factory units attached to the Government Industrial and Trade Schools and at 45 sub-contract units spread throughout the Province. The expected second round of orders was not received from the Supply Department and consequently the work on hand fell considerably and production had to be stopped. The total value of stores produced during the year was Rs. 2·09 lakhs and as further orders were not received, the Official Agency was finally closed on 31st March 1945.

The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the Provincial Coal Controller. During the year, the coal quota which stood at 90 wagons per month was reduced to 67, but from March 1945 it was slightly raised to 75. Iron and steel was distributed by the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller on recommendations of the Department of Industries and Commerce. From October 1944 a definite quota was allotted and 1,046 tons of usable defectives and 601 tons of standard steel were distributed. A departmental stockyard was opened in Madras where a reserve stock of the popular varieties of iron and steel was maintained. The supply position with regard to spare parts required by rice mills became serious and the Government delegated powers to requisition them. Urgent requirements of mills were ordered to be

supplied by the Department and spare parts valued at Rs. 59,478 were distributed to 498 rice mills. Steps were also taken to requisition spare parts from direct importers and stockists on information received from the Customs Department and other sources.

In November 1944 the Director of Industries and Commerce was appointed as the Provincial Paper Controller. There was considerable improvement in the distribution of paper during the period under review. A scheme of distribution to major consumers like printers, publishers, etc., based on the quota admissible to them under the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1944, was drawn up and worked successfully. Arrangements were also made for the supply of paper and exercise books to educational institutions direct and for this purpose information as regards the requirements of each school was obtained from the Director of Public Instruction. Steps were also taken to build a reserve stock of paper to meet emergent demands.

Industrial undertakings

One hundred and eighty-two (191) companies were registered during the year, of which 9 (5) were without share capital. Of the new registrations with share capital, 90 (126) were trading and manufacturing concerns, 36 (16) banking, loan and insurance companies, 12 (14) mills and presses, 9 (17) tea and other planting companies, 2 (4) hotels, theatres, etc., 1 sugar factory, 1 (4) estate, land and building company, 1 (3) mining and quarrying concern and 15 (2) others. Following statement gives the details for the last seven years :—

	1937–38.	1938–39.	1939–40.	1940–41.	1941–42.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Companies with share capital ..	117	199	169	115	129	172	186	173
Subscribed capital (in lakhs of rupees).	5,29·9	3,33·9	14·4	17·5	31·32	28·8	38·7	64·8
Paid-up capital (in lakhs of rupees) ..	0·7	3·3	0·6	0·8	2·74	3·3	7·1	1·6
Trading and manufacturing companies.	112	82	93	62	73	107	126	90
Banking, loan and insurance companies	23	7	15	5	11	16	16	36
Planting companies	7	4	4	4	3	21	17	9

Though the number of companies with share capital has not changed very much, the subscribed capital after 1938–39 (except for a slight deviation in 1942–43) and the paid-up capital since 1937–38 have consistently followed an upward trend. Compared to 1943–44 the number of companies this year actually fell, but the subscribed capital was 70 per cent higher. Trading and manufacturing concerns were most prominent from 1942 to 1944. Planting companies were in force during the same period, but the number suddenly decreased during the year under report. On the other hand Banking, Loan and Insurance companies continued to be popular and increased considerably.

Cotton

The area under cotton up to 25th January 1945 was estimated at 1,587,100 acres representing a decrease of 21·2 per cent when compared with the estimate of 2,013,900 acres for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease in area occurred in all important districts of the Province, and was marked in Deccan, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly. The total yield was estimated at 376,300 bales of 400 lbs. lint as against 452,300 bales estimated for the previous year. Prices of Cambodia (Tiruppur) cotton fell from Rs. 419–8–0 per candy of 500 lbs. in April 1944 to Rs. 366–2–10 in March 1945.

Textiles

There were 66 (60) cotton mills at work with 6,993 (6,653) looms and 1,515,794 (1,692,406) spindles. Exports of cotton piecegoods by sea to foreign countries amounted to 39·69 million yards valued at Rs. 682·94 lakhs as against 32·73 million yards valued at Rs. 385·56 lakhs during 1943–44. The handloom industry continued to prosper and the all-India shortage of yarn was offset by the high prices weavers could obtain for their goods. Ceiling prices of yarn were fixed and they are being reduced gradually.

Tanning Industry

Export of tanned hides declined to 4,046 (6,065) tons valued at Rs. 127·06 (149·34) lakhs, but the exports of tanned skins rose to 2,613 (1,999) tons valued at Rs. 160·42 (105·71) lakhs. Most of the exports were to the United Kingdom. During the period April to September 1944 the export of tanned goat and sheep skins to the United Kingdom fell to a very low level and was due to the high prices ruling for raw skins, shortage of supplies, extensive demand from Indian markets and large shipments of tanned sheep skins to South African market and of goat skins to New York. In October 1944 the control authorities in the United Kingdom and the United States of America increased the maximum prices of tanned goat skins by 6 *d.* and of tanned sheep skins by 10 *d.* per lb. In order to redress the shortage of tanned skins in the United Kingdom, it was decided to stop temporarily the issue of import licences for the United States of America and further, the authorities in South Africa agreed not to issue essentiality certificates for new business. These measures were temporarily successful and exports to the United Kingdom increased during the period October to March. But later the internal demand continued to increase and prices of sheep skins were so high that export business was severely hampered. In May a Joint Purchasing Organization for His Majesty's Government and the Government of India, Supply Department, was instituted and private export of tanned hides ceased. Owing to high prices ruling in the Indian market the deliveries to Government godowns fell far below expectation and in September an all-round increase amounting on an average of about 3 annas per lb. was announced. In spite of this

it was found that not half of the output of the Madras tanneries was delivered to Government as much better prices than those fixed by Government could be obtained in the civilian market. The East Indian kip requirements of the United Kingdom could not therefore be fully met and only about half the requirements were shipped. There was keen competition for the available supplies of raw hides among the well established chrome tanners, the Chinese tanners of Calcutta, the bag tanners and the Madrassi kip tanners.

Sugar

The area planted with sugarcane was estimated at 156,090 (147,980) acres, representing an increase of 5·5 per cent. The increase was chiefly in West Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar. The yield was estimated at 4·26 (3·97) million tons of cane, the gur equivalent of which was 462,150 (435,200) tons, showing an increase of 6·3 per cent in the case of cane and 6·2 per cent in gur. Twelve (14) factories were at work in the Madras Province and the production of sugar was estimated at 53,000 tons as against the actual production of 39,000 tons during 1943–44. The recovery of sugar from cane was estimated at 9·26 per cent as against 10·31 per cent for the whole of India.

Oil-seeds

The area sown with groundnut was estimated at 3,911,900 (3,455,600) acres, representing an increase of 13·5 per cent. The increase was marked in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur. The yield was expected to be 1,769,200 (1,603,200) tons of unshelled nuts showing an increase of 10·4 per cent. Exports of groundnuts fell from 238,200 tons valued at Rs. 812·68 lakhs during 1943–44 to 214,827 tons valued at Rs. 630·16 lakhs during 1944–45. More than half the exports went to the United Kingdom and the other important importer was the Union of South Africa. During the season, ryots released their stocks fairly freely unlike the previous year. The market opened in April 1943 at Rs. 73-4-0 per candy and started declining. Whenever the British Ministry of Food made purchases, the prices shot up. By the end of the year, Government of India asked the United Kingdom to cease making purchases of groundnuts until further instructions. This depressed the market and the price in March 1945 was Rs. 60-8-0 per candy with a tendency for further decline. This rate compares very poorly with the peak figure of Rs. 100 per candy in May 1943.

Export of groundnut oil by sea to foreign countries increased from 102,777 gallons valued at Rs. 2·78 lakhs to 131,250 gallons valued at Rs. 4·95 lakhs and the increase in value is noteworthy. The demand for groundnut oil for local consumption was steady, in view of the high prices of other edible oils. Also the demand for groundnut oil-cake as fertilizer was very good. Government fixed

ceiling rates in consultation with millers to help the agriculturists to obtain manure at a reduced rate in order to encourage the "Grow More Food" Campaign. At the same time Government requested millers to sell 50 per cent of their production of cake to the Agricultural Department to ensure regular supplies to farmers throughout the Province.

The area sown with castor up to 25th November 1944 was estimated at 262,700 (252,000) acres, representing an increase of 4·2 per cent. This crop was grown on a large scale in Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore and Salem and the yield was estimated at 24,200 (24,400) tons. Exports declined sharply to 830 (4,857) tons valued at Rs. 2;41 (18;49) lakhs and of this, the United Kingdom took 698 tons.

Soap Industry

The Province imported 10 cwts. of toilet soaps valued at Rs. 2,349 from foreign countries and 21,179 cwts. valued at Rs. 15·95 lakhs from other Provinces. The total production in the Province increased considerably in spite of the fact that much difficulty was experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of perfumes for toilet soaps.

Coir

Exports of manufactured coir increased from 424,605 cwts. valued at Rs. 91·87 lakhs to 604,837 cwts. valued at Rs. 187·65 lakhs. Though the quantity increased by about 50 per cent, it fetched more than double the amount. The United Kingdom accounted for 356,337 cwts. valued at Rs. 97·83 lakhs. The market was sustained by steady demand from Indian rope-makers with sporadic orders from the Ministry of Supplies and the American markets.

Manures and Chemicals

The distribution of manures was entirely in the hands of the Agricultural department. During the year under review larger quantities of various industrial chemicals were imported at more frequent intervals than at any time since the outbreak of the war. All industries such as textiles, leather, glass, etc., received adequate and uninterrupted supplies of the essential chemicals. Since January 1945 much healthier conditions resembling pre-war days were in evidence.

Match Industry

The total production of matches by the factories other than the Western India Match Company was about 54,000 cases and expansion in the production of small scale and cottage factories which was noticed in 1944 continued. During the five years preceding the war, imports of matches into the Province averaged 17,000 cases. But from 1940 onwards Madras Province and States started exporting matches and the export reached 6,800 in 1943 and 9,000 in 1944.

Plantation Products

Exports of pepper declined considerably to 35,378 (60,829) cwts. valued at Rs. 19·80 (34·82) lakhs. The crop was reported to have been affected by "Poller" attack in Malabar. Owing to the export restrictions prices did not fluctuate much. Exports of both black tea and coffee declined to 63·02 (69·3) million lbs. and 24,429 (45,078) cwts. respectively. The United Kingdom was responsible for almost two-thirds of the total exports. The prices realized by coffee-growers this season were lower than those during the previous two seasons. Raw rubber exports from the Province sharply increased to 6·72 (1·41) million lbs. valued at Rs. 51·10 (9·64) lakhs and all of it was taken by the United Kingdom. Rubber manufactures of the value of Rs. 42·21 lakhs were exported to the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

Miscellaneous

There were 14 organized hosiery factories and this industry had a fairly good year. Raw silk of the value of Rs. 3·22 lakhs and wool manufactures of the value of Rs. 19·39 lakhs were exported during the year. The tile industry had on the whole a favourable year and the exports amounted to Rs. 8.49 lakhs. The outstanding feature of the trade in cashew nuts was the upward tendency of prices both for raw cashews and finished products, especially the former which reached a level of Rs. 16 per 65 lbs. as against the highest pre-war price of Rs. 6. There was no material change in the general condition of cement industry except that deliveries from the South Indian factories were slightly higher. The distribution was by a system of permits and the prices were controlled. Brass Utensils Control Order came into force during the year and about 400 tons of brass sheets were released every month to the trade. The Aluminium Utensils Control Order also came into force and enabled the public to obtain aluminium vessels. For some time brass and aluminium vessels were so scarce and prohibitive that a number of households took to earthenware. With the improvement in supply position and distribution arrangements, it was made possible for them to return to the old standards.

Cottage Industries

Further progress was made in the protection and development of the existing cottage industries and also in devising ways and means of usefully employing the landless rural labourers during the periods of their enforced idleness. Three demonstrators were engaged in improved methods of jaggery manufacture chiefly from palmyra and date-palm juices. Demonstrations were staged in Anantapur, Nellore and Tinnevelly districts, to educate the tappers in methods of manufacturing better classes of jaggery and sugar. In Ramnad and Madura districts a special Demonstrator helped primary co-operative societies in the manufacture of coir

and coir articles. The Kilakarai Industrial Co-operative Society, the Panaikulam Co-operative Society and the Periapatnam Coir Manufacturing Society continued to do good work in this line. Demonstrations in tanning and flaying were conducted in several places with great success and the party after completion of its programme at Alur moved to Gooty. Government sanctioned a special staff for preliminary work in connection with the installation of a hydrogenation plant at Calicut. Investigations into the possibility of caustic soda manufacture from " Reh," an indigenous herb, reached a further stage and caustic soda was actually prepared on a semi-large scale.

Hand-made Paper

The three departmental units started at Gazulapalli, Bugga and Bezwada commenced the manufacture of hand-made paper on a substantial scale during the year. They produced a number of varieties of paper, particularly of the thinner type like manifolding, tissue and parchment paper. A special water marking process was introduced. Enlarged pulp production was made possible in Bezwada unit by the principle of decentralization of the industry, by having some of the processes conducted in different places with the assistance of public and private bodies. Incidentally this also helped to popularize the Cottage Industry. Demonstration parties were sent out to the districts to create interest and enthusiasm for this cottage industry. Tests were carried out for the manufacture of special boards like " Celotex " from waste agricultural products and bye-products of industries. A small research section was worked as an adjunct to the main unit at Bezwada with a Chemist in-charge under the direction of the Paper Specialist. Many materials, particularly agro-waste products were tried for their cellulose content, e.g., spent wattle bark, spent thangedu bark, and various kinds of grass.

Ceramics

The course of instruction in ceramics in the School of Arts and Crafts was bifurcated into a Supervisors' Course and an Artisan Course intended for the Potter community. Twelve stipendiaries were admitted and a semi-commercial kiln was constructed in the school. Demonstration Centres at Dasupalayam (Guntur district) and Taliparamba (Malabar district) continued to function. A Ceramic Demonstrator in North Arcot continued to assist the local potters in making glazed ware. Pottery training classes for improved products were opened in Cuddapah and Harpanahalli. The construction of a model ceramic factory at Gudur was sanctioned by the Government. A Demonstrartor for Tile Industry in Hosur area was sanctioned for assisting the local tile factories in manufacture of improved quality of tiles. The Ceramic Expert in charge of all the pottery training centres, was deputed to study glass bangle and bead-making industry in North India.

Manufacturing Activities

Kerala Soap Institute

The Institute continued to manufacture household, toilet, industrial and medicated soaps. To meet the increased demand for soaps, two additional soap-boiling pans which were under erection last year were brought into use. The total quantity of soaps manufactured during the year 1944–45 was 710 tons as against 425 tons and 326 tons in the two preceding years respectively. The amount realized was Rs. 11·20 (6·22) lakhs resulting in a profit of Rs. 1,30,670 (1,13,939) and a net return of 38·4 (37·5) per cent. Ten (13) apprentices were trained during the year. Nine hundred and forty (700) samples were tested and the increase was due to systematic analysis of spent and half-spent lyes. A variety of indigenous raw material was treated and 2,256 lbs. of essential oils were manufactured. The cultivation of essential oil bearing plants was extended by planting 10 acres more with vetivert, 8 acres with cinnamon and 1 acre with other plants. About 2½ tons of vetivert roots were distilled and the oil obtained was found to be superior to the oil available in market and was utilized in the soap section. The Kerala dentifrice appeared in market and experiments in the manufacture of various essences were successfully carried out. The oil refining plant was worked more systematically and 81 (34) tons of oil were treated. The manufacture of pyrethrum extract was in full operation and 1,047 gallons were produced. Proposals for the starting of a hydrogenation factory, a plant for the distillation of sandalwood oil and the establishment of an Oil Technological Institute were submitted.

Government Oil Factory, Calicut

During the year, 26,049 (14,341) gallons of standard shark liver oil were manufactured. The sale proceeds of 23,140 gallons sold was Rs. 4·12 lakhs. Forty gallons of high potency oil were supplied to the Government Malt Factory, Coimbatore, for the fortification of malt extract with shark liver oil. Adamin, a high potency oil, similar to the imported articles such as Adexolin, Navitol, etc., was manufactured and put on the market.

Sericulture

The Central Silk Farm at Kollegal continued to do research on diseases of silk worms. The Government Silk Farm at Coonoor was converted into a Hill Rearing Station. This station besides being a nursery for maintaining improved stock races also provides opportunities for the conduct of experiments on silk worm genetics, such as mixing up of new races, experiments on hybernation and other subjects. The construction of a model rearing house equipped with underground leaf chambers and a cold storage was taken up during the year. With a view to ensure an adequate supply of disease-free seeds and a steady supply of cocoons to the

Silk Filatures at Kollegal, it was found necessary to expand the acreage under mulberry in Kollegal and Hosur taluks. Several concessions were offered to the agriculturists to induce them to take up mulberry cultivation. Ten thousand acres of waste land in Kollegal taluk were assigned and about 3,500 acres were brought under mulberry cultivation.

By intensive propaganda and effective demonstration of the economic benefits in rearing cross-breed worms, it was possible to persuade the most conservative rearer to take to rearing cross-breed silk worms in preference to pure Mysore ones. The silk worms are liable to a peculiar disease known as " Pebrine " which is highly contagious and can render the work of the silk-worm rearers ineffective. Special establishments called " grainages " are organized with the object of producing disease-free eggs or seeds known as " Layings " for distribution to the silk-worm rearers. In the grainages earliest signs of the disease even at the stage when the worm lays eggs can be detected and subsequently microscopic examinations also are carried out. The grainages are run as Government concerns and also as private concerns, the owners of which are given a bonus to encourage them in their work. The thirty aided grainages continued to do good work and distributed a total quantity of 28·54 lakhs of disease-free layings. There were nine cross-breed centres located in important sericultural villages and their total production of disease-free layings was 27·17 lakhs. The proportion of cross-breed seeds to pure Mysore seeds was considerably increased during the year. 39·16 lakhs of pure Mysore cocoons were purchased by the Special Assistant at Kunigal and sent to Kollegal. The rapid development of seed areas in Hosur and Kollegal and the increasing popularity of the seed cocoons from those areas is proved by the fact that during the year 111·28 lakhs of seed cocoons were obtained from those two areas in this Province out of a total supply of nearly 140·5 lakhs. The seed rearers realized that by rearing pure Mysore worms for the production of seed cocoons they could earn nearly 60 per cent more income than what they would by producing reeling cocoons. By the adoption of the cellular method of rearing in all the Government farms the stock races of foreign silk worms were completely purified.

The boom created for the sericultural industry in 1942–43 continued during the year and the prices of cocoons and raw silk were favourable. Six students were granted stipends and trained in this industry.

Kollegal Silk Filatures

The Kollegal Silk Filatures continued to be run by the Industries Department and 35,745 lbs. of parachute quality silk and 34,185 lbs. of silk waste valued at Rs. 88,165 were sold. The quality of silk produced showed a steady improvement as revealed by the test certificates received from the Calcutta Conditioning House.

Government Filatures, Kollegal

The target figure of 424 basins was reached on 28th July 1944 but for want of sufficient supply of cocoons it was not possible to work all the basins thereafter. A total quantity of 61,959 lbs. of silk and 40,249 lbs. of silk waste were produced and the quality of silk reeled improved considerably. Over 50,000 lbs. of silk was sent to His Majesty's Government through the Ordnance Inspection Depot, Bangalore. Due to certain defect in the borewell water, the silk yarn reeled was found to contain gum. So arrangements for installation of a re-reeling machinery to remove these defects was under consideration.

Engineering

Work of the Engineering Section consists mainly in the conduct of pumping and boring operations, the systematic inspection of engine installations and industrial machinery, the purchase and erection of new industrial machinery and pumping sets and investigation of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The Provincial Industrial Engineer was assisted by four Industrial Engineers, one in charge of the Government Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras, and one each in charge of Bezwada, Coimbatore and Tanjore divisions. The department maintained 14 power drills, 1 diesel oil-engine drill, 1 air compressor drill and 121 hand boring sets including 15 reserved for work connected with Rural Water-Supply Comprehensive Scheme.

There was a slight decrease in the number of borings put down from 813 to 734, but the total depth bored increased from 39,784 feet to 44,890 feet. The percentage of successful borings was 81 as against 79 in the previous year. Out of 357 applications received during the year, Bezwada and Tanjore divisions contributed 139 and 126 respectively. One hundred and sixty-seven (115) applications were pending from the previous year and 371 (399) applications were disposed of during the year. Difficulty was experienced this year also in securing steel lining pipes and couplings for lining boreholes and so reinforced cement pipes continued to be used. A large number of departmental units were also engaged on Military Aerodrome and Post-war Reconstruction works. The deepest of the borings completed during the year by a hand boring set was 270 feet. In connection with the Araku Valley Colonization Scheme six trial borings at selected places were conducted departmentally and they gave an idea of the underground water resources in the valley. Several boreholes for soil tests in the Godavari river-bed in Polavaram area were put down in connection with the Ramapadasagar Project Works.

The department maintained 22 boring sets to be hired to ryots for pumping water during periods of drought and for sinking wells. The department undertook erection of machinery

and boring plants on payment of a small fee. Owners of private installations are entitled to have their plants inspected and overhauled three times a year on payment of a nominal fee of Rs. 10 per annum. The number of plants under departmental supervision was 376, of which 94 were industrial plants and 184 pumping plants. The maintenance of all borewell pumps installed under the rural water-supply scheme had devolved on the department till the beginning of the year under report. Subsequently the Government sanctioned a staff of mechanics and clerks for maintenance of borewell pumps in the districts.

The total value of work orders executed in the workshops is shown below :—

	1943–44.	1944–45.
Pumping and boring	46,573	66,714
Inter-departmental	7,927	17,953
Other Government departments	8,467	4,783
Private parties	338	2,039
Workshop	131	4
Total ..	63,436	81,493

The increase in turnover is due to the manufacture of boring sets for land colonization schemes and a large number of orders from private parties. The working of the concerns resulted in a net profit of Rs. 8,634 (12,862). An experimental section was opened with an Engineer-Designer in charge and experiments were conducted with the object of manufacturing a borewell pump driven by bullock power, a cashewnut roaster and on other useful subjects.

Industrial Education

Scholarships

No scholarships were awarded for higher technical education abroad. The number of scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was increased from 11 to 18 and the following courses of studies, viz., Aeronautical Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Electrical Communication Engineering were included in subjects for the study of which scholarships can be awarded. Sixty scholarships were awarded to pupils studying in various recognized industrial schools and the value of these scholarships was enhanced by 50 per cent with effect from 1st October 1944.

Government School of Technology

The Government School of Technology provided courses of instruction in mechanical and electrical engineering, printing, plumbing, electric wiring, mechanical drawing and other allied subjects. There were 326 (323) new admissions and the strength of the school at the close of the year was 567 (562). The school continued to be the centre for Technological Diploma Examination,

City and Guilds of London Institute Examination and the Entrance Examination to Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. One hundred and forty-one students appeared for the Technological Diploma Examination and 77 were successful. In addition to the twelve Government scholarships tenable at the school, the Commissioner of Labour awarded eleven scholarships to students belonging to the Depressed Classes, while the trustees of Sri Venkateswara Hostel increased the number of scholarships from 8 to 10. The Principal continued to maintain an employment bureau with the object of securing suitable employment to ex-students of the school. War Technicians Scheme and Military Engineering Service absorbed a large number of students. In the Preparatory Section a prospective apprentice course was given to young boys below 15 years of age to prepare them to take up any of the specialized lines in workshops. Fifty new students were admitted and those who completed the course satisfactorily were awarded certificates. The Perambur branch school gave instruction to 135 apprentices and workmen employed in workshops of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 1,04,413.

Government Industrial Schools

The Government Industrial Schools at Madura, Bellary and Calicut and the Trade School at Mangalore continued to function satisfactorily during the year. The strength of the schools at the end of the year was 64 (69) at Madura, 47 (56) at Bellary, 59 (69) at Calicut and 42 (33) at Mangalore. The annual examinations were conducted as usual and 47 students were successful. The Toy-making Section in Madura School continued to function and the products were popular in the market. Total expenditure on all the schools was Rs. 1,59,103 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,04,712. Six hundred and ninety-one (729) War Technicians were trained in these schools and the Government of India contributed at the average rate of Rs. 7 per trainee per mensem.

There were 79 (72) recognized Aided Industrial Schools who were given a total grant of Rs. 1,18,745. The total number of pupils receiving instruction in all the industrial schools including Government institutions was 4,773 as against 7,339 in the previous year.

School of Arts and Crafts, Madras

The number of students on rolls at the end of the year was 139 (153) of whom 47 (52) were stipendiaries and scholarship holders. Twenty-six (49) students completed their course of training during the year. The gross expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 59,201.

Coir School, Beypore

According to the revised syllabus, the school provides instruction in spinning of yarn in the first year and in loom practice

and manufacture of coir articles in the second year. The number of students to be admitted was fixed as 40 in the first year and 20 in the second year. A scheme was prepared for employment of evacuees from Malaya and Burma, who had temporarily settled in Malabar, in the coir industry and for organizing the evacuees into co-operative societies for coir workers. Training centres were opened at five places in Malabar under the supervision of the Superintendent, Coir School.

Leather Trades Institute

The institute was reorganized during the year and two new courses in tanning and leather goods manufacture were started. Eighteen students were admitted from the mufassal and of these 12 were paid stipends and the others were free boarders from the Labour Department. The quality of work turned out was satisfactory. Research work was conducted in the laboratory on the study of ' Divi-Divi ' with reference to its use in tanning industry, the study of South Indian tannage and other subjects.

Finance

Expenditure and receipts of the Industries and Commerce Department are shown in the statement below :—

Item.	1943–44.			1944–45.			Decrease (–) or Increase (+)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Expenditure ..	42,11,130	8	8	26,08,474	2	4	(–) 16,02,656	6	2
Receipts ..	18,74,863	13	0	17,24,714	4	10	(–) 1,50,152	8	2
Net Cost ..	23,36,263	11	8	8,92,301	0	6	(–) 14,52,503	14	2

The reduction in net cost is primarily due to reduction of expenditure under the heads "Government Silk Filature", "Kollegal Silk Filature" and "War Supply Section."

Textile Control Department

Work of the Provincial Textile Commissioner continued to expand and two gazetted assistants, one to deal with the control and distribution of mill cloth and the other with the control of dyes and chemicals were appointed. Sixteen additional Textile Control Officers were appointed for tackling the growing volume of work in Madras City and in the mufassal.

Mill-made Standard Cloth

About 18·7 million yards of mill-made standard cloth was received from mills during the year. Including the stock carried over from the previous year, about 42 million yards were available, of which about 41 million yards were actually distributed through licensed dealers for sale to the public. Learning from experience that the standard cloth varieties were

not being accepted by the public with enthusiasm, the Government cut down their indents for standard cloth for the period February to July 1944 to about 11 million yards. For the next half-year only 6 million yards were applied for and secured, in varieties that were popular and saleable. The scheme was on the whole not a success and cheapness was its only merit.

Distribution

The All-India Scheme of Distribution of Cloth was introduced with effect from November 1944. Madras Province was included in the south deficit zone and quota was fixed on the basis of 10 yards per capita. According to this, the basic allotment was fixed at 9,337 bales of 1,500 yards each. The mill quotas despatched direct by mills to their quota holders were distributed to sub-wholesale dealers specified by the Provincial Textile Commissioner and then passed on to the retail dealers. Cloth quotas were fixed for each district taking into account the population of the district and the handloom cloth locally available for consumption. The position with regard to availability of cloth in the market was aggravated by transport difficulties and the consequent delays in arrival of these meagre supplies. The large supplies of handloom cloth available and the generally reasonable and law abiding conduct on the part of the dealers were mainly responsible for not creating a cloth famine in this Province.

Yarn Distribution

To ensure an equitable distribution of yarn among all the weaving centres in the Province a quota system was introduced in August 1944. The quantities of yarn in each count were fixed for each district and the mills could sell yarn only to their quota holders. Yarn received in each district was sold by the quota holders to specified sub-wholesale dealers who in their turn had to sell yarn to specified retail dealers and the cycle was completed by linking a certain number of consumers to each retail dealer. Textile Control Officers in the districts prepared distribution lists showing the quantities and names of the weavers to whom each retail dealer should sell the yarn allotted to him. Later in the year these lists were superseded by the issue of ration card to each consumer which was given according to the number of looms possessed by him. Thus under this scheme of yarn distribution, each consumer knew exactly to which dealer he should approach for supply of yarn and how much he could get every fortnight. In preparing the distribution lists and ration cards, co-operation of non-officials and persons interested in the industry was enlisted. The issue of ration cards was made on the principle that every owner of a loom should have a card to purchase yarn. Special arrangements were also made for supplying yarn to dyers who held licences to deal in coloured yarn. The District Quota System was widely welcomed and resulted in considerable improvement of yarn distribution.

The distribution of artificial silk yarn under the Madras Artificial Silk Yarn (Dealers) Control Order was entrusted to the Textile Control Department but the quantity available was very limited and till 31st July 1945, 1·39 lakhs lb. of yarn were distributed.

Handloom Cloth

Prices of handloom cloth continued to go up in spite of the progressive reduction in prices of yarn, dyes and chemicals. One of the causes was that the handloom exporters taking advantage of the conditions prevailing in Bengal and Ceylon were prepared to pay exorbitant prices. It became necessary to take effective steps to safeguard the retention of cloth required for civilian consumption in this Province and the export of handloom cloth outside the Province was therefore regulated under a permit system.

Enforcement

Vigorous steps were taken for enforcement of the several Control Orders. Early in the year black-marketing in yarn and cloth was widely prevalent almost throughout the Province, the worst centre being Coimbatore. Stern measures were therefore taken against dealers and some of the mills. Three mills were successfully prosecuted for levying illegal premiums, while another mill was prosecuted and punished for irregularity in Tex-marking certain bales of yarn. The action against these mills and the cancellation of licences of some notorious dealers had a salutary effect with the result that from August 1944 onwards the mills and dealers extended good co-operation in working out the distribution schemes. One hundred and ninety-eight prosecutions were launched, of which 128 ended in convictions. The number of cloth and yarn licensees suspended and cancelled was 48 and 57 respectively.

The Cotton Textiles (Dyes and Chemicals) Control Order came into force in April 1944 and five Textile Control Officers were appointed exclusively for this branch of work. During the latter part of the year, black-marketing in dyes and chemicals developed to a very large extent. The worst offenders were in Salem which is one of the largest centres of handloom industry. Unlicensed dealers purchased large quantities of dyes and chemicals in the black-market, hoarded them in secret places and sold at over 500 per cent of the controlled rates. The dens of two such gangs were raided and dyes and chemicals worth Rs. 50,000 were seized.

Government Textile Institute

Part of the machinery and appliances were transferred from the Institute consequent on the discontinuance of power courses and the working of the sericulture and woollen pile carpet sections. The designing section of the Institute prepared a number of new patterns and designs suitable for woven fabrics and arranged to get them woven. General research work towards improvement in

textile appliances and processes continued to be undertaken. An appliance for laying multi-coloured warp-patterns and another for automatic picking motion with two colour tape were evolved. An improved furnace for bleaching yarn was also constructed to economize fuel consumption. Successful experiments were carried out in the sizing of cotton yarn with tamarind seed powder. The following courses were conducted in the institute and the number of candidates trained is given against each course :—

(1) Special course for weavers (five months) ... 15
(2) Special course in Jacquard Weaving (five months) 3
(3) Special course in bleaching, dyeing and printing (hand process) (three months) 14
(4) Weaving Instructor's Course (ten months) ... 27
(5) Artisan course in knitting (hand process) (ten months) 2

The P.S.G. & Sons Charity Industrial Institute, Peelamedu (Coimbatore), started a diploma course in textiles. The Seva Sadan School, Madras, commenced instruction in dress-making and embroidery for which the Government sanctioned grants and stipends.

Factories (1944)

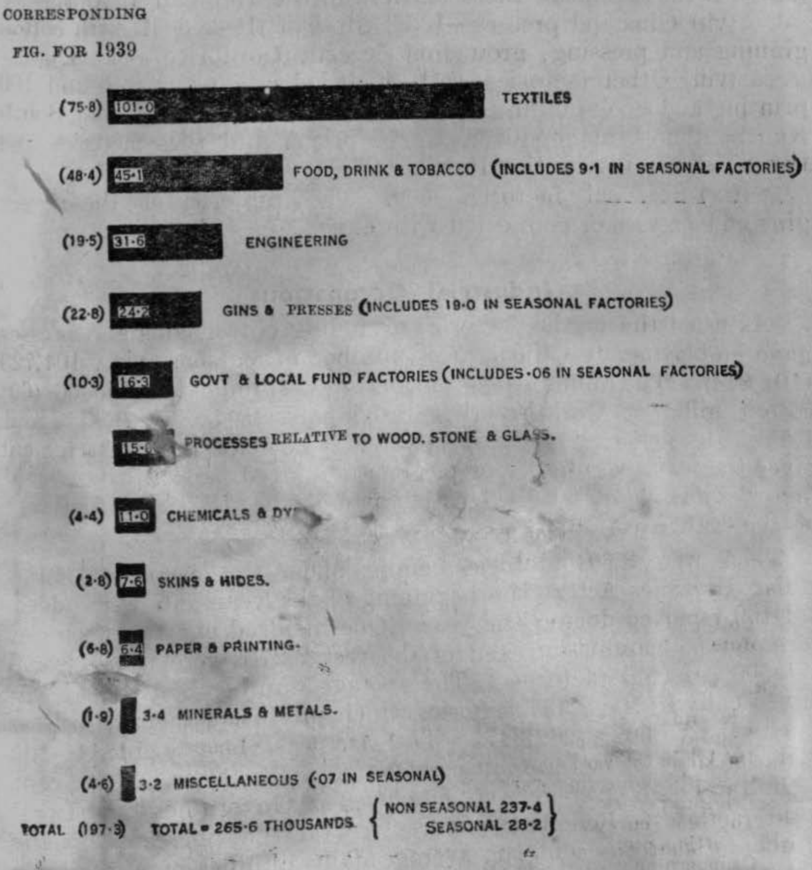
There were 2,691 factories coming under the operations of the Indian Factories Act at the beginning of the year, 307 were added and 109 removed during the year. One hundred and four factories were not in commission and of the rest 2,276 were non-seasonal and 509 seasonal factories. The average number of workers employed daily in the 2,437 factories which submitted their returns in time was 265,602 (262,347). The rise was largely due to the larger number of factories in commission. 16,322 or 6.2 per cent of the total daily average were employed in Government and Local Fund factories. Following figures reveal the increase in the number of factories and the average daily number of workers for past eight years :—

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Total number of factories at the end of the year	1,651	1,876	1,900	1,916	1,978	2,030	2,466	2,691	2,889
Average daily number of operatives (in thousands) ..	170·8	186·6	194·3	197·3	211·2	234·1	249·2	262·4	265·6

The increase since 1940 was wholly contributed by non-seasonal factories. Actually the number of seasonal factories decreased from 528 in 1940 to 509 in 1944. It is also interesting to note that the increase in operatives was almost entirely due to men workers. The daily average number of women operatives was 59,293 or 22·3 per cent, adolescents 3·9 per cent and of children 1·5 per cent of the total.

WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES UNDER THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1944

(AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER IN THOUSANDS.)



2,785 factories in commission were classified under the following main heads :—

(i) Government and Local Fund factories—53.

(ii) Textiles—107. There were 61 (60) cotton factories and of these, Coimbatore, Madura and Malabar districts contributed 25, 11 and 7 respectively. Four jute mills worked during the year.

(iii) Engineering—211. The important factories in this category were 71 for coach building and motor car repair, 55 for general engineering and 23 railway workshops.

(iv) Minerals and metals—50, including 27 foundries, 2 iron and steel melting and steel rolling mills and 13 metal works. There were four factories manufacturing spinning and ginning implements.

(v) Food, drink and tobacco—1,006. Of these 612 were rice mills and 143 connected with rice and groundnut decortication.

(vi) Chemicals and dyes—176, the most prominent being 77 match factories and of these 51 were in the Ramnad district.

(vii) Gins and presses—133. Most of these dealt with cotton ginning and pressing, groundnut decortication, rice and oil.

(viii) Other factories—541—included one paper mill and 199 printing and book-binding works. Districts of Malabar and South Kanara almost monopolized the 70 bricks and tiles factories and the 25 saw mills in the Province.

(ix) Seasonal factories—509. The majority of these were gins and presses or connected with coffee, tea and sugar.

Industrial Occupations

As usual the textile factories excluding cotton gins and presses gave employment to the largest number of persons, viz., 104,723 (101,843). The number of looms and spindles in the 66 (60) cotton mills at work in this Province was 6,99[illegible] (6,653) and 1,515,794 (1,692,406) respectively. The following statement gives the average number of persons employed daily in the several factories for 1943 and 1944 as compared with 1939, the first year of the war:—

Class of factories.	1939.	1943.	1944.
Textile factories—			
Cotton ginning and weaving ..	68,504	87,658	[illegible]
Jute mills	5,238	7,246	[illegible]
Other factories—			
Rice mills	16,970	23,690	24,133
Railway workshops	12,313	16,622	15,125
Brick and tile works	6,648	8,627	8,566
General Engineering workshops.	3,287	7,703	6,080
Printing presses	6,808	6,967	6,999
Tobacco curing, drying and cutting, etc.	5,355	6,894	5,810
Ordnance Factory (Cordite) ..	..	5,375	6,343
Coffee curing works	5,997	4,916	3,799
Coach building and motor coach works	1,582	4,029	5,417
Sugar factories	4,567	4,001	3,468
Tea factories	[illegible]	3,463	3,516
Match factories	[illegible]	3,349	3,753
Saw mills	1,415	1,767	1,690
Metal works	788	1,603	1,393
Cement works	918	1,534	2,061
Dock yards	593	1,321	1,997
Cashewnut curing works ..	3,741	1,173	1,486
Foundries	688	1,058	1,269
Dehydration of potatoes ..	..	961	1,146
Glass works	100	747	1,023
Jewellery works	281	700	936
Oil mills	229	438	858
Cinema studios	241	353	438
Coach building and motor car repairs	1,582	4,029	5,453

Compared with 1939, the number of workers has increased considerably in rice mills, general engineering workshops, coach building and motor repair works and tobacco factories.

Factories Act

Inspections

Of the 2,785 factories in commission, 2,690 were inspected during the year. The total number of inspections made was 5,211 (4,922).

Welfare and Safety

The health of the workers was generally good. Grant of weekly holidays, casual leave with pay and a general improvement in the working conditions was reflected in the decrease of 60,512 man-days in the number of days lost due to sickness, viz., 990,103 (1,050,615). In certain factories such as, cotton and jute mills, cotton ginning and pressing factories, etc., dust is disseminated and discomfort caused to the workers. To protect the workers from this nuisance, installation of exhaust fans, cyclone dust separators, vacuum cleaners and the provision of ample roof and window ventilation was insisted upon. The evil effect caused by dust was also mitigated by wearing of respirators and face masks by the workers. Following table shows the details of housing accommodation and other facilities provided by the factories :—

	Up to the end of 1943.	In 1944.	Total.
Housing accommodation	73	15	88
School	18	6	24
Co-operative societies and stores ..	46	10	56
Canteens	52	17	69
Saving schemes	41	12	53
Holidays with pay	22	11	33
Medical facilities	82	26	108
Creches	7	10	17
Recreation clubs	17	5	22

Dearness allowance was given to workers by almost all the factories. Forty-four more factories granted bonus to the workers and 8 factories distributed foodgrains at cheap or concessional rates. Radio sets were installed in four factories for the entertainment of labourers. In four of the factories which provided creches, the children were fed free. Provisions of the Madras Maternity Benefit Act are applicable to women employed in non-seasonal factories only. Of the 2,276 non-seasonal factories, 1,641 employed women. The average number of women employed daily in 1,426 factories, from which the annual returns were received, was 46,301. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-one (2,294) claims were made under this Act, of which 1,869 were accepted and a sum of Rs. 51,757 was paid. No woman was employed in any factory during the four weeks immediately following the day of confinement.

There were 5,135 accidents as against 4,763 in the previous year. Out of these 37 were fatal and 1,120 serious. In 123 cases the injured persons or their dependants were paid compensation amounting to Rs. 39,083. The occupiers and managers of 68 factories were prosecuted and convictions were given against 39 factories.

Strikes

There were 31 strikes during the year as against 21 in the previous year. Sixty-five per cent of these were for increase in the wages, bonus or allowances, 25 per cent for extra holidays and 10 per cent for dismissal or suspension of workers. Of these strikes 18 were unsuccessful, 6 partially successful and 7 successful for the workers.

Hours of Employment

The rest interval as required by section 37 of the Act was given in 2,160 (2,160) factories. Sundays or substituted days were observed as holidays in 2,170 factories. The following table shows the hours of work of men and women in the various factories:—

Type of factory and hours of employment.	Number of factories employing	
	Men.	Women.
Non-seasonal factories—		
Not above 42 hours	*90 (74)*	124 *(164)*
Between 42 and 48 hours	256 (196)	85 (57)
Above 48 hours	1,393 (1,474)	1,033 (1,012)
Seasonal factories—		
Not above 48 hours	18 (27)	33 (45)
Between 48 and 54 hours..	78 (73)	72 (73)
Above 54 hours	456 (365)	340 (343)

Three hundred and two (262) non-seasonal and 5 (5) seasonal factories employed children but their weekly hours of work did not exceed 30. Two hundred and forty-two (188) non-seasonal factories were exempted from the weekly limit of 54 hours and 172 (124) from the daily limit of ten hours. One (1) seasonal factory was exempted from the weekly limit of 60 hours and the daily limit of 11 hours. It is seen that the number of non-seasonal factories exempted from prohibition against long hours of work increased considerably. In 457 factories, chiefly textile mills, rice mills and groundnut decortication factories, work was carried on by a system of multiple and overlapping shifts. All the rice mills in eight surplus districts were given exemption under section 44 (2) of the Act for two months at a time to supply rice expeditiously for the military and civilian purposes.

Payment of Wages Act

The provisions of this Act were made applicable to all factories covered by the Factories Act. The average total number of persons employed in 2,423 factories which submitted their returns in time was 241,027 (243,854) and the wages paid to them were Rs. 3·51 (6·11) lakhs. Prosecutions were instituted against 7 (2)

factories for failure to maintain registers properly or to display notices.

Comparison of the daily average earnings of the workers in important industries reveals that there was an increase in the average wages of turners in engineering industry, hullermen in rice mills, coolies in cotton ginning and pressing factories and groundnut decorticating factories, centrifugal machinemen in sugar industry and in respect of cotton spinning and weaving mills at Madras and Coimbatore. There was a fall in the average wages of compositors in the printing presses and panmen in the sugar industry.

Industrial Labour

The number of trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, at the beginning of the year 1943–44 was 122 (143) and 50 were registered during the year. The registration of 10 (57) unions was cancelled and the dissolution of one was registered. As in previous years, many of the unions did not submit their returns within the prescribed date. The total number of trade unions registered since the commencement of the Act was 298, of which 161 were actually on the register at the close of the year. Forty-eight (37) unions were persuaded to avail themselves of the benefit of free official audit arranged by the Registrar of Trade Unions. Assuming that all the Trade Unions were connected with industries within the purview of the Indian Factories Act, it will be seen that about 56 per cent of the average number of workers employed daily in factories, viz., about 265,000, were members of the trade unions. In some unions there was keen rivalry for leadership between persons of different political complexions.

Mines and Quarries

The principal minerals worked during the year 1944 were asbestos in Cuddapah, barytes in Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah, bauxite in Salem, China-clay in Nellore, corundum in Salem, felspar in Nellore, gypsum in Trichinopoly and Nellore, magnesite in Salem, manganese in Bellary and Vizagapatam, mica in Salem, Nellore and the Nilgiris, phosphatic nodules in Trichinopoly, quartz in Nellore, red oxide of iron in Bellary, steatite in Nellore and Anantapur, stones in Chingleput and Kistna, limestone in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, limeshell in Nellore, gold in Chittoor and chromite in Kistna.

The following statement shows the output of each mineral in the year as compared with 1943 :—

	1943. TONS.	1944. TONS.
Asbestos	34	58
Barytes	5,088	8,364
Bauxite	2,031	2,313

	1943 TONS.	1944 TONS.
Limestone	265,420	284,069
Red oxide of iron	253	1,043
Gypsum	12,736	16,880
Corundum	8	42
Quartz	4	24
Steatite	535	1,260
China-clay	217	75
Magnesite	42,734	38,025
Manganese	7,740	3,276
Mica	2,166	1,422
Phosphatic nodules	462	311
Stone	61,517	53,508

Besides this, 117 tons of felspar, 500 tons of chromite, 864 tons of yellow chromite ochre, 727 tons of slate stones and 361·1 ozs. of gold were produced during the year. The production and exports of manganese and production of mica in Nellore district declined considerably during the year. The general health of the employees and the relations between labourers and employees continued to be satisfactory.

The Geological Survey Party detailed for work in the Province completed some of the items included in the field season programme. The following items remained to be taken up:—

(1) Corundum in Anantapur and South Kanara districts;
(2) Possibilities of cement factory at Tungabhadra dam site;
(3) Possibilities of a cement factory near Polavaram; and
(4) Inspection of five dam sites.

Some of the new items for inclusion in the programme for next year were—

(1) Detailed investigation of gypsum deposits along the sea coast in Sulurpet and Gudur taluks;
(2) Examination of ceramic raw materials;
(3) Limestone deposits in East Godavari district;
(4) Investigation of lignite in South Kanara and Point Calimere; and
(5) Further investigation into the nature and extent of Salem iron ores.

Fisheries

Inland Fisheries

Inland fishery research on various applied lines received attention at the well-established Fresh Water Biological Station, Chetput, the Trout Investigation Centre, Ootacamund and the

several inland fishery stations all over the Province. The Fresh Water Biological Station, Chetput, recorded another year of progress by the completion of fish ponds, opening of a Hydrological Wing and the appointment of a Statistical Assistant. The feeding, breeding and bionomics of a fresh set of six species were studied and tagging experiments on migratory fish and fish congregations in the Cauvery were initiated with celluloid discs. Some fish diseases such as gastric affection and others were tackled. Systematic survey forms for inland waters and for collecting statistics of fish and fisherfolk were devised. Special arrangements were made for work on the utilization of surplus explosives in manuring waters for increased productivity. With a view to enrich the food fauna of Trout waters which are deficient in calcium, over 10 tons of coral stone from Tuticorin were put into the top waters of the Trout streams. Attempts were also made to enrich the crustacean life by stocking these waters with shrimps from Moyar and Teppakadu. The snails which were introduced last year survived and their stocking was continued. Some weeds, harbouring insects, on which the trout largely depends, were also planted in these streams.

An important feature of the inland fishery activity was the inauguration of a Rural Fishery Demonstration Scheme for the utilization of all cultivable waters by distributing fish and popularising fish farming through instructions and assistance to the ryots. Nineteen such demonstration centres were working in different parts of the Province. A scheme for the manufacture of semi-dried prawns in the Collair and Pulicat lakes was approved and sanctioned, with a subsidy from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Collair centre was opened in June 1945 at Akividu with a Superintendent and a Biochemist. Smoking of inland fish was initiated at Mettur. Riverine survey for locating the spawning grounds of catla and major food fishes was continued and several additional fry centres in the Kistna, Tungabhadra and Cauvery rivers were located. Three Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries were deputed to Bengal for undergoing training in the survey of rivers for location of spawning grounds. The deep water fishing experiments at Mettur were extended to the inlets and bays of the reservoir. In addition to the usual provincialized water, 58 deltaic tanks in the Kistna district and 36 ponds in the Ceded districts were stocked with fingerlings of food fishes, and seed was supplied to over 60 private pisciculturists. About one and half lakhs of major food fish seeds were distributed. Arrangements were also made for the utilization of religious institutional waters as fish sanctuaries. Enhanced cultural operations were reflected in the increased rentals in 1945 which amounted to Rs. 62,991 (31,889). A preliminary survey of the occurrence and distribution of mosquito larvicidal and cyclopscidal fishes of use in the biological control of Malaria, Guinea-worm, etc., was carried out under a programme drawn up by the Madras Public Health Fish Committee.

Marine Fisheries

Research

Two Biological stations were maintained, one at West Hill near Calicut and the other at Krusadai on the East Coast. Research on the bionomics of the economically important food fishes was continued. Experiments on the extraction of pearl essence from some of the West Coast fishes, study of the distribution of islets of Langerhans in sharks with special reference to their value as sources of insulin and investigation of the utility of skate livers in the liver oil industry were some of the items of research at the West Hill station. At Krusadai, 119 pearl oysters were operated in the course of the culture pearl experiments with fairly encouraging results. Successful acclimatization of milk fish and mullets at Krusadai suggested the value of these fishes in stocking of the inland waters.

The Zoological Supply Section at Ennur supplied specimens worth Rs. 2,688 to several educational institutions and 40,000 (19,250) oysters to its customers. The deep sea fishing operations initiated last year were extended to new areas and a few more promising fishing grounds were located. The total quantity of fish caught during the year greatly increased to 581,967 (151,685) lbs. of which sharks accounted for 475,951 (118,863) lbs. The sale proceeds from fish amounted to Rs. 53,708 (13,641). In addition, a quantity of 50,019 (5,026) lbs. of shark liver was obtained and supplied to the Government Oil Factory at Calicut. Thus the production of shark liver represented a tenfold increase over the previous year. The total quantity of shark liver oil extracted was 8,798 (6,805) gallons. The maximum price of shark liver was raised from three annas to four annas per lb. Some shark liver oil with a potency of 151,900 International Units of vitamin 'A' per gramme was extracted during the year and represents the richest oil so far produced in the Province.

Fish-curing Yards

There were 112 (108) fish-curing yards at the end of the year. 2,124,345 (2,223,728) maunds of fresh fish were brought to the yards and 1,339,649 (1,531,217) maunds of cured fish were removed. The total quantity of fish landed on the West Coast was 3,843,69[illegible] (3,839,711) maunds valued at Rs. 150 (84) lakhs of which mackerel alone accounted for 1,600,210 (2,083,696) maunds valued at about Rs. 63 lakhs.

Miscellaneous

The manufacture of smoked fish for supply to the army [illegible] started in October 1944 and 124,430 (400) lbs. were supplied from seven centres in the Province. Besides, 5,382 (2,873) lbs. [illegible]

smoked fish were supplied to the public and to increase the output four subsidiary centres were sanctioned. There were 6 (6) oil and guano factories in South Kanara and 68 (9) in Malabar. The Special Officer appointed in November 1943 to organize and develop the Fish Manure Industry instructed owners of these factories and others engaged in catching or curing fish to convert all fish wastes and surplus fish into high class guano fish oil and fish manure. Experimental manufacture of salt was conducted at Payyanur with encouraging results.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries

268,318 chanks were fished off the coast of Tinnevelly district and 68,671 off the coast of Ramnad district. A detailed inspection of the Tholyiram par was made. Investigation into the rate of growth of chanks was continued by marking the chanks and refishing them after some time.

Education

...ast there were 51 (51) schools run by the Fisheries ... with 8,713 (...9) pupils, of whom 3,671 ...s. A new ... school, the first of its kind on ... was op... at ... y near Vizagapatam ...ast ... Government sanctioned the supply of free mid... pupils. ... to the children of 3 schools. Poor and deserving children ...s on the West Coast were given free midday meals during ...n-fishing season. Milk was distributed free to children under ... in the Fisheries schools in Malabar throughout the ...ear ... Friends' Ambulance Corps.

Co-operation

... (60) Fishermen Co-operative Societies on the ... end of the year with 3,071 (2,948) members ... capital of Rs. 51,669 (46,220). The loans ... members at the end of the year amounted ... Twenty Inland Fishermen Co-operative ... local bodies were granted fishery leases.

...hery Legislation

...egislation introduced last year to restrict the oil sardine ...ing with a view to prevent depletion of the fish was continued. ...sals for continuance of the legislation for a further period of two years and for some amendments to these rules were sub...d to the Government. Orders were issued prohibiting the ... of immature mullet fry in certain creeks in the Nellore ... After a study of the river sections having dams and ani... ...commendations were made by the department for extension of protective legislation below dams and anicuts.

was 102,500 (102,500) square miles, of which 88,963 (88,914) square miles have been investigated. Works had been completed in 85,673 (85, 653) square miles and in the remaining 3,290 square miles the works were either in progress or were still to be started. Estimates for Rs. 1,02,862 (27,767) were sanctioned during the year bringing the total amount of works sanctioned to date to Rs. 204·91 (203·88) lakhs. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 0·56 (0·14) lakh including centage charges.

Investigation of Projects

Owing to the continued need to grow more food special attention was paid to the investigation of as many irrigation schemes as possible. Of the schemes investigated last year, the scheme for providing irrigation facilities to 653 acres in Razole taluk was sanctioned. Gundlacamma Project was included in the post-war schemes, and the Tungabhadra Project was sanctioned for execution.

The major schemes under investigation during the year are given below :—

(1) *Ramapada Sagar Project.*—The preliminary investigation of the reservoir schemes across the Sabari and in the Upper Godavari at Polavaram was completed. An American Expert on High Dams was consulted and on his suggestion the services of an American Consulting Engineer were obtained. Extensive borings were taken and the Ramayyapeta site about a mile higher up from Polavaram was selected. Investigation of canals was also done. The scheme was estimated to cost about Rs. 60 crores and the detailed investigation was sanctioned.

(2) Of the schemes taken up for investigation to improve the drainage in Godavari and Kistna Deltas, the Budameru Reservoir Scheme was investigated and plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 200 lakhs were prepared. Improvements to the Peddalanka and Rompe[illegible] drains estimated to cost Rs. 103 *lakhs* were examined and estimates prepared.

(3) Re[illegible]s of the gaugings done in the investigation of Gandikota Project re[illegible]ed that the yield at the proposed dam-site was not enough to [illegible]rve both the Cuddapah and Nellore areas. It was therefore decided that a smaller reservoir with 14,500 million cubic feet capacity to irrigate about [illegible] lakh of acres of dry land in Cuddapah district alone should be designed for the present.

(4) Detailed investi[illegible] of the Vaigai Reservoir Scheme was sanctioned and complet[illegible] [illegible]stimated cost was Rs. 163·5 lakhs.

(5) It was anticipa[illegible] that t[illegible] ayacut of the Cauvery-Mettur Project could not be developed and to make up for this a proposal was made to extend the Grand Anicut Canal beyond the Narasingha Cauvery bringing 15,000 acres under irrigation. The investigation into this was taken up.

The progress made in some of the other schemes investigated last year is indicated below. Gaugings of the Potlavanka were continued for the formation of a new tank in the limits of the Amudalakona reserve forests. Investigation connected with the construction of an anicut across the Bahuda river at the head of Erikalva was completed and the plans and estimates were under scrutiny. Gaugings were continued in respect of the scheme for constructing a reservoir in Peddavanka (Kurnool district). The detailed investigation of the Badathalay Project revealed that the scheme was a very uneconomic one and so it was postponed. It was also decided to postpone the scheme for extension of irrigation under Nagarikatakam channel for the same reason.

The following are some of the new schemes which were taken up for investigation during the year:

(1) Schemes to provide an extension of irrigation under the Kistna Delta System.

(2) The construction of an anicut across the Kandaleru and to excavate a supply channel to feed the Dondapad tank.

(3) To extend irrigation to a block of about 874 acres beyond the tail end of Benda No. 2 channel in the Godavari Central Delta and an estimate amounting to Rs. [illegible]830 was prepared.

(4) To reclaim about 2,[illegible]00 acres of lagoons in the K.C. canal area which is subjected to widespread submersion.

(5) To construct a reservoir across the Bhavani below its confluence with the Garlavanka to irrigate about 1,700 acres.

(6) The formation of a reservoir across the Pennar called the Upper Pennar Project. The object was to bring under irrigation about 12,500 acres abandoned in 1915.

(7) The formation of a reservoir across the river Manneru about 20 miles below the site of the Mopad Reservoir and the excavation of a channel 13 miles long to irrigate about 12,000 acres of wet land.

(8) The construction of an anicut across the [illegible]ya river in Kasaragod taluk intended to irrigate about 350 acres.

Tungabhadra Project

The year under review saw the inauguration of the Tungabhadra Project which had been under consideration in one form or another for several decades. The estimated cost roughly worked out to Rs. 10 crores. An agreement was reached between the Hyderabad and Madras Governments for sharing the water. The project was calculated to drive away the spectre of famine from the entire Ceded districts but as sanctioned now is only a partial utilization of the Tungabhadra waters and will primarily benefit the famine impoverished Bellary and Kurnool districts.

The reservoir which consists of a masonry dam about 8,200 feet long and 160 feet high at the deepest point will be constructed

jointly by the two Governments at Mallapuram about 3 miles north-west of Hospet, the cost of the dam being shared equally. The effective capacity of the reservoir will be 113,500 million cubic feet and the water-spread area 138 square miles. It is proposed to develop electric power in two stages, one at the dam site and the other at a place 15 miles below where a drop of 110 feet can be obtained.

The irrigation canal commencing from below the second stage of power development will be 210 miles long and will irrigate an area of 2·94 lakhs acres, of which 36,000 acres will be under wet or garden crops mostly in the valleys and the rest under dry crops. The scheme was designed mainly as a protective work and hence importance was attached to the extension of irrigation to the maximum area possible. The net revenue from irrigation was estimated at about Rs. 12 lakhs and the power revenue at Rs. 8 lakhs. The annual value of crops, both dry irrigated and wet, will be approximately Rs. 5 crores. During the year, surveys of sites for Tungabhadra bridge, power development plants and the low level canal were carried out.

Floods

The maximum flood over the Dowlaishwaram anicut during the year was 16 feet on 24th August 1944 at 6 a.m. against 8 feet on 22nd September 1943 and 17·1 feet during 1942 which was the highest flood ever recorded. Owing to high floods there were breaches in the new Peravaram flood bank which were repaired and the bank strengthened. The heaviest damage was caused to the Gannavaram aqueduct on Vynatheyam branch of the Godavari. This was the oldest aqueduct in the Province having been in existence for nearly 100 years and it collapsed completely. To save the crops, temporary arrangements were made to restore water-supply by erecting a trough costing Rs. 56,000. Nearly 80 per cent of the first crop, about 15,000 tons of paddy and Rs. 2 lakhs of revenue were thus saved. The temporary structure was later removed and permanent reconstruction work undertaken.

Damage due to heavy rains occurred on 11th October 1944 to the Periyakavandan anicut in Trichinopoly division.

Research

The Irrigation Research Station sanctioned last year commenced working and the Executive Engineer in charge was engaged in construction and equipment of the laboratory and the building of a static tank for experimental purposes. Pending completion and equipment of the laboratory some simple experiments connected with the syphon spillway for Peddadasaripalli tank, Tungabhadra spillway dam, etc., were taken up at the laboratories of the Engineering College, Guindy. Experiments on the dissipation of energy of discharging water and for the prevention of scour

below the structure of the Poondi regulator were conducted on a scale model.

Electricity

The department was reorganized during the year to cope with its rapid expansion. It was divided into two functional branches, "Power Development" and "Operating Systems," and each branch was placed under the charge of a General Superintendent with powers approximating to those of the Chief Engineer. A Superintending Engineer was placed in charge of the technical branch. Government also sanctioned the starting of a journal for the Electricity department to enable its members to become acquainted with the activities of the different branches of the department.

The progress of the department during 1944–45 was in general satisfactory in spite of the handicaps due to war conditions. The Machkand Hydro-Electric Scheme was approved by Government, but th[illegible] sanction to proceed with it was awaiting conclusion of negotia[illegible]ns with the Orissa Government. The other outstanding features [illegible] year were—

(1) Co[illegible]encement of the operation of Papanasam Hydro-Electric Schem[illegible]e, which was [illegible]gurated by His Excellency the Gover[illegible]as in August 1944;

(2) the sanction for Papanasam plant extensions costing Rs. 39 [illegible]akhs and Bezwada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot extensions costing Rs [illegible]7·86 lakhs;

(3) an inc[illegible]ase of nearly 8 per cent in the gross revenue from departmental undertaking which exceeded a crore of rupees; and

(4) the continuance of restrictions, controls and other war-time difficulties detailed in the last report.

The vast expansion in the work of Electricity Department in last ten years is abundantly brought out by the figures below. Incidentally the development during war years can be seen by comparison with 1939–40.

Year.	Peak load in K.W.	Total generation in million units.	Connected load in K.W.			Capital outlay. RS. IN LAKHS.	Gross revenue. RS. IN LAKHS.
			Industrial.	Agricultural.	Licensees.		
1934–35 ..	6,7[illegible]	30·4	4,260	610	[illegible],680	139	10·5
1939–40 ..	38,350	168	24,410	8,840	38,590	556	55·3
1944–45 ..	58,125	[illegible]	53,207	17,006	70,816	762	102·9

The existing power stations under the Madras Grid[illegible] those extensions which are either under execution or included in the post-war schemes are shown in map on page 242 (*a*).

Power Development Programme

For planning post-war development, several committees were formed by the Madras Government [illegible] "Power Development" was included among the subjects of the Industries Sub-Committees.

Schemes costing about Rs. 14 crores, some for execution even during the war, were approved. These included—

	Estimated cost. RS. IN LAKHS.
Machkand Hydro-Electric scheme	492 (initially)
Plant extension at Papanasam..	39
Plant extensions at Pykara	205 (initially)
Plant extensions at Madras	216
Mettur-Madras Inter-connexion scheme	68
Bezwada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot extensions ..	67*
Thermal stations at Nagari and Nellore	69
Pericard Hydro-Electric scheme	345
	1,434

* Sanctioned as advance construction of Machkand hydro-electric scheme.

Load Development

Normal load development was retarded by war-ti[illegible] controls and additions were confined to military requirements a[illegible] essential needs including agricultural pump sets. The agg[illegible] power demand on the different Government systems w[illegible] K.W. and the units generated totalled 301·14 m[illegible] 50,694 K.W. and 278·05 millions [illegible]tively last [illegible] ear, as shown below :—

Name of Government system.	Demand in K.W.	[illegible] in millions of [illegible]ts.
Hydro-Electric—		
Pykara	26,600 (31,000)	[illegible] ([illegible]55·74)
Mettur	18,915 (16,000)	[illegible] (97·32)
Papanasam	8,700	21·27
Thermal—		
Vizagapatam ..	1,160 (960)	4·77 (3·64)
Bezwada	2,400 (2,420)	10·53 (10·49)
Cocanada	350 (314)	1·06 (0·86)
	5[illegible]5 (50,694)	301·14 (278·05)

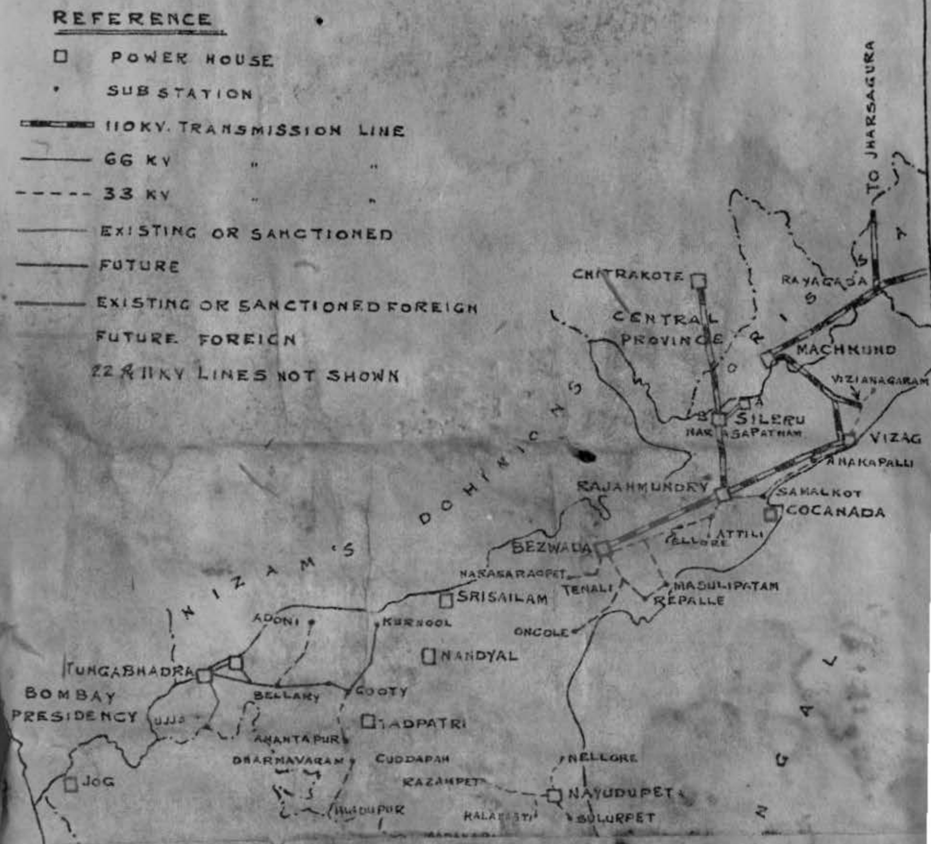
Figures for power generation from [illegible] sources are given below and show an increase of 9 per cent over [illegible] year :—

[illegible]	[illegible] in millions [illegible]ts.
Government—	
Hydro-Electric stations	[illegible] ([illegible]63·06)
Thermal stations	10·[illegible] (1[illegible]·99)
Licensees—	
Madras Electric Supply Cor[illegible]	71·06 } (70·94)
Other Licensees' stations	6·74 }
	378·94 (348·99)

This department was responsible for ne[illegible]ly 80 per cent of the power output and the licensees for the rest. About 3,900 agricultural pump sets with a connected load of nearly 22,500 h.p. were receiving power-supply departmentall[illegible] while [illegible]bout 1,100 pump

THE MADRAS GRID

SCALE:- 1 INCH = 128 MILES



sets with a connected load of about 6,000 h.p. were being served by the licensees.

The details of the load are shown below :—

	Connected load in K.W.		
	Licensees.	Industrial.	Agricultural, etc.
Pykara	13,049	29,577	22,803
Mettur	34,153	14,938	9,187
Papanasam ..	16,169	5,924	1,945
Vizagapatam ..	2,248	1,037	1,285
Bezwada	4,381	1,586	825
Cocanada	816	145	277
Total ..	70,816	53,207	36,322

Financial Results

The gross revenue earned by Government undertakings during 1944–45 was Rs. 102·94 lakhs as against Rs. 95·16 lakhs last year representing an increase of about 8 per cent. Details are given below :—

Name of Government system.	Year of operation.	Total capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
		RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Hydro-electric—					
Pykara	12	304 (3[illegible]1)	49·68 (56·[illegible]9)	42·98 (36·94)	50·53 (48·75)
Mettur	8	213 (215)	30·78 (27·27)		
Papanasam ..	1	167 (126)	13·05 (nil).		
Thermal—					
Vizagapatam ..	6	[illegible]30 (28)	3·36 (2·31)	9·39 (6·96)	0·04 (2·51)
Bezwada ..	6	4[illegible] (41)	4·88 (6·25)		
Cocanada ..	5	6 (6)	1·19 (0·91)		

Pykara System

The scheme for the extension of Pykara power to the West Coast was under execution and supply was expected to reach Calicut and Cannanore early in 1946. The units generated by this system were 158·59 (165·[illegible]) millions and the revenue earned showed a decrease of Rs. 6·91 lakhs. The decrease in generation and revenue was due to the transfer of Madura load to Papanasam. 17·35 miles of single circuit 22 K.V. lines and 7·29 miles of single circuit 11 K.V. lines were construc[illegible]

Mettur System

Water conditions in the Mettur Reservoir were satisfactory except in the months of June-July 1944, when relief was obtained from the Pykara System. The two stations ran in parallel for 50 days of which 35 days were to obtain relief from Pykara and the balance to afford relief to Pykara. During the year, six

major and seven minor extensions costing in all Rs. 3·21 lakhs were sanctioned. The Dalmia Cement Factory continued to be the biggest single industrial load closely followed by Mettur Industries and Mettur Chemicals. They envisage large post-war expansion and have applied for additional supply. The Madras-Mettur inter-connexion scheme which was approved will connect Madras Thermal Station to the Hydro-Electric power house at Mettur thereby improving the firm power output of Mettur and providing standby and supplemental service to Madras.

Papanasam System

The Papanasam scheme, the third hydro-electric project, commenced operation and distributed over 39 million units. Two 7,250 KVA units were commissioned and the erection of the third unit was finished. With this, the first stage of the Papanasam Scheme was completed and proposals for the second stage costing Rs. 39·4 lakhs were sanctioned.

Andhra Power System

This comprises the steam stations at Vizagapatam and Bezwada and the oil engine station at Cocanada. The plant capacity at these stations was [illegible] fully loade[illegible] military and other very essential additions were made. Th[illegible] amount of revenue at Bezwada in the previous year was due to miscellaneous revenue from the sale of materials.

Licensed Electric Supply Undertakings

The year under review witnessed little progress or development in licensed electric-supply undertakings. Supply conditions in the areas of some of the self-generating licensees were precarious and unreliable. The number of electrical undertakings was 81—36 managed by local authorities and 45 by private companies. No new licences were applied for or granted during the year. The question of extending Sivasamudram supply to the Kollegal Panchayat Board from the existing supply points at the Silk Filatures was under consideration. The emergency power station constructed in 1942 at Villivakkam was maintained satisfactorily by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation on behalf of the Government.

The restriction and control orders issued by the Government of India in order to conserve electrical materials for essential purposes, continued to be in force. The Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India served a freezing order on the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and the Tiruvottiyur, Sembiam, Alandur and Villivakkam Panchayat Boards restricting the consumption of power by consumers and the Government also issued a freezing order, on similar lines, in regard to the area served by the Madras Electricity Department. The restrictions

imposed during the preceding years on the working hours of oil-engine stations continued and further restrictions were imposed, where necessary. Retail rationing of electricity was in force in the areas of three oil engine station licensees, the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and the licensees taking supply from the Government stations at Cocanada and Bezwada. The five per cent surcharge on high tension industrial consumers levied by the Electricity Department continued throughout the year. The levy of "War condition," "A.R.P. works," "War Risk Insurance" and "Fuel" surcharges by licensees, wherever necessary and justified, was permitted, but the war costs surcharge was still under the consideration of Government.

Public Works

Buildings and General

The work of the department continued to be confined mostly to the execution of military and naval works. The department had to be expanded largely and this caused a dearth of labour, materials and technical personnel for employment on many of the civil schemes where the progress was consequently slow. Four divisions and 39 subdivisions were formed and 5 divisions and 25 subdivisions were abolished during the year.

Chief Engineer's Office (General, Buildings and Defence)

Detailed schedule of quantities for 11 (4) schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 60·60 (6·78) lakhs and approximate estimates for 8 (3) schemes amounting to Rs. 31·95 (10·40) lakhs and 463 (391) drawings were prepared and 97 (129) educational and industrial grant-in-aid cases amounting to Rs. 7 (6) lakhs were scrutinized. Of these, 101 (66) related to buildings, 68 (88) to grant-in-aid works, 22 (12) under water-supply and drainage works, 7 (5) to bridges and roads and 263 under R.A.F., Naval works and A.M.E. stations and 10 (5) under Miscellaneous.

Civil Works

The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads (excluding communications) was Rs. 37·02 (41·62) lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 34·39 (61·21) lakhs.

Buildings

The new headquarters hospital buildings at Cocanada were completed and the work of constructing new buildings (3 blocks) to accommodate certain offices in Madras City in the old Presidency College grounds was also finished. The work on construc-ting permanent buildings for the Araku Valley scheme was postponed. In the following cases further work had to be post-poned for want of steel, steel-pipes, teak, etc. :—

(1) Construction of a new headquarters hospital at Trichinopoly.

(2) Constructing a twin operation theatre and a radium block in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam.

(3) Remodelling the Penitentiary, Madras.

(4) Comprehensive drainage scheme for the Government Mental Hospital, Madras.

(5) Extension of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.

Water-supply and Drainage

The water-supply schemes at Wallajahpet, Vellore, Calicut, Arkonam, Pollachi, Tiruppur, Mettupalayam, Bodinayakkanur, Guntakal, Cuddapah and Hindupur and the drainage schemes at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Salem, Tirupati and Chittoor were nearing completion. Progress on six water-supply and one drainage schemes was retarded owing to pipes, pumping plants, etc., not being obtainable.

Workshops

The value of the work done in the Public Works Department workshops at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram increased enormously from Rs. 6·3 lakhs to Rs. 21·6 lakhs.

Communications

The communications branch continued to function throughout the year. Out of 36,670 miles of roads in this province, excluding the municipal lanes and streets, 1,400 miles, mostly in the excluded areas, were under the control of the Public Works Department, and about 2,600 miles of roads of military importance were taken over by the Government.

The proposals of the Special Officer appointed in the previous year to draw up a scheme for taking over the important lines of communications were examined by the communications sub-committee of the Post-war Reconstruction General Committee and were adopted with some modifications. Proposals for the formation of a Highways Department were submitted.

New special roads divisions were formed at Adoni, Palghat, Coimbatore and Madras. Due to the continual increase in work the special Roads Circle was bifurcated into East and West Roads Circles. In the Chief Engineer's office a separate post of Deputy Chief Engineer (Public Works) was sanctioned to give relief to the Deputy Chief Engineer (Communications). 118 lorries were purchased for the maintenance of strategic and important non-strategic roads. The military department assisted with plant and machinery on loan for works of high priority. Seventy-two (51) estimates of the aggregate value of about Rs. 188 (76) lakhs were dealt with during the year. The position of cement and steel continued to be acute though the position of bitumen eased to some extent.

Canals

The receipts from the Dummagudem, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham. West Coast and Vedaranniyam canals amounted to Rs. 6·14 (4·98) lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 1·16 lakhs. The Buckingham Canal had to be kept always in a navigable condition by extensive repairs to facilitate easy movement or rice and firewood. This released pressure on the railways and kept open an alternative means of transport. A special division was formed for proper maintenance of the canal.

Tramways

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated a route mileage of 16 (16) miles of which 11 (11) miles were double track. The company owned 106 (70 large and 36 small cars of the corridor type) tramcars, 1 special car and 2 road metal carrying cars.

The average number of cars in daily use was 86. The total distance run was 2,426,960 (2,367,984) miles. The number of passengers carried increased considerably from 33·5 millions to 45·2 millions. This large increase was mainly due to the continuance of reduced bus services and of petrol and tyre rationing.

Boilers

The total number of boilers registered in Madras Province up to the end of the year was 3,141 (3,124) of which 1,652 were examined during the year. The number of inspections made and certificates issued was 3,167 (3,189) and 1,620 (1,607) respectively. In addition 443 (315) cursory inspections were made by the Inspectors of Boilers. Certificates were either refused, revoked or withdrawn for 83 (54) boilers mainly on account of defects caused by neglect. Seventeen (21) boilers were ordered to work with reduced pressure and 100 were found to be unfit for working at the maximum pressure.

The total number of accidents to boilers during the year was 24 as against 11 in each of the previous two years. There were no explosions causing serious damage to life or property.

The net receipts of the department rose slightly from Rs. 74,644 to Rs. 75,977 and the expenditure from Rs. 61,650 to Rs. 74,160.

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

Archæology

During the year there were no additions to the list of protected ancient monuments, but negotiations were on hand to protect the Brihadisvara temple at Tanjore. Public Works Department realized Rs. 2,634 from the protected monuments under rent, lease, sale, etc. Annual repairs such as maintenance of pathways and notice boards and clearance of jungle vegetation were carried out to 151 (222) monuments at an expenditure of Rs. 26,466 (37,989). The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 39,755 for maintenance of the exposed Buddhist remains at Nagarjunakonda in Guntur district. Seventeen special repair works were in progress out of which 12 were completed. The most important of them are :—

(1) the laying of a pathway leading to the Buddhist remains at Salihundam in Vizagapatam district,

(2) strengthening the base of the Someswara temple at Mukhalingam in Vizagapatam district,

(3) removing heavy vegetation from a ruined Buddhist Stupa at Amaravati in Guntur district,

(4) providing steps and drains to the remains of buried Jain temples and exposing the plinth of the temple basement at Danavalapadu in Cuddapah district, and

(5) repairs to drains and the floor of Vishnu (Chenna Kesava) temple at Sompalle in Chittoor district.

The Director-General of Archæology instituted a systematic survey of the pre-historic monuments and appointed a Special Officer to undertake this work. The Chingleput district was taken up for intensive exploration and 50 new megalithic sites were discovered among which Chingleput town, Tirupporur Temple Hill and the neighbourhood of Guduvancheri and Madurantakam may be mentioned as of outstanding importance. A photographic survey of these sites was carried out. A very fine dolmen has been found in Uttiramerur village. It was proposed to issue an "illustrated guide" to the pre-historic monuments of Chingleput district, the first of its series for this Province. A novel method in the protection work was introduced by erecting cultural notice boards side by side with the ubiquitous penal boards at the protected sites which attracted the attention of the public. The Survey Party enlightened villagers by giving lectures on the spot and thus created interest in the remains of their ancient civilization.

The excavations branch of the Archæological Survey of India was reconstituted to conduct excavations in different centres in South India. Its work was initiated by a large scale excavation at

Arikamedu near Pondicherry where foreign cultures from the Mediterranean on the one side and from China on the other of known date were mixed up with important Indian cultures. The excavations at Pondicherry will, for the first time, provide a datum line for the methodical classification of ancient cultures in South India.

Pre-historic Antiquities

The cultural activities included an exhibition of exhibits from Nagarjunakonda, Salihundam, Tamluk and other places and another photographic exhibition of temple architecture, paintings, etc., during the period of the Mahamaham festival at Kumbakonam. The classified list of protected monuments in the Province with all the details was drawn up and a similar list of the most typical temples was under preparation.

Epigraphy

Due to restrictions imposed by the conditions of war, the work of publication and of collecting fresh inscriptions was greatly restricted. South Indian inscriptions, Volume XII, containing 265 inscriptions of the Pallava dynasty copied by the department from 1904 to 1935 was published. Among the epigraphical investigations carried out during the year the following are noteworthy :—

(1) The epigraphical survey of Tiruvallur (Chingleput district) and Chidambaram (South Arcot district) taluks was commenced and 62 inscriptions in all were secured. The earliest of this collection is a record at Sivanvayal near Tiruvallur. It is written in Pallava Grantha characters of the 7th century A.D. on a broken column of red granite and is ornamented with a lotus medallion. The inscription is damaged, but the preserved portion mentions Simhavarman of the Pallava family, who performed the *Dasasvamedha* and *Bahusuvarna*-sacrifices. Judging from palæography, the king may be identified with Narasimhavarman I of the Pallava dynasty of Kanchi. The present record would thus be the second epigraph of the king so far discovered, the first being the one found at Badami in Bombay Presidency, dated in the 13th year of his reign.

(2) A record in Vatteluttu characters of about the 11th century A.D. was secured from Tirumittakkodu in the Ponnani taluk of Malabar district. It is found on the basement of the Vishnu temple on the bank of Bharatapula. The inscription, which is very badly damaged, appears to record a gift of land for the performance of services in the temple.

(3) Among the later records, one from Chidambaram, dated Saka 1611 Sukla, states that Raghoji-Panditarayyan had established himself at Chidambaram and that while he was staying at the 100-pillared *mandapa*, evidently in the local Nataraja temple, he remitted certain taxes in favour of some families. The identity of Raghoji is not revealed, but the mention of a certain *Maharaja*

Sayabu for whose merit this grant is said to have been made, along with the imprecation of the sin of killing a pig in the *masjid* at Mecca added at the end of the record suggests his connexion with Muhammadan rulers.

Ecclesiastical

Church of India

On 31st March 1945 there were 25 (26) clerks in Holy Orders, officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras. During the year one Chaplain resigned, one went on leave preparatory to retirement and one went on leave out of India. One Chaplain was recruited from the Lahore Diocese to the Madras Ecclesiastical establishment. No churches or cemeteries were consecrated during the year. Voluntary and other contributions received through clergymen ministering in the Government maintained churches amounted to Rs. 2,56,280 (2,59,754) in the diocese of Madras, Rs. 2,856 (2,652) in the diocese of Dornakal, Rs. 14,187 (12,687) in the diocese of Tinnevelly and Rs. 6,018 (4,993) in the diocese of Travancore and Cochin.

Church of Scotland

The establishment of the Church of Scotland for the year consisted of three Chaplains, of whom one was on leave. One Chaplain was stationed at Madras and the other at Bangalore. The United Board Chaplain at Wellington, the Wesleyan Methodist Chaplain at Secunderabad and the Church of Scotland Mission Chaplain at Arkonam were ministering to the Presbyterians of those stations.

Charitable Institutions

There were 2,999 (3,121) charitable institutions in the Province with an income of Rs. 43·97 (40·28) lakhs in cash and 4,612 (7,250) kalams of paddy and 20 (20) muras of rice in kind. Most of the institutions owned large extents of agricultural land and steps were taken to grow food crops on lands which were hitherto left uncultivated. 1,960 (1,998) institutions with an income of Rs. 10·7 (12·5) lakhs were maintained by endowments of land, money, subscriptions and donations from the general public. Three hundred and thirteen (324) institutions were supported by the Government at a cost of Rs. 15·3 (12·6) lakhs and 150 (145) institutions were maintained partly by Government and partly by the general public at a cost of Rs. 14·1 (11·2) lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 576 (654) institutions costing Rs. 3·9 (4·0) lakhs devolved wholly or partly on local bodies.

The purpose served by 1,651 (1,684) institutions was to afford relief to travellers. Of these 867 (853) were general, 759 (807) for

Hindus and 25 (24) for Muhammadans. Of the 1,499 institutions intended for Hindus, 509 (528) were intended for the relief of Brahmans and of these 445 (466) were entirely supported by the general public. Four hundred and seventy-one (563) institutions were intended for relief of paupers and 15 (8) for the benefit of *blind, deaf* and lepers. The aggregate number of persons aided during the year by, all the charitable institutions was 132 (150) lakhs.

Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries

The average number of in-door paupers fed daily fell from 52 to 48 and that of out-door paupers from 224 to 207. The average cost of feeding one in-door pauper was Re. 0–4–3 (0–3–11) per day and the average cost of ragi supplied to the out-door pauper was Rs. 2–5–5 (2–8–0) per mensem. In addition to the annual Deepavali feast generous donations by the Directors enabled the management to give three more feasts. The total receipts for the year including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 17,635 (19,065), while the expenditure was Rs. 15,625 (15,811), leaving a balance of Rs. 2,010 (3,254). Government permitted the management to utilize the unspent grant of Rs. 3,000 given in the previous year. The low cost of dieting of the inmates can be explained by the fact that most of the vegetables were grown in the choultry. There was also a saving due to stoppage of doles for one month as ragi was not available in the market.

Triplicane Langarkhana

The year opened with 197 paupers on the roll. No pauper was admitted during the year, but there were 36 casualties due to death and absence. The average number of paupers who received aid daily was 175 (214) and the cost per head worked out to Rs. 2–15–3 (Rs. 2–11–9) per month. One (1) Carnatic Stipendiary continued to receive rice during the year. Including the balance from the previous year, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 7,831–9–6. The expenditure on rice was Rs. 6,887–7–7 and on other items Rs. 312, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 632–1–11.

Stationery

The following statement gives details of the transactions in the Stationery Department in lakhs of rupees :—

	1943–44.			1944–45.		
	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
Opening balance	9·58	2·24	11·82	15·45	6·53	21·98
Receipts	21·40	6·46	27·86	16·23	4·05	20·28
Issues	15·53	2·18	17·70	17·29	4·69	21·98
Issues to Local Funds on payment ..	..	..	0·67	..	..	2·20
Closing balance	15·45	6·53	21·98	14·38	5·89	20·27

Government Press

Details of Receipts and Expenditure are given below :—

	1943—44.	1944—45.	Increase (+) Decrease (—).
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts—			
Receipts	3,62,013	6,11,701	+ 2,49,688
Sales including sales by commission agents.	39,835	33,360	— 6,475
Expenditure—			
Expenses	11,30,110	11,93,038	+ 62,928
Printing and binding charges.	11,15,911	11,94,830	+ 78,919
Printing and binding material charges.	10,84,117	13,99,948	+ 3,15,831
Maps, stereos and blocks ..	36,955	29,500	— 7,455
Repairs to rubber stamps, pads, etc.	9,128	9,772	+ 644
Bills for Government printing done at private press.	89,778	82,687	— 7,091
Capital expenditure—			
Plants added	68,432	60,092	— 8,340
Value of plant at the close of the year.	12,35,516	12,29,122	— 6,394
Output value—			
Face value of Acts and books published.	31,859	23,346	— 6,513
Free Issues (from publication store).	53,328	48,099	— 5,229
Closing balance of stores ..	1,42,242	1,27,635	— 14,607
Output quantity—			
Number of covers and forms printed (both standardized and non-standardized) (in millions).	215·88	213·81	— 2·07
Type Foundry output (in lbs.)	1,33,461	1,02,235	— 31,225
Number of books, etc., distributed apart from sales.	16,61,677	25,28,633	+ 8,66,956
Number of papers placed at the disposal of the Press including the War Review and monthly Victory, etc.	13,77,289	22,16,186	+ 8,38,897
Miscellaneous—			
Value of bills checked for private bodies.	41,662	35,861	— 5,801

The increase of Rs. 2·50 lakhs in receipts was due to credits on account of sale of forms in connection with the rationing of foodgrains, kerosene, etc., and to the printing work done for Defence and Posts and Telegraphs Departments. The rise in expenditure was mainly due to the grant of enhanced rate of dearness allowance. In purusance of the paper economy policy, the printing work done at private presses decreased. Free issues of priced publications decreased on account of the restricted supply standardized forms exclusive of covers and forms manufactured printing of administration reports and other publications, standardized forms exclusive of covers and forms manufactured during the year decreased by 21·7 millions mainly due to a reduction in demand. A large number of forms were printed for the Central Government and so the non-standardized forms increased by 19·64 millions.

Political Pensions

On 1st April 1945 there were 432 political pensioners drawing a total pension of Rs. 5·18 (5·17) lakhs. During the year 34 (68) pensions amounting to Rs. 34,558–8–0 (23,220) were newly sanctioned and 25 (37) pensions amounting to Rs. 33,806–13–0 (25,265) lapsed, 22 by deaths, one by commutation and two on expiry of the period of grant.

Malikhana allowances, Carnatic stipends, Tanjore family pensions and other pensions and allowances paid during the year amounted to Rs. 5,21,514–8–1 (5,18,023).

Madras Public Service Commission

The Commission dealt with 65,434 (65,017) references during the year. A common competitive examination was held for the selection of candidates for the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service. As the new scheme of recruitment by competitive examination by means of a combined written and oral test had been held in abeyance for the duration of the war, candidates for appointment as upper and lower division clerks in the Madras Secretariat Service were also selected on the results of the written test for the recruitment of clerks, etc., to the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service. Two thousand four hundred and forty-one (2,384) candidates appeared for the competitive examination, of whom 1,865 (1,690) were selected for appointment in the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service and 67 (67) for the Madras Secretariat Service. For appointment as typist and steno-typist in the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service and the Madras Secretariat Service, 171 (118) candidates including one woman were selected out of 176 (127) who appeared for the examination. The selection was made on the results of a written competitive examination in English composition.

Examinations for the Special and Departmental Tests were held in June and December during the year. There were 7,186 (6,191) candidates for the examinations held in June and 7,022 (6,363) candidates for those held in December.

The Commission selected candidates for 31 (30) classes of posts on the results of an interview, and dealt with 31 (46) references relating to recruitment to the Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 9 (15) appeals, 9 (14) proposals for disciplinary action, 3 (5) cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of legal defence incurred by public servants and 16 (12) references relating to the grant of pension.

Cost of Public Services

The following statement shows in one view the strength and cost of the several services, the number of pensioners and the pensionary liabilities of this Government in 1944–45 :—

Particulars of service.	Salaries. Total number of posts in 1944–45.	Salaries. Cost in 1944–45.	Pensions. Total number of pensioners in 1944–45.	Pensions. Cost in 1944–45.
		RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service	125	29·49	92 }	25·78
Other All India Services and High Court Judges (excluding I.C.S. Judges).	172	26·39	216 }	
Government contribution payable under the I.C.S. Family Pension Rules.	..	..	..	0·18
Miscellaneous charges connected with pension of All-India Services.	..	..	..	0·99
Contribution payable to the Central Revenues under Section 156 of the Government of India Act, 1935, towards pension, etc., of Military officers in respect of Civil employment.	..	..	58	2·12
Provincial Services	2,199	107·25	995 }	106·51
Subordinate Ministerial and Inferior Services (excluding village establishments).	144,663	565·19	27,112 }	
Village establishment ..	107,776	123·24	..	..
Total	254,935	851·56	28,473	135·58
Total—Salaries and Pensions ..			987·14	

Civil Defence

In pursuance of the revised policy adopted by the Government of India, Civil Defence measures in many of the mufassal A.R.P. towns were abolished, leaving only five towns, viz., Cocanada, Vizagapatam, British Cochin, Arkonam and Vizianagram. Civil Defence measures continued to be in force in the city, while in Vizianagram, Arkonam and British Cochin, they were abolished in the course of the year. On the 1st April 1944 there were in the Madras Civil Defence area 1,845 paid and 1,292 honorary wardens, 1,361 paid and 60 honorary messengers, 9,354 honorary House Fire Party personnel, 671 paid personnel of the First Aid Parties, 329 paid and 192 honorary personnel of the First Aid Posts, 220 paid and 12 honorary personnel of the Ambulance Service, 606 paid and 60 honorary rescue personnel, 260 paid personnel of the Report and Control Centre Service and 46 instructors. As a measure of retrenchment, four depots were abolished, leaving eight depots at the close of the year. Three

outlying divisions were abolished, while three other divisions within the city, which were in non-vulnerable areas were also closed down. The three report centres and the control centre continued to function well. The entire A.R.P. personnel completed training in the following subjects:—

(1) Personal protection against high explosive bombs.
(2) Unexploded bombs and crashed aircraft.
(3) First-Aid (for wardens and messengers).
(4) Incident Control class (for wardens).

The training service, having fulfilled its purpose, was closed down in December 1944, but special classes were held in different centres to train Police officials in dealing with unexploded bombs.

In October 1944, the Madras Provincial Civil Defence Mobile Reserve was abolished as the necessity for such a Reserve ceased to exist. At the instance of the Government of India, the Port A.R.P. scheme was organized to protect the Port precincts from any possible attack by air or sea thereby completely replacing the subsidiary scheme till then conducted by the Port Trust authorities. Thus the Port scheme was made a part of the general scheme and the pick of the officers, equipment and vehicles were placed at its disposal.

The Wardens Service continued to assist in the distribution of coupons for kerosene, rice and firewood. The preliminary enumeration of milch animals in Madras City was done in five A.R.P. divisions. Wardens were also employed to patrol the seashore to warn the bathers of the danger of sharks.

APPENDIX

List of official reports used in the compilation of this volume

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER I.	
Changes in the Administration ..	Report of the Public Department.
His Excellency the Governor's Tours.	Report of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Governor's War Fund	Do.
CHAPTER II.	
Strength of Parties	Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature.
Legislation	Note of the Legal Department.
CHAPTER III.	
Land Revenue, Sources and realization.	Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1354 (1944–45).
Wards' Estates	Administration Report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1354 (1944–45).
Excise and Opium	Report on the Administration of the Excise Revenue for the year 1944–45.
Stamps	Stamps Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1945.
Commercial Taxes	Report of the Board of Revenue.
CHAPTER IV.	
Provincial Finance	Note prepared by the Finance Department.
Revenue and Expenditure ..	Do.
Income-tax	Report of the Commissioner of Income-tax.
Customs	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Salt	Report of the Collector of Salt Revenue.
CHAPTER V.	
Police	Reports on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Province, 1944, and of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, and of the Madras Traffic Rules.
Criminal Tribes	Administration Reports on Kallar reclamation, Koravar reclamation, Yenadi reclamation and Criminal Tribes Settlements for the year 1944.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER V—*cont.*	
Criminal Justice	Statistics of Criminal Courts for the year 1944.
Prisons	Administration Report on Jails, 1944.
Borstal Schools	Report on the working of Borstal Schools, 1944.
Certified Schools	Report on the working of the Madras Children Act and on the Administration of the Certified Schools in the Presidency, 1944.
Explosives and Sulphur Licences.	Report on the working of the Arms and Explosives Acts.
Chemical Examiner's Department.	Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department for the year 1944.
Civil Justice	Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1944.
Registration	Note on the Statistics of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1944.
Notaries Public	Notarial Administration Report for 1944–45.
Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.	Report of the Commander, Madras District.
CHAPTER VI.	
Local Boards	Report on the working of Local Boards.
City of Madras	Administration Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
District Municipalities	General Municipal review of the Local Administration Department.
Town-Planning	Report of the Director of Town-Planning, 1944–45.
Hindu Religious Endowments Board.	Report of the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, 1944
CHAPTER VII.	
Vital Statistics	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1944, and Report on the work done under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act for 1944–45.
Public Health	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1944.
Indian Medicine	Report on the work of the Indian Medical School for 1944–45.
Medical Relief—Modern System of Medicine.	Report on the working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for 1944–45.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VII—*cont.*	
Medical Education	Report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, Stanley Medical College, Madras, and Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam, for the year 1944–45.
King Institute	Report on the working of the King Institute, Guindy, for the year 1944–45.
Mental Hospitals	Report on the working of Mental Hospitals for 1944–45.
Emigration	Nil.
CHAPTER VIII.	
Education	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1944–45.
Government Examinations ..	Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations for 1944–45.
Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School.	Annual Report of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School for the year ending 31st March 1945.
Government Museum	Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for the year 1944–45.
Connemara Public Library ..	Do.
The Zoological Gardens ..	Administration Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
Madras Record Office	Annual Report of the Madras Record Office for the year 1944–45.
Literature and the Press..	Report on newspapers and the periodicals from the Public Department.
Registration of Books	A brief note of the Director of Public Instruction on the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act for 1944
Provincial Broadcasting ..	Report of the Provincial Broadcasting Department for the year 1944–45.
CHAPTER IX.	
Utilization of Land	Report on the Utilization of land for fasli 1354 (1944–45).
Condition of the Agricultural Population.	Report on the condition of the agricultural population in fasli 1354 (1944–45).
Weather and Crops	Season and Crop Report of the Madras Province for the agricultural year 1944–45 (fasli 1354).

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER IX—*cont.*	
Agriculture	Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1944–45.
Horticulture	Report of the Horticultural Society, Madras, and Agricultural Department for the year 1944–45.
Cinchona Plantations	Administration Report of the Madras Government Cinchona Department for the year 1944–45.
Civil Veterinary Department ..	Annual Administration Report of the Madras Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1944–45.
Co-operative Societies	Report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies in the Madras Province for the co-operative year ended 30th June 1945.
Forests	Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year ending 31st March 1945.
Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department.	Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year ending 31st March 1945.
Partially Excluded Areas ..	Administration Reports of the East Godavari, West Godavari and Vizagapatam Agencies, 1944–45.
Excluded Areas	Reports from the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara.
CHAPTER X.	
Ports	Administration Reports of the Madras Port Trust, Cochin Port Trust, Tuticorin Port Trust, and the Madras Port Department, for the year 1944–45.
Sea Borne Trade	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Industries	Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1945.
Factories..	Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year 1944.
	Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Province for the year 1944.
	Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1944.
Industrial Labour	Report on the working of the Payment of Wages Act for the year 1944.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER X—*cont.*	
Mines and Quarries	Summaries relating to mines and quarries for the year 1944-45.
Fisheries	Report of the Director of Industries and Commerce for the year ended 30th June 1945.
CHAPTER XI.	
Irrigation..	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for 1944–45.
Electricity	Administration Report of the Electricity Department for the year 1944–45.
Public Works	Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1944–45.
Canals	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for 1944–45.
Tramways	Administration Report on Tramways for the year 1944–45.
Boilers	Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, for the year 1944–45.
CHAPTER XII.	
Archæology	Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1944–45.
Epigraphy	Report of the Government Epigraphist, Madras.
Ecclesiastical	Administration Report of the Ecclesiastical Department for the year 1944-45.
Charitable Institutions	Reports of the Directors of the Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries, of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and of the Board of Revenue.
Stationery	Report of the Superintendent of Stationery for 1944–45.
Government Press	Report of the Superintendent, Government Press, for 1944–45.
Political Pensions	Report of the Accountant-General, Madras.
Madras Public Service Commission.	Report of the Madras Public Service Commission.
Cost of Public Services	Note from the Finance Department.
Civil Defence	Report of the Director of Civil Defence, Madras.

NOTE.—Some of the above reports have not been placed at the disposal of the Press.

INDEX